

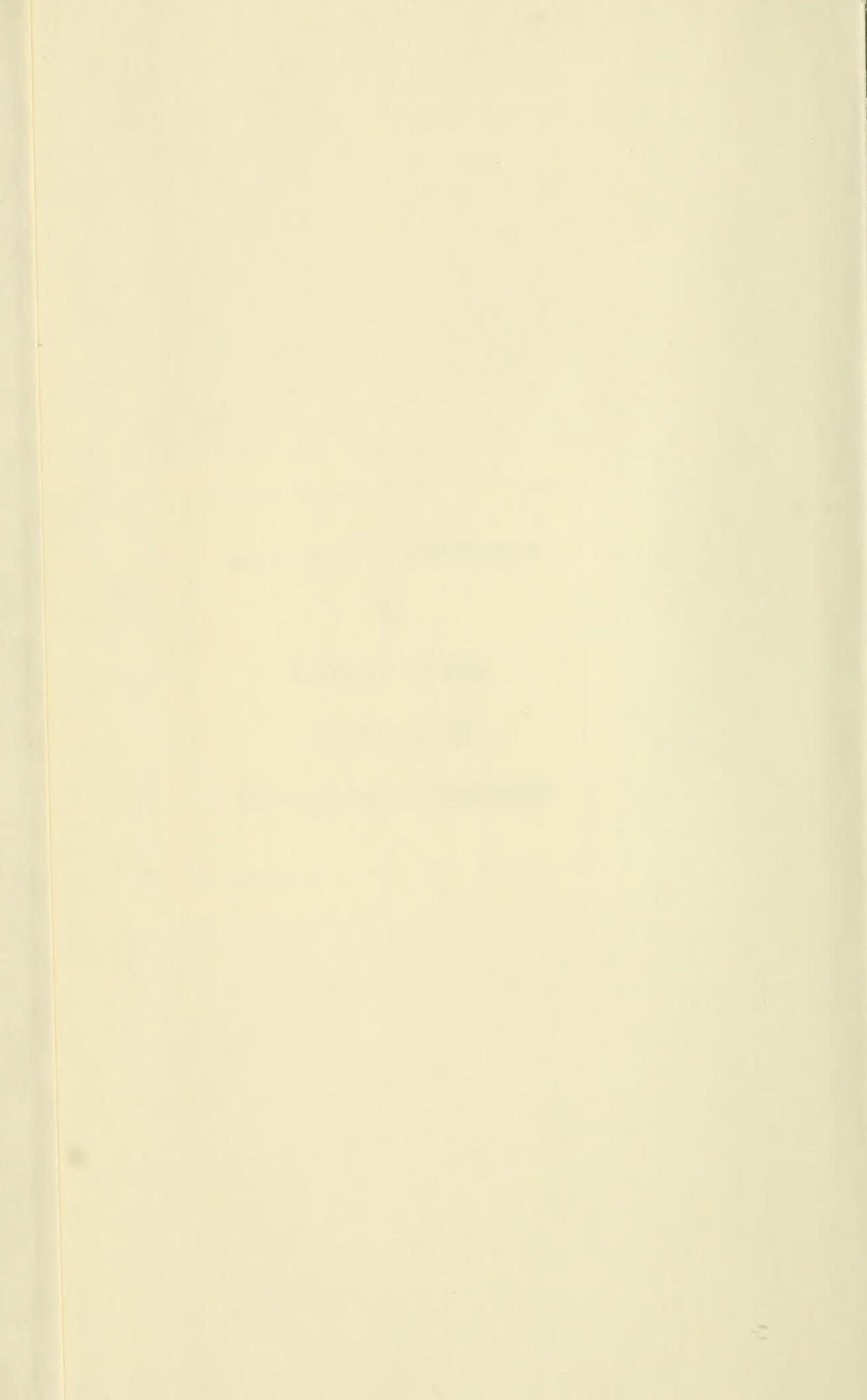


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BULLETINS
OF
AMERICAN
PALEONTOLOGY



VOLUME 74



1978

Paleontological Research Institution
Ithaca, New York 14850
U. S. A.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Bulletins of American Paleontology, volume 74, number 302, was the last monograph published under the gifted editorship of Dr. Katherine V. W. Palmer, Director Emeritus of the Paleontological Research Institution. The profession has benefited from her exacting editorial skill and deep knowledge of the intricacies of taxonomic procedure for more than twenty-five years. We shall miss her guiding hand.

DR. PETER R. HOOVER

Director, Paleontological Research Institution

Editor, *Bulletins of American Paleontology*

1197
83

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 74

Bulletin No.		Pages	Plates
302.	First Supplement to the Catalogue of the Type and Figured Specimens in the Paleontological Research Institution		
	By Stephen J. Fast	1-251	
303.	Brachiopods and Molluscs of the Lower Permian Arcturus Group, Nevada and Utah — Part I: Brachiopods, Scaphopods, Rostroconchs, and Bivalves		
	By Thomas E. Yancey	253-367	1-10
304.	Middle Ordovician Crinoids from the Twin Cities Area of Minnesota		
	By James C. Brower and Julia Veinus	369-506	11-25

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INDEX

No separate index is included in the volume. Each number is indexed separately. Contents of the volume are listed in the beginning of the volume.

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OF
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PALEONTOLOGY

(Founded 1895)

Vol. 74

No. 302

FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE
CATALOGUE OF THE TYPE AND FIGURED
SPECIMENS IN THE
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTION

By

STEPHEN JOHN FAST

1978

Paleontological Research Institution
Ithaca, New York 14850 U. S. A.

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June 29, 1978

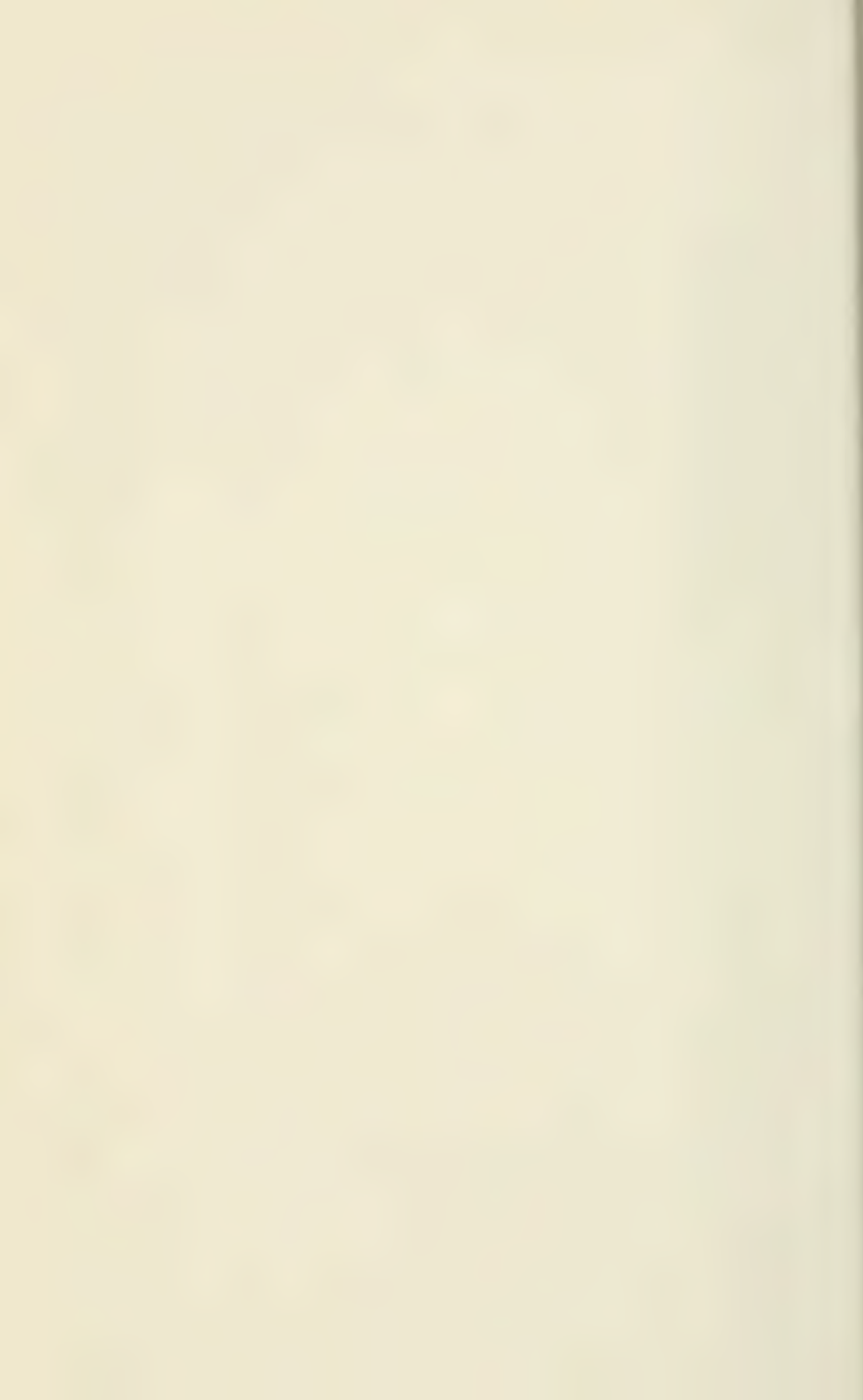
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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	5
Introduction	7
Abbreviations for Publications given as References in this Catalogue	8
Marks for Special References	10
Catalogue	11
<i>Incertae Sedis</i>	250



PREFACE

One of the prime services of a research institution to the scientific public is the publication of its resources. In the paleontologic world the location and availability of pertinent collections of fossils and related Recent material is imperative to refined studies. Particularly important in such research are the specimens of original descriptions, the so-called type specimens of species. Much time and energy may be spent in searching for their existence and perhaps complicated history. A useful tool for workers is a published catalogue of type material in specific institutions. To this end the Paleontological Research Institution has been ever conscious of that important service. In 1960 the *Catalogue of the Type and Figured Specimens* of the Paleontological Research Institution was published in *Bulletins of American Paleontology*, volume 40, Number 184, 996 pages. Since that time additional types have been deposited in the institution. To bring the supplementary information up to date the present catalogue has been compiled by Stephen J. Fast. He has done an efficient conscientious performance by critically checking the specimens with the original published data or related information. The cataloguing of the specimens was performed by Mrs. Dora Hurd.

The funds for the preparation of this catalogue by Stephen Fast for the Paleontological Research Institution was made possible by a grant in 1976 from the United States Steel Foundation, Incorporated, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Paleontological Research Institution is grateful to that corporation and members of the board for making possible the compilation of this important, useful compendium.

A contribution from the Amoco Foundation, Inc., in 1976, provided financial aid toward the publication of the catalogue. The Paleontological Research Institution appreciates the help of the Amoco Foundation, Inc. and the directors in furthering this aid to scientific advancements.

February 1, 1978
Paleontological Research Institution

Katherine V. W. Palmer
Director

FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE CATALOGUE OF THE TYPE AND FIGURED SPECIMENS IN THE PALEONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTION

STEPHEN JOHN FAST

INTRODUCTION

This supplement is necessitated by the large number of specimens deposited with the Paleontological Research Institution since 1960, when the first catalogue of the type and figured specimens was compiled by Doris C. Brann and Lois S. Kent, and published as *Bulletin of American Paleontology*, volume 40, Number 184, 1960. The format of the Brann and Kent catalogue is followed, except in several minor ways. In most cases, for the sake of brevity, specimens from one locality are lumped under one reference. The locality descriptions are generally brief where such localities are specifically described in an author's cited publication. Specific name changes that have come to my attention are noted. Also in most cases, scientific names, formations, and ages are listed as originally published by an author, except where that author subsequently made corrections or reinterpretations. In this regard, the ages listed for most specimens should be accepted with the usual scientific caution. Some corrections were made for misspellings, word endings, and the like.

In 1971, Cornell University donated some type collections and other miscellaneous type specimens to the Paleontological Research Institution. The main collections were those of Dr. C. J. Maury (1912) from Trinidad and from Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) (1917), including type specimens from the William M. Gabb Collection at Cornell, originally deposited there in the late 1800's. Also included were some plastotypes made from specimens in the Brazilian collection of Maury, *Serviço Geológico e Mineralógico do Brasil, Monographia IV*, 1925. In 1977, Cornell further donated Maury's duplicate material from Trinidad and Santo Domingo to the Paleontological Research Institution. While examining this duplicate collection, I found that the Gabb Collection of metatypes mentioned by Maury (1917) had been incorporated by Maury into her collection. Dr. Maury figured many of Gabb's specimens and in several cases did not mention that the specimen was Gabb's. As far as I was able, I have noted in this supplement the Gabb material. The localities given to Maury's Santo Domingo

type specimens in the Cornell Catalogue are questionable, according to the following note in that catalogue: "First locality listed in Bull. Am. Pal., v. 5, No. 29 has been taken to be that from which figured shell came. This assumption may be incorrect."

The Paleontological Research Institution also received from Cornell in 1971 a suite of Devonian fossils figured by G. D. Harris in *Elementary Natural History Series*, Number 2, 1899. The plates of this ancient pamphlet were reproduced and the scientific names revised by K. V. W. Palmer and D. C. Brann in "Illustrations of Fossils of the Ithaca Area," 1966, available from the Paleontological Research Institution.

The original material which was the basis of the Edward Kindle, Ph.D. thesis, "The Relation of the Fauna of the Ithaca Group to the Faunas of the Portage and Chemung" [Upper Devonian], Bulletin of American Paleontology, volume 2, Number 6, 1896, was donated to the Paleontological Research Institution by Cornell University (1971). Those specimens remain on the original mounts, with the corresponding station numbers and specific identifications as made by Kindle and published in his thesis. This material is extensive and valuable because of its stratigraphic sequences and because many of the early localities are not now available.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR PUBLICATIONS GIVEN AS REFERENCES IN THIS CATALOGUE

A.N.S.P., Jr.	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Journal
ANSP, Mon.	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Monographs
ANSP, Proc.	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Proceedings
Acta Humboldtiana, ser. geol. palaeont.	Acta Humboldtiana, series geologica et palaeontologica
Ann. Géol. Paléont.	Annales de Géologie et de Paléontologie
Amer. Mus. Nov.	American Museum Novitates
Bol. Inf., AVGMP	Boletín Informativo, Asociación Venezolana de Geología, Minería y Petróleo
Brann & Kent	Bulletins of American Paleontology, v. 40, No. 184, 1960
B.A.P.	Bulletins of American Paleontology
Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.)	Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History), Geology
Bull. Georgia Acad. Sci.	Bulletin of the Georgia Academy of Sciences

Bull. Marine Sci.	Bulletin of Marine Science
Calif. Univ. Publ. Geol. Sci.	University of California Publications in Geological Sciences
Can. Jr. Earth Sci.	Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences
Carn. Inst. Wash.	Carnegie Institution of Washington
Disc. in Dev. West. Can.	Discoveries in the Devonian of Western Canada
Elem. Geol.	Elementary Geology, by R. S. Tarr, Macmillan Co., 1897
Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser.	Elementary Natural History Series, Harris Co., Ithaca, 1899
Elucid. W. Can. Dev. Fms.	Elucidation of Some Western Canada Devonian Formations
Fossils	"Fossils", by E. L. Palmer, D. C. Heath & Co., 1971
G.S.A., Bull.	Geology Society of America, Bulletin
G.S.A., Mem.	Geological Society of America, Memoir
Geol. & Phys. Geog., Brazil	Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil, by C. F. Hartt, Fields, Osgood, & Co., 1870
Geos	Geos; Escuela de Geologia y Minas, Caracas, Venezuela
Gulf Coast Assoc. Geol. Soc., Trans.	Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies, Transactions
Jr. Alberta Soc. Pet. Geol.	Journal of the Alberta Society of Petroleum Geologists
Jr. Pal.	Journal of Paleontology
Jr. Tenn. Acad. Sci.	Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science
L. Dev. and other Coral Spp. in NW. Can.	Lower Devonian and other Coral Species in Northwestern Canada
Liddle, 1946	The Geology of Venezuela and Trinidad, by R. A. Liddle, 1946, PRI, Ithaca, N.Y.
Md. Geol. Surv., Miocene	Maryland Geological Survey, Miocene, Johns Hopkins Press, 1904
Meth. Ind. Agg. Stud. Div.	The Method of Indivisible Aggregates in Studies of the Devonian
Minnewanka Sect. of Miss.	The Minnewanka Section of the Mississippian
Miss. State Geol. Serv. Bull.	Mississippi State Geological Survey Bulletin
Moll. Trop. E. Pacific	Mollusks of the Tropical Eastern Pacific, PRI, 1961
NY. Acad. Sci. Scientific Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is.	New York Academy of Sciences Scientific Survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands
N.Y. State Mus. Bull.	University of the State of New York Bulletin, New York State Museum
Nautilus	Nautilus
Neogene Moll. NW. Ecuador	Neogene Mollusks from Northwestern Ecuador, PRI, 1964
New Dev. Fossils W. Can.	New Devonian Fossils from Western Canada
New Spirif. Dev. W. Can.	New Spiriferidae from the Devonian of Western Canada
Nomen. Cert. Dev. Brach.	Nomenclature of Certain Devonian Brachiopods
Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T.	The Older Devonian Faunas of the Northwest Territories
P.A.	Palaeontographica Americana

- Perry & Schwengel, 1955
 Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci.
 Santa Barbara Mus. Nat. Hist.,
 Occ. Paper
 Science
 Sea Shells of Trop. W. America
 Senckenbergiana
 Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil
 Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can.
 "Some Tert Moll. . . ."
 Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand,
 Zool.
 Treat. Invert. Pal., GSA
 Tulane Stud. Geol.
 U.S.G.S., Bull.
 U.S.G.S., Prof. Paper
 U.S.N.M., Bull.
 Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont.
 Va. Div. Min. Res., RI
 Veliger
 W. Can. Sed. Basin, AAPG
 Marine Shells of the Western Coast of Florida, by Perry & Schwengel, PRI, 1955
 Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences
 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Occasional Papers
 Science
 Sea Shells of Tropical West America by M. Keen, Stanford University Press, 1971
 Senckenbergiana
 Serviço Geológico e Mineralógico do Brasil, Monographia
 Significant New Devonian Brachiopods from Western Canada
 Some Tertiary Mollusks from South Florida and the Caribbean, PRI, 1967
 Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand, Zoology
 Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, Geological Society of America
 Tulane Studies in Geology (and Paleontology)
 United States Geological Survey, Bulletin
 United States Geological Survey, Professional Paper
 United States National Museum, Bulletin
 University of Kansas, Paleontological Contributions
 Virginia Division of Mineral Resources, Report of Investigations
 Veliger
 Western Canada Sedimentary Basin, Pub. by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Tulsa, Okla., 1954

MARKS FOR SPECIAL REFERENCES

†Unlike the Brann & Kent catalogue, the dagger in this supplement refers to a paper by Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965. The specimen in question is listed in this supplement as a hypotype, but according to Jung, it is a "virtual topotype" as he feels his specimen was collected from the same place as Hodson's locality 2207. Hodson's description of his locality 2207 is vague and imprecise.

*Again, unlike the Brann & Kent catalogue, the asterisk refers to a locality in Maury's paper on Santo Domingo, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917. It means that the locality given here was determined from an original label in Maury's duplicate Santo Domingo Collection. That label contained (a) the particular species name, (b) a locality, and (c) the word "Figure" in Maury's handwriting.

The age of lower Eocene given to the Soldado Formation in Maury,

A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912 and B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925 was changed in this supplement to Paleocene according to the present interpretation by Venezuelan authorities (Strat. Lexicon Venezuela, Bol. Geol., Spec. Pub. No. 1, pp. 555-562, Eng. Ed., 1970).

CATALOGUE

- 25530 **Acar gradata** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 82, pl. 6, figs. 6-6b
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 21598 **Acinophyllum vermetum** (Weisbord) Lectotype
Oliver, U.S.G.S., Prof. Paper 869, 1976, p. 67, pl. 29, figs. 1-4 for
Diphyphyllum vermetum Weisbord in Brann & Kent, p. 328
- 21595 **Acinophyllum vermetum** (Weisbord) Paralectotype
Oliver, U.S.G.S., Prof. Paper 869, 1976, p. 67, pl. 29, figs. 9, 10 for
Diphyphyllum vermetum Weisbord in Brann & Kent, p. 328
- 21596 **Acinophyllum vermetum** (Weisbord) Unfigured paralectotype
Oliver, U.S.G.S., Prof. Paper 869, 1976, p. 67 for *Diphyphyllum ver-*
metum Weisbord in Brann & Kent, p. 328
- 27637, **Acinophyllum vermetum** (Weisbord) Topotypes
27638 Oliver, U.S.G.S., Prof. Paper 869, 1976, p. 67, pl. 29, figs. 5-8
Caño Grande Br. of Río Cachirí, St. of Zulia, Ven.
Caño Grande Fm., probably Middle Devonian
- 8233 **Acirsa ? solumcostata** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 52, pl. 4, fig. 9
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28847 **Aclis acuminatoides** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 141, pl. 24, fig. 7
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Río Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26022 **Acmaea antillarum** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 66, pl. 4, figs. 3-5
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27424 **Acmaea? astroides** Jung Cast of Holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 478, pl. 62, figs. 10, 11
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26023 **Acmaea cf. A. pustulata** (Helbling) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 68, pl. 4, figs. 6, 7 as *postu-*
lata [sic]
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27556 **Acropora prolifera** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 21, pl. 2, figs. 1-3
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 25676 **Acrosterigma pristipleura** (Dall) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 248, pl. 37, fig. 7
Isla Gorgona, Colombia Recent
- 28570 **Acteocina canaliculata** (Say) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 13, pl. 3, fig. 2
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28571 **Acteocina recta** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 14, pl. 3, fig. 3
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28572 **Acteocina (Cylichnella) triticumtritonis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 14, pl. 3, fig. 4
Probably bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28569 **Acteon riomaensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 11, pl. 3, fig. 1
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26376 **Acteon ? sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 449, pl. 45, figs. 22, 23;
pl. 46, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7053 **Actinocythereis exanthemata** (Ulrich & Bassler) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 236
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27186 **Actinocythereis exanthemata gomillionensis** (Howe & Ellis) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 66, pl. 20, fig. 6
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York
Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27308 **Actinocythereis exanthemata gomillionensis** (Howe & Ellis) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 66, pl. 21, fig. 1
Offshore well A-11, 195'?, near Newport News, Va.
Choptank? Fm., Miocene
- 27299 **Actinocythereis exanthemata marylandica** (Howe & Hough) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 66, pl. 21, fig. 2
Well 1-SW, 123', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown,
York Co., Va.
?, probably Miocene
- 28322 **Actinopteria boydi** (Conrad) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 18
Triphammer Falls, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., upper Devonian
- 25514 **Adrana crenifera** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 70, pl. 3, figs. 4, 4a
Between Punta Ancon and Punta Carnero, Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25515 **Adrana crenifera** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 70, pl. 3, fig. 4b
Boca Pan, Peru Recent
- 25516 **Adrana exoptata** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 71, pl. 3, fig. 6
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25513 **Adrana sowerbyana** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 69, pl. 3, figs. 3, 3a
Isla del Gallo, Colombia Recent

- 26481 **Adrana** cf. **A. tellinoides** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 47, pl. 2, figs. 14, 15
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25517 **Adrano tonosiana** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 71, pl. 3, figs. 11, 11a
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25594 **Adula soleniformis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 132, pl. 16, fig. 3b
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25593 **Adula soleniformis panamensis** Olsson Holotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 132, pl. 16, figs. 3, 3a
(one valve broken prior to 1976)
El Lagartillo, Bahia Honda, Panama Recent
- 25612 **Aequipecten (Lectopecten) biolleyi** Hertlein & Strong Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 166, pl. 22, figs. 3, 3a not
deposited, 1961
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25608 **Aequipecten (Plagioctenium) circularis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 163, pl. 19, figs. 2, 2a
Fig. 2b not deposited. 1961. Panama Recent
- Aequipecten maturensis* (Maury)
See *Pecten maturensis* Maury
- 26567 **Aequipecten muscosus** (Wood) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 142, pl. 15, figs. 1, 2
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25607 **Aequipecten (Plagioctenium) purpuratus** (Lamarek) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 162, pl. 19, figs. 1-1b
Bayovar, Peru Recent
- 25610, **Aequipecten (Pacipecten) tumbezensis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
25610a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 164, pl. 21, fig. 2 (Tumbez,
Peru; fig. 2a not deposited, 1961; fig. 2b (Zorritos, Peru); fig. 2c
(Puerto Pizarro, Peru); unfigured hypotype = PRI 25610a (Zorritos,
Peru) All Recent
- 27511 **Aetea anguina** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 16, pl. 5, fig. 1
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27512 **Aetea** cf. **A. ligulata** Busk Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 22, pl. 5, figs. 2-4
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27474 **Agaronia testacea costaricensis** (Olsson) Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 541
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 29821- **Agaronia togoensis** Furon Unfigured hypotypes
29823 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 192
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 25687 **Agriopoma (Pitarella) catharia** Dall Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 279, pl. 40, fig. 2
Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama Recent

- 25749, **Agriopoma (Pitarella) catharia** Dall Hypotype
 25749a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 274, pl. 49, figs. 5, 5a not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25749a
 Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama (H. Johnson Coll.) Recent
- 26125 **Alaba incerta** ? (d'Orbigny) Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 189, pl. 16, figs. 3, 4
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26126 **Alaba incerta** ? (d'Orbigny) Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 189, pl. 16, figs. 5, 6
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26124 **Alaba insculpta** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 191, pl. 16, figs. 1, 2
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm. lower Pliocene
- 26127 **Alabina cereola** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 186, pl. 16, figs. 7, 8
 Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26129 **Alabina cereola** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 186, pl. 16, figs. 11, 12
 Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26128 **Alabina venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 188, pl. 16, figs. 9, 10
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26237 **Alcira** ? **tropicana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 330, pl. 29, figs. 7, 8
 lost during preparation, 1961. Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28737 **Alectrion cercadensis** Maury Syntypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 90, pl. 15, figs. 19, 20
 Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 Fig. 20 selected as lectotype by Woodring, Carn. Inst. Wash., Pub. 385, 1928, p. 266 as *Nassarius (Uzita) cercadensis* (Maury)
- 28738 **Alectrion gurabensis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 91, pl. 15, fig. 21
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Guarbo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28739 **Alectrion losquemadica** Maury Syntypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 91, pl. 15, fig. 22. Fig. 23 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
 Fig. 22 selected as lectotype by Woodring, Carn. Inst. Wash., Pub. 385, 1928, p. 266 as "*Alectrion*" *losquemadica* Maury
- 29332 **Alectrion pirabica** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 133, pl. 7, fig. 5
 (cast too poor for positive identification)
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 29335 **Alectrion praetrivittata** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 133, pl. 7, fig. 8
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 25662 **Aligena cokeri** Dall Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 234, pl. 33, figs. 6-6b
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 15035 **Allogona profunda** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, figs. 12a, 12b
Blevin's Gap Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27001 **Allotropiophyllum eumetrium** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Minnewanka Sect. of Miss., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1955, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 4
1.1 mi. W. of Warm Springs, road between Banff & Sundance Canyon,
Alberta, Can.
Rundle Fm., Mississippian
- 27002- **Allotropiophyllum eumetrium** Crickmay Paratypes
27003 Crickmay, Minnewanka Sect. of Miss., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1955, p. 9, pl. 1, figs. 2, 3 and several unfigured specimens
1.1 mi. W. of Warm Springs, road between Banff & Sundance Canyon,
Alberta, Can.
Rundle Fm., Mississippian
- 26062 **Alvania meridioamericana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 126, pl. 8, figs. 18, 19
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26063 **Alvania playagrandensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 127, pl. 9, figs. 1, 2; pl. 10,
figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26069 **Alvania** ? sp. Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 129, pl. 10, figs. 3, 4
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28552 **Amauropsis caloramans** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 101, pl. 13, fig. 3
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28553 **Amauropsis? guariqueensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 102, pl. 13, fig. 10
Trail from Lago de Asfalto to Guariqueen, Ven.
Hurupu beds (Querecual Fm.?), Cretaceous
- 28839 **Amauropsis guppyi** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 137, pl. 23, fig. 19
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28840 **Amauropsis guppyi gurabensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 138, pl. 23, fig. 20 broken before
1977
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29259 **Amauropsis cf. A. nativitatis** Maury Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 77, pl. 2, fig. 10
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 28554- **Amauropsis smithiana** Maury Syntypes
 28556 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 102, pl. 13, figs. 11-13
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28312 **Ambocoelia umbonata** (Conrad) Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 19, pl. 5, figs. 4, 5
 Glenwood, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Genesee Sh., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28365 **Ambocoelia umbonata** "var. **gregaria**" (Conrad) Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 25, pl. 12, figs. 108, 109
 E. Jamestown (formerly Dexterville), Chautauqua Co, N.Y.
 Dexterville Sh. Mbr., Upper Devonian
- 26424 **Ammobaculites gutschicki** Conkin Unfigured paratype
 Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 231
 N. of New Haven, Nelson Co., Ky.
 New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 29988, **Ammonia beccarii** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 29989 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 146, pl. 14, figs. 81, 82
 Altamaha Rd., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 28559 **Ammonites** cf. **A. mosquerae** Karsten Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 104, pl. 13, fig. 16
 Between Guanoco and Hurupu, 10° 8' N.; 3° 59' 6" E. of Caracas, Ven.
 Hurupu beds (Querecual Fm.), Cretaceous
- 26419 **Ammovertella** cf. **A. inclusa** (Cushman & Waters) Unfigured specimen
 Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 309
 S. of Nipgen, Pike Co., Ohio
 Cuyahoga Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26420 **Ammovertella labyrinth** Ireland Unfigured hypotype
 Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 311
 Fishing Creek, W. of Somerset, Pulaski Co., Ky.
 New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26421 **Ammovertella** cf. **A. primaparva** Ireland Unfigured specimen
 Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 312
 1 mi. NW. of Jacobs Chapel Church, Floyd Co., Ind.
 Rockford Ls., Lower Mississippian
- 29990 **Amphistegina lessonii** d'Orbigny Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 146, pl. 14, fig. 83
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 28547 **Ampullaria (Ceratodes) cornuarietis** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 99, pl. 13, fig. 4
 The Barranca, 1 mi. NE. of Guanoco along Guanoco-Felicidad RR., Ven.
 Raised beach, Quaternary
- 28546 **Ampullaria luteostoma** Swainson Hypotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 99, pl. 13, fig. 3 spire missing
 prior to 1977
 The Barranca, 1 mi. NE of Guanoco along Guanoco-Felicidad R.R., Ven.
 Raised beach, Quaternary
- 29824 **Ampullina tapina kogbei** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 138
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene

- 28906 **Amusium papyraceum** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 190, pl. 26, fig. 22
Samba Hills, between Las Caobas and Rompino, Dominican Rep.*
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 25611 **Amusium (Cyclopecten) pernomus** Hertlein Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 168, pl. 21, fig. 6 not deposited, 1961
Playa Marinero, near Guanico, Panama Recent
- Anachis asphaltoda* (Maury)
See *Columbella asphaltoda* Maury
- 28795 **Anachis exilis** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 99, pl. 21, fig. 5
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene according to the Cornell Univ. catalog of the Gabb Coll., #7622
- 26222 **Anachis (Litotrema) exuta** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 317, pl. 28, figs. 9, 10
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26389 **Anachis (Litotrema) exuta** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 317
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29220 **Anachis (Costoanachis ?) fayae** Keen Unfigured paratypes
Keen, Sea Shells of Trop. W. America, Stanford Univ. Press, 1971, p. 579, No. 1178
Playa Caracol, Nuevo Guaymas, Sonora, Mex.
Recent
- 26220 **Anachis ? implumis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 315, pl. 28, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26221 **Anachis ? indistincta** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 316, pl. 28, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26388 **Anachis ? indistincta** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 316, broken originally
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26215 **Anachis (Costoanachis) obesa** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 310, pl. 27, figs. 18, 19
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26216 **Anachis (Costoanachis) obesa** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 310, pl. 27, figs. 20, 21
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26217 **Anachis (Costoanachis) obesa** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 310, pl. 27, figs. 22, 23
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26218 **Anachis (Costoanachis) plicatulum ?** (Dunker) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 313, pl. 28, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 26219 **Anachis (Costoanachis) plicatulum** ? (Dunker) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 313, pl. 28, figs. 3, 4
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26390 **Anachis (Costoanachis) plicatulum** ? (Dunker)
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 313 Unfigured specimen
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 25543 **Anadara (Cunearca) aequatorialis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 95, pl. 9, fig. 4
Mompiche, Ecuador Recent
- 25544 **Anadara (Cunearca) aequatorialis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 95, pl. 9, fig. 4a
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25545 **Anadara (Cunearca) aequatorialis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 95, pl. 9, figs. 5, 5a
Limones, Ecuador Recent
- 25537 **Anadara (Caloosarca) biangulata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 98, pl. 8, figs. 5, 5a
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25542 **Anadara (Cunearca) bifrons** (Carpenter) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 94, pl. 9, figs. 3, 3a
Mompiche, Ecuador Recent
- 26515, **Anadara (Cunearca) brasiliana** (Lamareck) Hypotypes
26516 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 79, pl. 6, figs. 13-16
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26511 **Anadara (Lunarca ?) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 77, pl. 6, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26512 **Anadara (Lunarca ?) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 77, pl. 6, figs. 7, 8
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26605- **Anadara (Cunearca) chemnitzii** (Philippi) Hypotypes
26607 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 82, pl. 23, figs. 2-5
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- Anadara chemnitziioides* Maury
See *Arca chemnitziioides* Maury
- 25536 **Anadara (Sectiarca) concinna** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 98, pl. 8, figs. 1, 1a
Sectarca [sic]
Fort Amador, Balboa, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 27410 **Anadara (Scapharca) aff. A. cornellana** H. K. Hodson
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 427 Unfigured specimens
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26517, **Anadara (Cunearca) cumanensis** (Dall) Hypotypes
26518 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 84, pl. 7, figs. 1-4
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26519 **Anadara (Cunearca) cumanensis** (Dall) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 84, pl. 7, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 25533 **Anadara (Rasia) emarginata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 91, pl. 8, figs. 6, 6a
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25531, **Anadara (Grandiarca) grandis** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotypes
25532 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 93, pl. 7, figs. 1, 1a
Puerto Pizarro, Tumbes, Peru Recent
- 25533 **Anadara (Grandiarca) grandis** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 93, pl. 7, figs. 1b, 1c
Portete, Ecuador Recent
- Anadara henekeni* (Maury)
See *Scapharca henekeni* Maury
- 27413 **Anadara (Cunearca) inutilis** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 425, pl. 51, figs. 1, 8
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27415 **Anadara (Cunearca) inutilis** Jung Unfigured paratypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 425
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26513 **Anadara (Lunarca ?) mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 78, pl. 6, figs. 9, 10
100 m W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26514 **Anadara (Lunarca ?) mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 78, pl. 6, figs. 11, 12
100 m W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26504 **Anadara (Larkinia) notabilis** (Röding) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 69, pl. 5, figs. 7, 8
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26505 **Anadara (Larkinia) notabilis** (Röding) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 69, pl. 5, figs. 9, 10
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27691 **Anadara (Caloosarca) notoflorida** H. E. Vokes Unfigured paratypes
H. Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 7, No. 1, 1969, p. 13
"Alligator Alley", 21.5 mi. E. of Fla. Hwy. 29, Collier Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 25546 **Anadara (Cunearca) nux** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 96, pl. 9, figs. 8, 8a
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25540 **Anadara (Diluvarca) obesa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 89, pl. 8, figs. 8, 8a
Tumbes, Peru Recent
- 26507, **Anadara (Lunarca) ovalis** (Bruguière) Hypotypes
26508 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 72, pl. 5, figs. 13-16
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26509 **Anadara (Lunarca) ovalis** (Bruguière) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 72, pl. 6, figs. 1, 2
not PRI 36509 as in expl.
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26510 **Anadara (Lunarca) ovalis** (Bruguère) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 72, pl. 6, figs. 3, 4
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25541 **Anadara (Cunearca) perlabiata** (Grant & Gale) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 96, pl. 9, figs. 2, 2a
Tumaco, Colombia Recent
- 25551 **Anadara (Esmerarca) reinharti** Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 100, pl. 10, figs. 4, 4a, 4d
(not PRI 25552) Panama Recent
- 25552 **Anadara (Esmerarca) reinharti** Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 100, pl. 10, figs. 4b, 4c
(not PRI 25551) Panama Recent
- 25553 **Anadara (Esmerarca) cf. A. reinharti** Lowe Figured specimen
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 100, pl. 10, figs. 5a, 5b
(pl. 9, fig. 1 not same as pl. 10, fig. 5a; not deposited, 1961)
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25553a **Anadara (Esmerarca) cf. A. reinharti** Lowe Figured specimen
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 100, pl. 10, fig. 5
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 6085 **Anadara (Larkinia) sellardsi** Mansfield Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 528, pl. 78, figs. 2, 2a
Pinecrest, Miami Canal, Collier Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., Neogene
- 25534 **Anadara (Diluvarca) similis** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 88, pl. 7, figs. 2, 2a
Market at Guayaquil, Ecuador Recent
- 26506 **Anadara (Larkinia) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 72, pl. 5, figs. 11, 12 internal
mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26520 **Anadara (Cunearca) sp. indeterminate** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 86, pl. 7, figs. 7, 8 internal
mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27414 **Anadara (Scapharca) cf. A. spiekeri** (Olsson)
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 432 Unfigured specimens
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27412 **Anadara (Scapharca) tirantensis** H. K. Hodson Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 430
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 25535 **Anadara (Diluvarca) tuberculosa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 87, pl. 7, figs. 3, 3a
Sua, Ecuador Recent
- 27411 **Anadara (Scapharca) veatchi matarucana** H. K. Hodson Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 429
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 21887, **Anadara (Cunearca) zorritensis** Spieker
21889 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 423 for *Arca (Scapharca)*
vuelтана H. K. Hodson in Brann & Kent, p. 82
- 21888, **Anadara (Cunearca) zorritensis** Spieker
21890 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 423 for *Arca vuelтана falconensis*
H. K. Hodson in Brann & Kent, p. 82

- 29381, **Ancilla (Amalda) branneri** Maury Plastotypes
 29395 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 183, pl. 10, figs. 1, 15
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 1025 **Ancilla caroniana** Maury Syntype
 Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55. No. 247, 1969, p. 529
 See Brann & Kent, p. 43
- 26288 **Ancilla (Eburna) tankervillei** (Swainson) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 392, pl. 36, figs. 3, 4
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26289 **Ancilla (Eburna) venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 393, pl. 36, figs. 5, 6
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 15029, **Anguispira alternata** (Say) Hypotypes
 15030 Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, figs. 7a-7b;
 8a, 8b
 Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
 Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27585 **Anguispira alternata** (Say) Hypotype
 Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 234, pl. 15, figs. 18-20
Anquispira [sic]
 Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
 Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27283 **Angulogerina occidentalis** (Cushman) Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 44, pl. 12, fig. 9
 Well A-2, 70', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
 Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 29970 **Angulogerina occidentalis** (Cushman) Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 12, fig. 63
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29971 **Angulogerina occidentalis** (Cushman) Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 12, fig. 64
 Coastal well, 59-79', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 27157 **Angulogerina** sp. Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 44, pl. 13, fig. 1
 Offshore well A-11, 70', near Newport News, Va.
 Pleistocene
- 25646 **Anodontia (Lissosphaira) spherica** (Dall & Ochsner) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 222, pl. 30, fig. 2
 Cabo Blanco, Ecuador Pliocene
- 20428 **Anodontia stainforthi** Marks Holotype
 Olsson, Neogene Moll. NW. Ecuador, PRI, 1964, p. 50, pl. 6, fig. 6
 See Brann & Kent, p. 47
- 20425 **Anodontia (Lissosphaira) thalmani** (Marks) Holotype
 Olsson, Neogene Moll. NW. Ecuador, PRI, 1964, p. 51, pl. 6, fig. 11
 (not PRI 20426) for *Cavilucina thalmani* Marks in Brann & Kent,
 p. 185
- 26868, **Anomalocardia brasiliiana** (Gmelin) Hypotypes
 26869 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 272, pl. 38, figs. 5-8
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26710 **Anomalocardia venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 274, pl. 39, figs. 3, 4
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene

- 26711 **Anomalocardia venezuelana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 274, pl. 39, figs. 5, 6
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26589 **Anomia catiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 171, pl. 19, figs. 2, 3
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26590, **Anomia catiana** Weisbord Paratypes
26591, Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 171, pl. 19, figs. 4-6; pl. 23,
26610 fig. 9
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26585 **Anomia mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 169, pl. 18, figs. 4, 5
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26582 **Anomia mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 169, pl. 17, figs. 9, 10
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26586 **Anomia mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 169, pl. 18, figs. 6, 7
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26587 **Anomia mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 169, pl. 18, figs. 8, 9
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25622 **Anomia peruviana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 177, pl. 24, fig. 2
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25623, **Anomia peruviana** d'Orbigny Hypotypes
25623a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 177, pl. 24, figs. 2a-2f
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25623a
Bayovar, Peru Recent
- 28899 **Anomia simplex** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 191, pl. 26, fig. 15
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 27510 **Anoteropora ? triovicellata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 108, pl. 3, figs. 12-14; pl. 12, fig. 3
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven. (locality I, not J as in text)
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27632 **Anthraconauta cf. A. phillipsii** (Williamson) Figured specimen
Palmer, Bull. Georgia Acad. Sci., v. 28, 1970, p. 47, pl. 1, figs. 1, 4
Well (about 7000 ft.), Early Co., Ga.
Pennsylvanian
See Pojeta, *et al.*, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 879, 1976, p. 12, pl. 4, figs. 11, 13 as *Modiomorpha* ? sp.
- 27633 **Anthraconauta cf. A. phillipsii** (Williamson) Figured specimen
Palmer, Bull. Georgia Acad. Sci., v. 28, 1970, p. 47, pl. 1, figs. 2, 3, 5
Well (about 7000 ft.), Early Co., Ga.
Pennsylvanian
See Pojeta, *et al.*, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 879, 1976, p. 12, pl. 4, fig. 14 as *Modiomorpha* ? sp.

- 27634 **Anthraconauta cf. A. phillipsii** (Williamson) Unfigured specimen
Palmer, Bull. Georgia Acad. Sci., v. 28, 1970, p. 47
Well (about 7000 ft.), Early Co., Ga.
Pennsylvanian
See Pojeta, *et al.*, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 879, 1976, p. 12 as *Modiomorpha* ? sp.
- 27636 **Anthraconauta cf. A. phillipsii** (Williamson) Figured specimen
Palmer, Bull. Georgia Acad. Sci., v. 28, 1970, p. 47, pl. 1, fig. 6
Well (about 7000 ft.), Early Co., Ga.
Pennsylvanian
See Pojeta, *et al.*, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 879, 1976, p. 12 as *Modiomorpha* ? sp.
- Anticlimax derbyi* (Maury)
See *Discopsis derbyi* Maury
- 28414 **Antigona (Circomphalus) blandiana** (Guppy) Hypotype
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 131, pl. 31, fig. 6
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29001 **Antigona (Ventricola) blandiana** (Guppy) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 217, pl. 37, fig. 5
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 131, pl. 31, figs. 11, 12 as *A. (Circomphalus) blandiana* (Guppy)
- Antigona caribbeana* Anderson
See *A. dominica* Palmer
- 28423 **Antigona (Dosina) dominica** Palmer Paratype
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 127, pl. 29, figs. 4, 7
Zone F, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Palmer, *op. cit.*, p. 216 as *A. caribbeana* Anderson
See Brann & Kent, p. 53
- 25753 **Antigona (Ventricolaria) isocardia** (Verrill) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 292, pl. 50, fig. 2
Isla la Plata, Ecuador Recent
- 29545 **Antigona proserpinae** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 425, pl. 18, fig. 5
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 26745 **Antigona (Ventricolaria) aff. A. rigida** (Dillwyn) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 303, pl. 43, figs. 9, 10 internal mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26746 **Antigona (Ventricolaria) aff. A. rigida** (Dillwyn) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 303, pl. 43, fig. 11
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26747 **Antigona (Ventricolaria) rugatina** (Heilprin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 305, pl. 43, figs. 12, 13
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 29553 **Antigona (Ventricola) sanctaenoclis** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 339, pl. 18, fig. 13
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29000 **Antigona tarquinia** (Dall) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 217, pl. 37, fig. 4
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 125, pl. 30, fig. 9 as *A. (Dosina) tarquinia antillica* Maury

Antigona tarquinia antillica Maury
 See *A. tarquinia* (Dall)
- 29547, **Antigona (Ventricola) thalestris** Maury Plastotypes
 29555 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 337, pl. 18, figs. 7, 15
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29556 **Antigona thalestris amazoniana** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 339, pl. 18, fig. 16
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27466 **Antillophos candeï gatunensis** (Toula) Unfigured hypotype
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 533
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27467 **Antillophos?** aff. *A. landesi* Marks Unfigured specimens
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 534
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27513, **Antropora typica** (Canu & Bassler) Hypotype
 27531 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 26, pl. 5, fig. 5
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 27531
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 8245 **Apiotoma palmerae** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 92, pl. 15, fig. 21
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28443 **Arca (Argina) billingsiana** Maury "Syntype"
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 45, pl. 8, figs. 2, 3
 700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 76, pl. 6, fig. 2
 Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 337, pl. 16, figs. 4, 5 as *Lunarca billingsiana* (Maury), lower Pliocene
- 804 **Arca billingsiana maturensis** Maury Syntype
 Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 337 as *Lunarca billingsiana* (Maury); See Brann & Kent, p. 57

Arca billingsiana schultzana Maury
 See *Arca schultzana* Maury
- 28444 **Arca (Argina) brightonensis** Maury "Syntype"
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 46, pl. 8, figs. 4-6
 700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 76, pl. 7, fig. 7
 Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 337, pl. 16, figs. 6, 7 as *Lunarca billingsiana* (Maury), lower Pliocene

- 28439- **Arca (Cunearca) chemnitzoides** Maury Syntypes
 28441 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 44, pl. 7, figs. 13-15; pl. 8, fig. 1
 Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
 Reddish-yellow marl, upper Miocene
 Lectotype selected by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 334, pl. 15,
 figs. 8, 9 (PRI 28439) as *Anadara chemnitzoides* Maury, upper
 Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28411 **Arca idonea** Conrad Hypotype
 Sheldon, P. A., v. 1, No. 1, 1917, p. 41, pl. 9, fig. 17
 Alum Bluff, Apalachicola R., Liberty Co., Fla.
 Shoal R. Fm., Alum Bluff Gr., Miocene
- 26484, **Arca (Arca) imbricata** Bruguière Hypotypes
 26485 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 54, pl. 3, figs. 1-4
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26486 **Arca (Arca) imbricata** Bruguière Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 54, pl. 3, figs. 5, 6
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26487 **Arca (Arca) imbricata** Bruguière Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 54, pl. 3, figs. 7, 8
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28934 **Arca lomasdesamba** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 164, pl. 30, fig. 12
 Mining road between Las Caobas and Rompino, Samba Hills, Domini-
 can Rep.
 Formation unknown, Miocene
- Arca mauryae* Olsson
 See *Barbatia* cf. *B. bonaczyi* Gabb
- 25523 **Arca (Arca) mutabilis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 76, pl. 4, figs. 3-3b
 Rio Ocones beach, Los Santos, Panama Recent
- 25527 **Arca (Arca) mutabilis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 76, pl. 6, figs. 2, 2a
 Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25528 **Arca (Arca) mutabilis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 76, pl. 6, figs. 2b-2d
 Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 28915 **Arca occidentalis** Philippi Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 163, pl. 29, fig. 3
 Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 25518 **Arca (Arca) pacifica** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 76, pl. 4, figs. 2, 2a, 2c, 2d
 Punta Patilla, Panama City, Panama Recent
- 25519 **Arca (Arca) pacifica** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 76, pl. 4, fig. 2b
 Manta, Ecuador Recent
- Arca (Argina) pariaensis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 47, pl. 8, figs. 7-9 not deposited
 by Cornell Univ., 1971. Presumed lost
 Gulf of Paria between La Brea and San Fernando, Trinidad
 Recent See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 74 as *Scapharca*
(Argina) campechiensis (Gmelin), *campechensis* [sic]

- 28438 **Arca (Argina) schultzana** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 46, pl. 7, figs. 10-12
 Beach, S. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Recent See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 77, pl. 5, fig. 1 as
A. billingsiana var. *schultzana* Maury
- 28445 **Arca (Noetia) sheldoniana** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 43, pl. 8, figs. 10, 11
 1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 39, pl. 8, fig. 11
- 28516 **Arca** sp. indet. Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 47, pl. 7, fig. 16
 Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
 Marl, upper Miocene See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, as upper
 Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28410 **Arca staminata** Dall Hypotype
 Sheldon, P. A., v. 1, No. 1, 1917, p. 39, pl. 9, fig. 4
 ? Alum Bluff, Apalachicola R., Liberty Co., Fla.
 Chipola Fm., Alum Bluff Gr., lower Miocene
- 28933 **Arca umbonata** Lamarck Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 163, pl. 30, fig. 11
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- Arca vueltana* H. K. Hodson
 See *Anadara zorritensis* Spieker
- Arca vueltana falconensis* H. K. Hodson
 See *Anadara zorritensis* Spieker
- 28936 **Arca yaquensis** Maury Syntypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 164, pl. 30, fig. 14
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26482 **Arca (Arca) zebra** (Swainson) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 50, pl. 2, figs. 16, 17
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26483 **Arca (Arca) zebra abisiniana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 54, pl. 2, figs. 18, 19
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27608 **Archaeoglobigerina blowi** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 316
 Tradinghouse Creek, near Waco, McLennan Co., Tex.
 Taylor Fm., "Lower Taylor Marl" Mbr., Upper Cretaceous
- 27609 **Archaeoglobigerina bosquensis** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 316
 Cameron Park, Waco, McLennan Co., Tex.
 Austin Chalk, "Atco" Mbr., Upper Cretaceous
- 8231 **Architectonica (Architectonica) billmoorei** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 41, pl. 2, fig. 7
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 26096 **Architectonica nobilis** Röding Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 152, pl. 13, figs. 15, 16
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 27456 **Architectonica (Architectonica) nobilis** Röding
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 486 Unfigured hypotypes
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 20443, **Architectonica nobilis karsteni** Rutsch
20444 Woodring, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 306-B, 1959, p. 167 for *A. sexlinearis*
haughti Marks in Brann & Kent, p. 89
- 27490 **Architectonica (Architectonica) nobilis karsteni** Rutsch
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 488 Unfigured hypotype
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene

Architectonica quadriseriata (G. B. Sowerby, II)
See *Solarium quadriseriatum* G. B. Sowerby, II

Architectonica sexlinearis haughti Marks
See *A. nobilis karsteni* Rutsch PRI 20443, 20444

Arcinella
See *Echinochama*

- 26685 **Arcinella** sp. "a" Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 247, pl. 34, figs. 9, 10
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26686 **Arcinella** sp. "b" Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 248, pl. 34, figs. 11-13
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 21272 **Arcinella trachyderma** (Pilsbry & Johnson)
Nicol, Jr., Pal., v. 26, No. 5, 1952, p. 808 for *Echinochama antiquata*
Dall in Brann & Kent, p. 350
See also Keen, Veliger, v. 4, No. 4, 1962, p. 179
- 26499, **Arcopsis adamsi** "Shuttleworth" (E. A. Smith) Hypotypes
26500 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 65, pl. 4, figs. 14-17
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26501- **Arcopsis adamsi** "Shuttleworth" (E. A. Smith) Hypotypes
26503 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 65, pl. 5, figs. 1-6
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 25529 **Arcopsis solida** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 85, pl. 6, figs. 3-3b
La Puntilla, Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 8210 **Arcoscalpellum ? choctawensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 145, pl. 19, figs. 9, 10
4.3 mi. W. of Silas, Choctaw Co., Ala.
North Creek Mbr., Yazoo Gr., upper Eocene
- 8211 **Arcoscalpellum ? choctawensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 145, pl. 19, figs. 11, 12
4.3 mi. W. of Silas, Choctaw Co., Ala.
North Creek Mbr., Yazoo Gr., upper Eocene
- 6072 **Arcoscalpellum hubrichti** Collins Holotype
Collins, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 6, 1973, p. 363,
pl. 2, fig. 13
1.5 mi. N. of W. Greene, Greene Co., Ala.
Mooreville (Selma) Chalk, Upper Cretaceous

- 6073a **Arcoscalpellum hubrichti** Collins Paratype
Collins, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 6, 1973, p. 363,
pl. 2, fig. 20a not PRI 6082a; pl. 3, fig. 7 not PRI 60873a
1.5 mi. N. of W. Greene, Greene Co., Ala.
Mooreville (Selma) Chalk, Upper Cretaceous
- 6073b **Arcoscalpellum hubrichti** Collins Paratype
Collins, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 6, 1973, p. 363,
pl. 2, fig. 20b not PRI 6082b
1.5 mi. N. of W. Greene, Greene Co., Ala.
Mooreville (Selma) Chalk, Upper Cretaceous
- 6074 **Arcoscalpellum hubrichti** Collins Paratype
Collins, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 6, 1973, p. 363,
pl. 3, fig. 1
1.5 mi. N. of W. Greene, Greene Co., Ala.
Mooreville (Selma) Chalk, Upper Cretaceous
- 6082 **Arcoscalpellum hubrichti** Collins Unfigured paratypes
Collins, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 6, 1973, p. 363
1.5 mi. N. of W. Greene, Greene Co., Ala.
Mooreville (Selma) Chalk, Upper Cretaceous
- 8212 **Arcoscalpellum toulmini** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 147, pl. 20, figs. 1, 2
3.0 mi. N. of Monterey, Butler Co., Ala.
Porter's Creek Fm., Paleocene
- 8213- **Arcoscalpellum toulmini** Weisbord Paratypes
8215 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 147, pl. 20, figs. 3-8
3.0 mi. N. of Monterey, Butler Co., Ala.
Porter's Creek Fm., Paleocene
- 25900 **Ardeamya columbiensis** (Hanley) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 418, pl. 74, figs. 5, 5a
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 26037 **Arene (Marevalvata) laguairana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 83, pl. 6, figs. 1-3
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26036 **Arene maiquetiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 82, pl. 5, figs. 20-22
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27036 **Argutastrea arguta** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 11, pl. 7, figs. 3-5
W. end of Carcajou Ridge, 65° 36' N., 128° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- Asaphis delicatus* Weisbord
See *Pleiorytis caroniana* (Maury)
- 28765 **Aspella scalarioides** (Blainville) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 104, pl. 17, fig. 11 *scalaroides*
[sic]
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican
Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 11, No. 3, 1975, p. 136 as *Dermo-*
murex (*Dermomurex*) *engonatus* (Dall)
- 7093 **Astarte mauriana** Van Winkle Holotype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 19, pl. 3, figs. 1, 1a
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene

- 8250 **Astarte pretriangulata** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 124, pl. 24, fig. 3
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Moodys Branch Fm, Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 7094 **Astarte trinidadensis** Van Winkle Syntypes
 Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 20, pl. 3, figs. 2 (lost), 3
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 7076 **Astarte (Ashtarotha) undulata** Say Unfigured hypotypes
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm, upper Miocene
- 7074 **Astarte (Ashtarotha) undulata deltoidea** Gardner Unfigured hypotypes
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, not listed on p. 215
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 26044 **Astraea (Astraliium) brevispina** (Lamareck) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 94, pl. 6, figs. 16-18
 Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
 Recent
- 26046 **Astraea (Lithopoma) ? diffidentia** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 98, pl. 7, figs. 3, 4
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26045 **Astraea (Lithopoma) tuber** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 97, pl. 7, figs. 1, 2
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26395 **Astraea (Lithopoma) tuber** (Linnaeus) Unfigured hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 97
 Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26385 **Astraea (Liotiastraliium) venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 95, pl. 47, figs. 16-18
 [*Liotiastraliium* (sic)]
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28856 **Astraliium karlschmidti** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 155, pl. 24, fig. 18
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28855 **Astraliium sublongispinum** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 154, pl. 24, figs. 16, 17
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29935 **Astrononion glabrellum** (Cushman) Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 139, pl. 10, fig. 29
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 28796 **Astyris debooyi** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 100, pl. 21, fig. 6
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 27097 **Athabascchia asmenista** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 10, pl. 9, figs. 14-19
 Left bank of Athabasca R., Twsp. 97, Alberta, Can.
 ? Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian

Athleta sayanus (Conrad)See *Voluta sayana ipnotica* de GregorioSee *Voluta sayana mica* de GregorioSee *Voluta teplica* de Gregorio

- 25605, **Atrina (Servatrina) maura** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 25605a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 145, pl. 18, fig. 7 not
 PRI 25695 as in expl. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25605a
 Cojimenes, Ecuador Recent
- 25776 **Atrina (Servatrina) maura** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 145, pl. 55, fig. 1
 Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 26538 **Atrina (Servatrina) seminuda** (Lamarek) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 109, pl. 10, fig. 4
 Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
 Recent
- 26539 **Atrina (Servatrina ?) aff. A. seminuda** (Lamarek)
 Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 111, pl. 10, fig. 5
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26540, **Atrina (Servatrina) serrata ?** G. B. Sowerby, I
 26541 Figured specimens
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 111, pl. 10, figs. 6-9
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27046 **Atrypa aperanta** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
 p. 15, pl. 8, figs. 11-15
 Gayna R., 2 mi. from confluence with Mountain R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Lower beds of basal Dev. Ls. (lower Hume Fm.), early Middle
 Devonian
 See *Desquamatia aperanta* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg.
 Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 3
- 27047- **Atrypa aperanta** Crickmay Paratypes
 27052 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
 p. 15, pl. 8, figs. 2-10
 65 mi. NW. of mouth of S. Nahanni R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Lower beds of basal Dev. Ls. (lower Hume Fm.), early Middle
 Devonian
 See *Desquamatia aperanta* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg.
 Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 3
- 27010 **Atrypa ciliipes** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Elucid. W. Can. Dev. Fms., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
 Calgary, 1957, p. 14, pl. 1, figs. 3, 5, 8
 Hay R., 54.75 mi. from Great Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
 Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
 See *Desquamatia ciliipes* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg.
 Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 5
- 27011- **Atrypa ciliipes** Crickmay Paratypes
 27012 Crickmay, Elucid. W. Can. Dev. Fms., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
 Calgary, 1957, p. 14, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7
 Hay R., 54.75 mi. from Great Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
 Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
 See *Desquamatia ciliipes* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg.
 Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 5

- 26947 **Atrypa cosmata** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 600, pl. 71, figs. 1-6
23 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
See *Desquamatia cosmata* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg.
Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 5
- 26948 **Atrypa cosmata** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 600, pl. 71, fig. 7
23 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
See *Desquamatia cosmata* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg.
Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 5
- 27106 **Atrypa hormophora** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 15, pl. 11, figs. 1-4
Mackenzie R., 128° 18' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
See *Desquamatia hormophora* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg. Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 4
- 27105 **Atrypa percrassa** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 14, pl. 11, figs. 5-8
1 mi. N. of Mackenzie R., 1.6 mi. W. of Lake Jan, N. W. Terr., Can.
Upper Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27006 **Atrypa perfimbriata** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Elucid. W. Can. Dev. Fms., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1957, p. 13, pl. 1, fig. 14
Well, 1613', S. 9, T. 86, R. 7, W4, Alberta, Can.
Elk Point Fm., Middle Devonian
See *Desquamatia perfimbriata* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg. Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 4
- 27007 **Atrypa perfimbriata** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Elucid. W. Can. Dev. Fms., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1957, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13
Undetermined locality in E. Athabasca area, Alberta, Can.
See *Desquamatia perfimbriata* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg. Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 4
- 27007a, **Atrypa perfimbriata** Crickmay Paratypes
27008 Crickmay, Elucid. W. Can. Dev. Fms., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1957, p. 13, pl. 1, fig. 13 and two unfigured specimens
Well, 1613', S. 9, T. 86, R. 7, W4, Alberta, Can.
Elk Point Fm., Middle Devonian
See *Desquamatia perfimbriata* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg. Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 4
- 28347 **Atrypa reticularis** (Linnaeus) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 54
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm, Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27009 **Atrypa rubromitra** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Elucid. W. Can. Dev. Fms., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1957, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 9-11
2 mi. above Alexandra Falls, Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26877 **Aturia** sp. Unfigured specimen
Palmer, Jr. Pal., v. 39, No. 1, 1965, p. 155
Cowlitz R., near Vader, Lewis Co., Wash.
Cowlitz Fm., upper Eocene

Aturia ? sp.

See *Nautilus* ? sp.

- 28575 **Atys doliolum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 18, pl. 3, fig. 7
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25582 **Aulacomya ater** (Molina) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 116, pl. 14, fig. 9
Paracas, Peru Recent
- 7062, **Aurilia conradi** (Howe & McGuirt) Hypotypes
7061 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 238, pl. 27, figs. 9a-9c
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 7061
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27081 **Australophyllum hesperium** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 6, pl. 2, figs. 9-11; pl. 3, figs. 8, 9
Dog Creek, 65° 50' N., 130° 00' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27080 **Australophyllum praeclarum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 6, pl. 2, figs. 4, 5
Houston R., 65° 30' N., 131° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 8235 **Austrocypraea towncreekensis** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 59, pl. 6, fig. 7
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Upper portion of Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28298 **Aviculopecten lautus ithacensis** Kindle Holotype
Kindle, B.A.P., v. 2, No. 6, 1896, p. 45, pl. 1, fig. 3
Base of Ithaca Falls, Fall Cr., Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Sherburne Fm., Middle Devonian
- 28356 **Aviculopecten tenuis** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 9, fig. 64
Salamanca, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y.
Conneaut Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25558 **Axinactis inaequalis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 109, pl. 11, figs. 8, 8b
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25559 **Axinactis inaequalis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 109, pl. 11, fig. 8a
Mancora, Peru Recent
- 28336 **Bactrites acicula** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 36
McKinney's, N. of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Sherburne Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 7046 **Bairdoppilata triangulata** Edwards Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 234
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 8216- **Balanus antiquus** (Meyer) Hypotypes
8218 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 152, pl. 20, figs. 9-11; pl.
21, figs. 1-7
4.0-4.2 mi. W. of Silas, Choctaw Co., Ala.
North Creek Mbr., Yazoo Gr., upper Eocene

- 8219 ? **Balanus antiquus** (Meyer) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 152, pl. 21, figs. 8, 9
4.0-4.2 mi. W. of Silas, Choctaw Co., Ala.
North Creek Mbr., Yazoo Gr., upper Eocene
- 27408 **Balanus (Balanus) bloxhamensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 48, pl. 12, figs. 5, 6 broken, 1965
Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27356 **Balanus (Balanus) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 26, pl. 5, figs. 5-7
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27357- **Balanus (Balanus) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratypes
27362 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 26, pl. 5, figs. 8-12; pl. 6, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27348 **Balanus (Balanus) caribensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 23, pl. 4, figs. 3, 4
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27349- **Balanus (Balanus) caribensis** Weisbord Paratypes
27352, Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 23, pl. 4, figs. 5-10; pl. 5, figs. 3, 4; pl. 7, figs. 5-7
27354, Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
27355, Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
27370 **Balanus (Balanus) caribensis** Weisbord Paratypes
27353 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 23, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27371 **Balanus (Balanus) caribensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 23, pl. 7, fig. 8
Stream, near Litoral anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27372 **Balanus (Balanus) caribensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 23, pl. 7, fig. 9
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27341 **Balanus (Balanus) laguairensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 18, pl. 3, figs. 1-3
Catia La Mar village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27342, **Balanus (Balanus) laguairensis** Weisbord Paratypes
27344 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 18, pl. 3, figs. 4-6, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27343, **Balanus (Balanus) laguairensis** Weisbord Paratypes
27345, Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 18, pl. 3, figs. 7, 9, 10
27346 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27392 **Balanus (Balanus) leonensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 43, pl. 9, figs. 7, 8
Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27393- **Balanus (Balanus) leonensis** Weisbord Components of holotype
27397 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 43, pl. 10, figs. 1-9
Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene

- 27398, **Balanus (Balanus) leonensis** Weisbord Paratypes
 27399 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 43, pl. 10, figs. 10, 11
 Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
 Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27400 **Balanus (Balanus) ochlockoneensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 46, pl. 11, fig. 1
 Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
 Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27401- **Balanus (Balanus) ochlockoneensis** Weisbord Paratypes
 27407 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 46, pl. 11, figs. 2-7; pl. 12,
 figs. 1-4
 Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
 Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27363 **Balanus (Balanus) playagrandensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 29, pl. 6, figs. 3-5
 Quebrada Las Brucas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27364- **Balanus (Balanus) playagrandensis** Weisbord Paratypes
 27369 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 29, pl. 6, figs. 6-10; pl. 7,
 figs. 1-4
 Quebrada Las Brucas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27373 **Balanus** sp. Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 33, pl. 7, figs. 10, 11
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27374 **Balanus (Balanus) talquinensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 37, pl. 8, fig. 1
 Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
 Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27375 **Balanus (Balanus) talquinensis** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 37, pl. 8, fig. 2 broken prior
 to 1976
 Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
 Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27376- **Balanus (Balanus) talquinensis** Weisbord Paratypes
 27391 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 37, pl. 8, figs. 3-13; pl. 9,
 figs. 1-6
 Jackson Bluff, Leon Co., Fla.
 Choctawhatchee Fm., Miocene
- 27327 **Balanus (Megabalanus) tintinnabulum antillensis** Pilsbry Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 13, pl. 1, fig. 1
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27328 **Balanus (Megabalanus) tintinnabulum antillensis** Pilsbry Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 2, 3
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27329, **Balanus (Megabalanus) tintinnabulum antillensis** Pilsbry Hypotypes
 27335 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 4, 5; pl. 2,
 figs. 5, 6
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 27330 **Balanus (Megabalanus) tintinnabulum antillensis** Pilsbry Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 6, 7
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27331, 27333, 27334 **Balanus (Megabalanus) tintinnabulum antillensis** Pilsbry Hypotypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 8-10; pl. 2, figs. 1-4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27332 **Balanus (Megabalanus) tintinnabulum antillensis** Pilsbry Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 11-13
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27336 **Balanus (Megabalanus) tintinnabulum antillensis** Pilsbry Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 13, pl. 2, figs. 7, 8
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27347 **Balanus (Balanus) aff. B. trigonus** Darwin Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 20, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27338 **Balanus (Megabalanus) venezuelensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 17, pl. 2, fig. 10
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27337, 27339, 27340 **Balanus (Megabalanus) venezuelensis** Weisbord Paratypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 50, No. 225, 1966, p. 17, pl. 2, figs. 9, 11, 12
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28937 **Barbatia cf. B. bonaczyi** Gabb Figured specimen
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 165, pl. 30, fig. 15 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.*
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Olsson, B.A.P., v. 9, No. 39, 1922, p. 182 as *Arca mauryae* Olsson
- 26488- **Barbatia (Barbatia) candida** (Helbling) Hypotypes
26490 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 58, pl. 3, figs. 9-14
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26491 **Barbatia (Barbatia) candida** ? (Helbling) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 58, pl. 3, figs. 15, 16
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26492- **Barbatia (Acar) domingensis** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
26494 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 61, pl. 4, figs. 1-5 *dominguensis* [sic]
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26495, 26496 **Barbatia (Acar) domingensis** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 61, pl. 4, figs. 6-9 *dominguensis* [sic]
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene

- 25520, **Barbatia (Cucullaearca) reeveana** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
 25520a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 81, pl. 4, fig. 4 not
 deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25520a
 Isla la Plata, Ecuador Recent
- 25521 **Barbatia (Cucullaearca) reeveana** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 81, pl. 4, fig. 4b
 Isla la Plata, Ecuador Recent
- 28938 **Barbatia (Acar) reticulata** (Gmelin) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 166, pl. 30, fig. 16
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26497, **Barbatia (Fugleria) tenera** (C. B. Adams) Hypotypes
 26498 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 64, pl. 4, figs. 10-13
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 25923 **Barnea (Anchomasa) subtruncata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 444, pl. 78, figs. 2, 2b
 Fig. 2a not deposited, 1961.
 Mouth of Tumbes River, Peru Recent
- Basilicorhynchus basilicum* (Crickmay)
 See *Leiorhynchus basilicum* Crickmay
- 29773, **Bayania cheneyi** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
 29774 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 74
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 27548 **Belemnosella floweri** (Palmer) Hypotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 33, pl. 1, figs. 1-3
 Red R., below Montgomery Landing, Grant Par., La.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27549 **Belemnosella palmerae** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 33, pl. 1, figs. 4-6
 Red R., below Montgomery Landing, Grant Par., La.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27553 **Belosaepia jeletzkyi** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 36, pl. 2, figs. 9-12
 Mouth of Saline Bayou, St. Maurice, Winn Par., La.
 Cook Mtn. Fm., Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 27554 **Belosaepia** sp. Unfigured specimen
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 36
 Montgomery, Grant Par., La.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27551 **Belosaepia stenzeli** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 34, pl. 2, figs. 1-4
 Mouth of Saline Bayou, St. Maurice, Winn Par., La.
 Cook Mtn. Fm., Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 27552 **Belosaepia stenzeli** Allen Paratype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 34, pl. 2, figs. 5-8
 Mouth of Saline Bayou, St. Maurice, Winn Par., La.
 Cook Mtn. Fm., Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 27550 **Belosaepia vokesi** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 34, pl. 1, figs. 7-10
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene

- 26378 **Benthonella ? loriei** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 129, pl. 46, figs. 7, 8; pl. 47, figs. 6, 7
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27498 **Biflustra** cf. **B. savartii** (Audouin-Savigny) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 39, pl. 2, figs. 4, 5; pl. 6, fig. 2
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27502 **Biflustra** cf. **B. savartii** (Audouin-Savigny) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 39, pl. 2, fig. 9
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27503 **Biflustra** cf. **B. savartii** (Audouin-Savigny) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 39, pl. 2, figs. 10, 11; pl. 4, fig. 1
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27514 **Biflustra** cf. **B. savartii** (Audouin-Savigny) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B. A. P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 39, pl. 7, fig. 1
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27530 **Biflustra** cf. **B. savartii** (Audouin-Savigny) Unfigured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 39
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27029 **Billingsastraea stirps** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 7, pl. 5, figs. 1-5. Near Link Lake, Carcajou R. valley, N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27030 **Billingsastraea stirps** Crickmay Unfigured Paratypes
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 7
Near Link Lake, Carcajou R. valley, N. Y. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27031 **Billingsastraea tapetiformis** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 8, pl. 4, figs. 2-4
Powell Cr., 5 mi. W. of mouth of Virgin R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27028 **Billingsastraea trichomisca** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 6, pl. 2, figs. 5-8
W. fork Prohibition Creek, 27 mi. below Fort Norman, N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower beds of basal Dev. Ls. (lower Hume Fm.), early Middle Devonian
- 26119 **Bittium caribense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 181, pl. 15, figs. 15, 16
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 28805 **Bittium asperoides** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 125, pl. 21, fig. 17
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28806 **Bittium canaliculatum** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 126, pl. 21, fig. 18
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26114 **Bittium (Brachybittium) caraboboense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 176, pl. 15, figs. 5, 6
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26117 **Bittium (Brachybittium) palitoense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 179, pl. 15, figs. 11, 12
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26118 **Bittium (Brachybittium) palitoense** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 179, pl. 15, figs. 13, 14
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26393 **Bittium (Brachybittium) salinae** Weisbord Unfigured holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 178
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26116 **Bittium (Brachybittium) salinae** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 178, pl. 15, figs. 9, 10
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Gabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26115 **Bittium (Brachybittium) venezuelanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 177, pl. 15, figs. 7, 8
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 29958 **Bolivina advena** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142, pl. 11, fig. 52
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27238 **Bolivina lafayettei** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 38, pl. 10, fig. 2
0.7 mi. NNE. of Bennis Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27278 **Bolivina lafayettei** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 38, pl. 10, fig. 1
Well A-2, 70', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 29959 **Bolivina marginata** Cushman Unfigured hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27280 **Bolivina marginata multicostata** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 39, pl. 11, fig. 3
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27282 **Bolivina marginata multicostata** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 39, pl. 11, fig. 2
Well A-1, 113', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29962 **Bolivina marginata multicostata** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142, pl. 11, fig. 55
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene

- 27212 **Bolivina paula** Cushman & Cahill Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 39, pl. 10, fig. 6
Intersection of SR 628 & SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27233 **Bolivina paula** Cushman & Cahill Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 39, pl. 10, fig. 7
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27295- **Bolivina paula** Cushman & Cahill Hypotypes
27297 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 39, pl. 10, figs. 3-5
Well A-2, 70', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 29960 **Bolivina paula** Cushman & Cahill Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142, pl. 11, fig. 53
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29961 **Bolivina plicatella** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142, pl. 11, fig. 54
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27317 **Bolivina plicatella mera** Cushman & Ponton Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 40, pl. 10, fig. 9
Well A-1, 165', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Choptank Fm., Miocene
- 29949 **Bolivina** sp. Figured specimen
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 11, fig. 43
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 27256 **Bolivina** sp. A Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 41, pl. 10, fig. 8
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27228 **Bolivina** sp. B Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 41, pl. 11, fig. 4
0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27207 **Bolivina** sp. C Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 41, pl. 10, fig. 10
Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27279 **Bolivina striatula** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 40, pl. 10, fig. 11
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27290 **Bolivina striatula** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 40, pl. 11, fig. 1
Well A-2, 81', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29963 **Bolivina** cf. **B. suteri** Cushman & Renz Figured specimen
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142, pl. 11, fig. 56
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 28409 **Bolloceras hartti** Flower Holotype
Flower, P.A., v. 2, No. 9, 1938, p. 63, pl. 3, fig. 13
Old Cornell Univ. Quarry, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Middle Devonian

- 7091 **Boreotrophon tenuisculptus** (Carpenter) Syntype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 36, 1921, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 6, 7
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Pleistocene
- 7092 **Boreotrophon tenuisculptus** (Carpenter) Syntype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 36, 1921, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 8, 9
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Pleistocene
- 26665 **Bornia tacaguana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 248, pl. 31, figs. 9, 10
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27440 **Borsonia (Paraborsonia) cantaurana** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 572, pl. 77, figs. 11, 12
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27439 **Borsonia (Paraborsonia) cantaurana** Jung Unfigured paratypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 572
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28633 **Borsonia varicosa** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 51, pl. 8, fig. 9
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 25596 **Botula fusca** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 131, pl. 16, figs. 5-5c
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 28982 **Botula hispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 193, pl. 35, fig. 11
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 21592 **?Bowenelasma typa** Scrutton
Scrutton, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 4, 1973, p. 253
for *Cyathophyllum venezuelense* Weisbord in Brann & Kent, p. 297
- 25562 **Brachidontes citrinus** (Roeding) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 118, pl. 12, fig. 3
Florida Recent
- 25571 **Brachidontes ? granulatus** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, pl. 13, fig. 3
Paracas, Peru Recent
- 26529 **Brachidontes (Ischadium) recurvus** (Rafinesque) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 95, pl. 8, figs. 11-14
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26244 **Brachystyloma caribbeana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., vol. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 336, pl. 29, figs. 23, 24
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 24426, **Briantelasma oliveri** Scrutton Paratype
24433 Scrutton, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 4, 1973, p. 248
for *Heterophrentis venezuelensis* (Weisbord) in Brann & Kent, pp. 452-3 (PRI 24426 is a transverse sect. of PRI 24433)
- 24429, **Briantelasma oliveri** Scrutton Paratype
24430 Scrutton, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 4, 1973, p. 248
for *Heterophrentis venezuelensis* (Weisbord) in Brann & Kent, pp. 452-3 (PRI 24429 is a longitudinal sect. of one of the specimens, 24430A of Scrutton, in lot PRI 24430; the remainder is designated 24430B by Scrutton)

- 27676, **Brissopsis** cf. **B. atlantica** Mortensen Figured specimens
 27678 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 329, pl. 20, figs. 1-4; pl. 21, fig. 1
 Stream, near Litoral anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27682 ? **Brissopsis** cf. **B. atlantica** Mortensen Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 329, pl. 21, figs. 8, 9
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27677, ? **Brissopsis** cf. **B. atlantica** Mortensen Figured specimens
 27679- Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 329, pl. 20, fig. 5; pl. 21, figs. 2-7
 27681 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27155 **Buccella depressa** Andersen Unfigured hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 48
 Well 3-S, 135', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 Miocene (St. Marys-Choptank Fms., mixed)
- 27171 **Buccella depressa** Andersen Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 48, pl. 14, fig. 3
 Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
 Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27230 **Buccella depressa** Andersen Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 48, pl. 14, fig. 5
 1.8 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
 Pleistocene
- 27263 **Buccella depressa** Andersen Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 48, pl. 14, fig. 4
 0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 7029, **Buccella** cf. **B. depressa** Andersen Figured specimen
 7028 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 230, pl. 27, figs. 4a-4c. Unfigured specimens = PRI 7028
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27183 **Buccella mansfieldi** (Cushman) Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 49, pl. 15, fig. 1
 Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27306 **Buccella mansfieldi** (Cushman) Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 49, pl. 14, fig. 6
 Offshore well A-11, 160', near Newport News, Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27323 **Buccella mansfieldi** (Cushman) Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 49, pl. 14, fig. 7
 Kings Mill Wharf (now destroyed), James R., James City Co., Va.
 Basal Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 29984, **Buccella mansfieldi** (Cushman) Hypotypes
 29985 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 144, pl. 13, figs. 77, 78
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7031, **Buccella parkerae** Andersen Hypotype
 7030 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 230, pl. 27, figs. 5a-5c
 Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 7030
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene

- 27206 **Buccella parkerae** Andersen Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 49, pl. 15, figs. 2, 3
Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27270 **Buccella parkerae** Andersen Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 49, pl. 15, fig. 4
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 7034 **Buccella** sp. Figured specimen
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 231, pl. 27, figs. 6a, 6b
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7032- **Buccella** spp. Unfigured specimens
7033 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 231
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28234 **Buccinum bidentatum** Emmons Syntypes
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 257(166), fig. 126 (three specimens)
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
See Olsson, et al., ANSP, Mon. 8, 1953, p. 222 as *Nassarius (Uzita)*
bidentatus (Emmons)
- 28285 **Buccinum moniliformis** Emmons Holotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 256(165), fig. 125
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- 28279 **Buccinum porcinum** Say Unfigured hypotypes
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 256(165)
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- Buchiola*
See *Cardiola*
- 29954 **Bulimina elongata** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 141, pl. 11, fig. 48
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7025 **Bulimina gracilis** Cushman Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 229
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27167 **Bulimina gracilis** Cushman Hypotypes
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 33, pl. 9, figs. 4, 5
Well 1-SE, 180', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York
Co., Va.
?, probably Miocene
- 27298 **Bulimina gracilis calveri** McLean Holotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 34, pl. 9, fig. 6
Well A-2, 81', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27201 **Bulimina inflata** Seguenza Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 34, pl. 12, fig. 7
Locality uncertain
- 29955 **Bulimina marginata** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142, pl. 11, fig. 49
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene

- 27161 **Bulimina** cf. **B. preacanthia** McLean, 1956 Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 35, pl. 12, fig. 8
Offshore well A-11, 65', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 29953 **Buliminella curta** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 141, pl. 11, fig. 47
Well, 55-60', N. end of Hilton Head Is., Beaufort Co., S.C.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 27223 **Buliminella elegantissima** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 32, pl. 9, fig. 2
Pasture, 1 mi. N of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27232 **Buliminella elegantissima** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 32, pl. 9, fig. 1
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27236 **Buliminella elegantissima** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 32, pl. 9, fig. 3
1.8 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 29952 **Buliminella elegantissima** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 141, pl. 11, fig. 46
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 26344 **Bulla amygdala** Dillwyn Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 452, pl. 43, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26345 **Bulla amygdala** Dillwyn Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, p. 452, pl. 43, figs. 3, 4
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26346 **Bulla occidentalis** A. Adams Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 454, pl. 43, figs. 5, 6
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26347 **Bulla striata** Bruguière Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 455, pl. 43, figs. 7, 8 not
PRI 26342 as in expl.
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26348 **Bulla striata** Bruguière Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 455, pl. 43, figs. 9, 10
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28578 **Bullaria granosa** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 20, pl. 3, figs. 10, 10a
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
See Maury, N.Y. Acad. Sci. Scientific Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is.,
v. 3, 1920, p. 73 as *Haminea granosa* (G. B. Sowerby, II)
- 28576 **Bullaria paupercula** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 18, pl. 3, fig. 8
Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep. Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28577 **Bullaria sarahberlinerae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 19, pl. 3, fig. 9
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
See Pilsbry, ANSP, Proc., v. 73, 1922, p. 313 as *B. solida* (Gmelin)

Bullaria solida (Gmelin)See *B. sarahberlinerae* Maury.

- 28763 **Bursa amphitrites** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 109, pl. 17, fig. 9
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28762 **Bursa bufoniopsis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 108, pl. 17, fig. 8
Zone B or D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28761 **Bursa crassa** Dillwyn Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 108, pl. 17, figs. 6, 7
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28275 **"Busicon" perversum** Conrad Hypotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Sur., Rept., 1858, p. 249(158), fig. 107?
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- 29222 **Cadulus (Gadila) brazosensis** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 11
Little Brazos R., Brazos Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 26897 **Cadulus (Gadila) brucasensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 130, pl. 18, figs. 15, 16
Quebrada Las Brucas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29223 **Cadulus (Gadila) curvus** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 12
Little Brazos R., Brazos Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 28891 **Cadulus denticulustigris** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 160, pl. 26, fig. 7
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm. lower Miocene
- 28890 **Cadulus elegantissimus** Pilsbry & Sharp Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 160, pl. 26, fig. 6
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29224 **Cadulus (Gadila) erleneae** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 15
Little Brazos R., Brazos Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 29221 **Cadulus (Gadila) moseleyensis** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 17
Stone City Bluff, Brazos R., Burleson Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 29225 **Cadulus (Gadila) palmerae** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 17
Stone City Bluff, Brazos R., Burleson Co., Tex.
Stone City Fm., middle Eocene
- 28889 **Cadulus phenax** Pilsbry & Sharp Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 160, pl. 26, fig. 5
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26898 **Cadulus (Gadila) playagrandensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 131, pl. 18, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26892 **Cadulus (Polyschides) quadridentatus** (Dall) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 132, pl. 17, fig. 11; pl. 18, fig. 19
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26893 **Cadulus (Polyschides) quadridentatus** (Dall) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 132, pl. 17, fig. 12
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26899 **Cadulus (Polyschides) quadridentatus** (Dall) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 132, pl. 18, fig. 20
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26895 ? **Cadulus** sp. indeterminate Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 135, pl. 17, fig. 14
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29226 **Cadulus (Gadila) stonecityensis** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 18
Stone City Bluff, Brazos R., Burleson Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 26894 **Cadulus (Polyschides) tetraschistus** ? (Watson) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 134, pl. 17, fig. 13; pl. 18, fig. 21
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29227 **Cadulus (Gadila) zingulai** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 18
Little Brazos R., Brazos Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 26106 **Caecum (Caecum) mareense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 164, pl. 14, fig. 12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26107 **Caecum (Caecum) puntagordanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 165, pl. 14, fig. 13
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26108 **Caecum (Caecum) puntagordanum** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 165, pl. 14, fig. 14
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26104, 26105 **Caecum (Caecum) regulare** Carpenter Hypotypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 162, pl. 14, figs. 10, 11
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26109 **Caecum (Defolinia) tomaculum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 166, pl. 14, fig. 16 not 15 as in text and expl.
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26110 **Caecum (Fartulum) venezuelanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 167, pl. 14, fig. 15 not 16 as in text and expl.
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 6094 **Calappa robertsi** Ross, Lewis, & Scolaro Holotype
 Ross, *et al.*, Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci., v. 27, No. 3, 1964, p. 187,
 figs. 2a, 2b; not PRI 6064
 "Devil's Den", near Williston, Levy Co., Fla.
 Ocala Ls., Williston Mbr., upper Eocene
- 6095 **Calappa robertsi** Ross, Lewis, & Scolaro Paratype
 Ross, *et al.*, Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci., v. 27, No. 3, 1964, p. 187,
 fig. 2c; not PRI 6065
 "Devil's Den", near Williston, Levy Co., Fla.
 Ocala Ls., Williston Mbr., upper Eocene
- 29761- **Callianassa seefriedi** von Ammon Unfigured hypotypes
 29763 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 62
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 26024 **Calliostoma caribbeanum** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 70, pl. 4, figs. 8-10
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26026 **Calliostoma curucutianum** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 72, pl. 4, figs. 13, 14
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26027 **Calliostoma curucutianum** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 72, pl. 4, figs. 15-17
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29244 **Calliostoma (Eutrochus) decamposi** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 57, pl. 1, fig. 8
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29244A **Calliostoma (Eutrochus) decomposi** Maury Unfigured Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 57
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29243 **Calliostoma (Eutrochus) derbyi** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 57, pl. 1, fig. 7
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28857 **Calliostoma grabau** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 155, pl. 24, fig. 19
 Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 1108 **Calliostoma olsoni** Maury Syntype
 Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 421
 See Brann & Kent, p. 149
- 29250 **Calliostoma pirabicum** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 55, pl. 1, fig. 17
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26025 **Calliostoma puntagordanum** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 71, pl. 4, figs. 11, 12
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29251 **Calliostoma reffectum** (White) Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, pp. 53, 391, pl. 1, fig. 19
 Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene

Callista aequorea (Conrad)

See *Cytherea aequorea* mut. *cominduta* de Gregorio

Callista golfotristensis (Maury)See *Meretrix subimpressa golfotristensis* Maury

- 28461 **Callista mcgrathiana** Rathbun Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 57, pl. 9, fig. 10
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 85, pl. 15, fig. 4 as *Callista*
(*Costacallista*) *rathbunensis* Maury (paratype)
- 28462 **Callista mcgrathiana rathbunensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 58, pl. 9, fig. 11
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 85, pl. 15, fig. 8 as *Callista*
(*Costacallista*) *rathbunensis* Maury (holotype)

Callista perovata subvitrea (de Gregorio)See *Cythera aequorea* mut. *subvitrea* de Gregorio*Callista rathbunensis* MaurySee *Callista mcgrathiana* Rathbun & *C. m. rathbunensis* Maury

- 25522 **Calloarca alternata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 84, pl. 4, figs. 5, 5a
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 29528 **Callocardia (Agriopoma) euglypta** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 329, pl. 17, fig. 7
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29529 **Callocardia (Agriopoma) hartti** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 327, pl. 17, fig. 8
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29525 **Callocardia recondita** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 331, pl. 17, fig. 4
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28548 **Calyptraea aperta** (Solander in Brander) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 99, pl. 13, fig. 5
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28549 **Calyptraea centralis** (Conrad) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 100, pl. 13, fig. 6
Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247,
1969 as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene
- 8234 **Calyptraea glandaria** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 57, pl. 5, fig. 9
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene

Calyptraphorus velatus (Conrad)See *Rostellaria quidest* de Gregorio

- 28526, **Calyptraphorus velatus compressus** Aldrich Hypotypes
28527 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 88, pl. 12, figs. 8-10
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene

- 28339 **Camarotoechia eximia** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 7, figs. 41, 42
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 29775 **Campanile nigeriense** Adegoke & Dessauvague Unfigured hypotype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 75
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28661 **Cancellaria barretti** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 62, pl. 10, fig. 1
Bluff 1, 2, or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Formation uncertain, Miocene
- 27430 **Cancellaria (Bivetiella) beata** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 554, pl. 75, figs. 12, 13
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27431 **Cancellaria (Bivetiella) beata** Jung Unfigured paratype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 554
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- Cancellaria cossmanni* Olsson
See *Cancellaria petiti* Olsson
- 28662 **Cancellaria epistomifera** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 63, pl. 10, figs. 3, 4
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28663 **Cancellaria epistomifera** Guppy, "var." Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 63, pl. 10, fig. 5
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 29372 **Cancellaria euclethra** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 189, pl. 9, fig. 13
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28665 **Cancellaria guppyi** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 64, pl. 10, fig. 7
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28666 **Cancellaria guppyi** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 64, pl. 10, fig. 8
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28668 **Cancellaria (Trigonostoma) gurabis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 65, pl. 10, fig. 11
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28667 **Cancellaria harrisi** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 64, pl. 10, figs. 9, 10
Zone H or I, near Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29378 **Cancellaria hartti** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 185, pl. 9, fig. 19 composite
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 28960 **Cancellaria (Aphera) islacolonis** Maury Syntype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 65, pl. 10, fig. 12
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28669, 28670 **Cancellaria (Aphera) islacolonis** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 65, pl. 10, figs. 12a, 12b
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28664 **Cancellaria laevescens** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 64, pl. 10, fig. 6
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28671 **Cancellaria (Narona) losquemadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 66, pl. 10, fig. 13
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 1046 **Cancellaria montserratensis** Maury Syntype
Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 539
See Brann & Kent, p. 166
- 20966, 20968 **Cancellaria petiti** Olsson Syntypes
Olsson, "Some Tert. Moll. . . .", PRI, 1967, p. 44, new name for *C. cossmanni* Olsson. See Brann & Kent, p. 165
- 29366 **Cancellaria pirabensis** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 187, pl. 9, fig. 7
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29373 **Cancellaria praeindentata** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 189, pl. 9, fig. 14
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27427 **Cancellaria (Cancellaria) aff. C. rowelli** Dall
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 551 Unfigured specimens
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguana Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27432 **Cancellaria (Charcollaria) terryi** Olsson Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 556
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguana Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26323 **Cancellaria torula** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 398, pl. 40, figs. 9-11
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27428 **Cancellaria (Euclia) werenfelsi** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 552
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguana Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27429 **Cancellaria (Euclia) werenfelsi** Jung Unfigured paratype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 552
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguana Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27199 **Cancris sagra** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 52, pl. 16, fig. 5
Well A-5, 165', Lambert Pt., Norfolk, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29987 **Cancris sagra** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 146, pl. 14, fig. 80 *segra* [sic]
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene

- 26247, **Cantharus (Pollia) auritulus** (Link) Hypotypes
 26248 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 341, pl. 30, figs. 3-6
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- Cantharus predistortus* Marks
 See *Northia predistorta* (Marks)
- 26249, **Cantharus (Pollia) tinctus** ? Conrad Figured specimens
 26250 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 343, pl. 30, figs. 7-10
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27643 **Capulus cassis** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 71, pl. 1, figs. 3, 4
 Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 26144 **Capulus (Krebsia) incurvatus** (Gmelin) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 207, pl. 18, figs. 18-20
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26145 **Capulus (Krebsia) incurvatus** (Gmelin) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 207, pl. 19, figs. 1, 2
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28318 **Cardiola [Buchiola] retrostriata** (von Buch) Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 11
 N. of McKinney's, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28317 **Cardiola [Buchiola] sp.** Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 10
 N. of McKinney's, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25636 **Cardita (Cardita) cuvieri** Broderip Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 186, pl. 26, figs. 2a, 2b
 Fig. 2 not deposited, 1961.
 Manglaralto, Ecuador Recent
- 26628, **Cardita (Carditamera) gracilis** Shuttleworth Hypotypes
 26629 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 200, pl. 26, figs. 3-7
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26630, **Cardita (Carditamera) gracilis** Shuttleworth Hypotypes
 26631 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 200, pl. 26, figs. 8-11
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26632, **Cardita (Carditamera) gracilis** Shuttleworth Hypotypes
 26633 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 200, pl. 26, figs. 12-15
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26634 **Cardita (Carditamera) gracilis** Shuttleworth Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 200, pl. 26, figs. 16, 17
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29479 **Cardita (Carditamera) manteia** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 271, pl. 15, fig. 13
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 25642 **Cardita (Strophocardia) megastropa** Gray Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 187, pl. 26, figs. 5, 5a
Manglaralto, Ecuador Recent
- 25685 **Cardita (Cardita) spurca beebei** Hertlein Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 186, pl. 39, fig. 6
Dredged off Panama (S. Jadis Coll.) Recent
- 25641 **Cardita (Cardita) tricolor** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 185, pl. 26, figs. 4-4c
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 28455, **Cardita (Carditamera) virginiae** Maury "Syntype"
28456 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 53, pl. 9, figs. 2, 3 (interior mold
and negative of interior mold of same shell)
Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene
Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 357, pl.
22, fig. 10 as *Carditamera virginiae* Maury, upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.,
lower Pliocene
- 25637, **Carditamera (Byssomera) affinis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
25639 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 189, pl. 26, figs. 3, 3a, 3c
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25638 **Carditamera (Byssomera) affinis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 189, pl. 26, fig. 3b
Mancora, Peru Recent
- 25640 **Carditamera (Byssomera) affinis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 189, pl. 26, fig. 3d
Burica Pen., Panama Recent
- 25634 **Carditamera (Carditamera) radiata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 189, pl. 26, figs. 1-1b
Panama City, Panama Recent
- 25635 **Carditamera (Carditamera) radiata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 189, pl. 26, fig. 1c
Garachiné, Panama Recent
- Carditamera virginiae* Maury
See *Cardita virginiae* Maury
- 28458 **Cardium (Trigoniocardia) carolinae** Maury "Syntype"
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 54, pl. 9, figs. 5, 6
1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 366, pl.
25, fig. 10 as *Trigoniocardia (Trigoniocardia) maturensis* Dall, lower
Pliocene
- 28989 **Cardium (Trachycardium) cinderellae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 211, pl. 36, fig. 4
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican
Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28984 **Cardium (Trachycardium) dominicanum** Dall Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 209, pl. 36, fig. 1
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29524 **Cardium (Fragum) estacianum** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 421, pl. 17, fig. 3
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene

- 28990 **Cardium (Trigoniocardia) haitense** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 211, pl. 36, figs. 5, 5a
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28991 **Cardium (Trigoniocardia) haitense cercadicum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 212, pl. 36, fig. 6
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29527 **Cardium hortensium** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 419, pl. 17, fig. 6
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28985 **Cardium (Trachycardium) linguatigris** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 209, pl. 36, fig. 2
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29532 **Cardium paraense** White Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 303, pl. 17, fig. 11
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29536 **Cardium pessoai** Maury (*pessoae*, emend.) Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 307, pl. 17, fig. 15
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29537 **Cardium philotarium** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 307, pl. 17, fig. 16
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28992 **Cardium (Trigoniocardia) sanbaicum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 212, pl. 36, fig. 7
Mining road between Las Caobas and Rompino, Samba Hills, Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 28993 **Cardium (Laevicardium) serratum** Linnaeus Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 212, pl. 36, fig. 8
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 29531 **Cardium** sp. indeterminate Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 309, pl. 17, fig. 10
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29519 **Cardium thalassium** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 309, pl. 16, fig. 21
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28986, **Cardium (Trachycardium) tintinnabularum** Maury Syntypes
28987 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 210, pl. 36, fig. 3
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28994 **Cardium (Laevicardium) venustum** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 213, pl. 36, fig. 9
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29830, **Cardium (Cardium) zechi** Oppenheim Unfigured hypotypes
29831 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 268
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene

Caricella bolaris (Conrad)

See *Voluta pyruloides* sita de Gregorio

Caricella doliata (Conrad)See *Voluta cogitabunda* de Gregorio

- 8243 **Caricella (Reticulacella) fenestra** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 84, pl. 13, fig. 5
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Upper portion of Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 8242 **Caricella giganta** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 83, pl. 13, fig. 1
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Upper portion of Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28486 **Caricella ogilviana** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 68, pl. 10, fig. 7
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28487 **Caricella perpinguis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 68, pl. 10, fig. 8
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28488 **Caricella** sp. indet. Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 68, pl. 10, fig. 9
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene

Carinatina dysmorphostrota (Crickmay)See *Spinatrypa dysmorphostrota* Crickmay

- 27601, **Carychium exile canadense** Clapp Hypotypes
 27601A, Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 259, pl. 17, figs. 5-7
 27601B Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
 Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) amethystina** Olsson Paratype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 429, pl. 75, fig. 1a not
 PRI 25934; not deposited, 1961
 Búcaro, Panama Recent

Caryocorbula helenae (Maury)See *Corbula helenae* MaurySee *Corbula smithiana* Maury

- 25908, **Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) marmorata** (Hinds) Hypotype
 25908a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 431, pl. 75, fig. 5
 Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25908a
 Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25906 **Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) nasuta** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 429, pl. 75, figs. 3-3e
 Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25910, **Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) nuciformis** (G. B. Sowerby, I)
 25910a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 430, pl. 75, Hypotypes
 figs. 7, 8 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25910a
 Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25913, **Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) nuciformis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 25913a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 430, pl. 76, fig. 7
 Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25913a
 Limones, Ecuador Recent

- 25905A **Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) ovulata** (G. B. Sowerby, I)
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 428, Hypotypes
pl. 75, figs. 2, 2a. Fig. 2b not deposited, 1961
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25905B **Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) ovulata** (G. B. Sowerby, I)
Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 428, pl. 75, fig. 2c
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- Caryorhynchus carya* (Crickmay)
See *Leiorhynchus carya* Crickmay
- 27039 **Caryorhynchus hippocastanea** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 13, pl. 9, figs. 15-17
W. end of Carcajou Ridge, 65° 36' N., 128° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27040 **Caryorhynchus hippocastanea** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 13, pl. 9, figs. 10-14
Hairpin Bend of Oscar Creek, N.W. Terr., Can.
Fm. not given
- 27041 **Caryorhynchus hippocastanea** Crickmay Unfigured paratypes
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 13
Locality and formation not specifically given
- 27265 **Cassidulina crassa** d'Orbigny Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 52, pl. 17, fig. 1
Well A-2, 101', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29993 **Cassidulina crassa** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 147, pl. 14, fig. 86
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co, Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29994 **Crassidulina laevigata** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 147, pl. 14, fig. 87
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 27268 **Cassidulina laevigata carinata** Cushman Hypotypes
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 53, pl. 17, fig. 2
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 29992 **Cassidulina laevigata carinata** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 147, pl. 14, fig. 85
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29995 **Cassidulina subglobosa** H. B. Brady Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 147, pl. 14, fig. 88
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29996 **Cassidulinoides bradyi** (Norman) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 147, pl. 14, fig. 89
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 28523 **Cassis (Phalium) guppyana** Maury Syntype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 84, pl. 12, fig. 5
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene

- 28524 **Cassis (Phalium) guppyana?** Maury Syntype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 84, pl. 12, fig. 6
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 29307 **Cassis inflata** Shaw Hypotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, pl. 5, fig. 11
Coast of Brazil
Recent
- 26178 **Cassis** aff. **C. madagascariensis** Lamarck Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 251, pl. 23, figs. 9, 10
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28766 **Cassis sulcifera** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 110, pl. 18, fig. 1
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28767 **Cassis sulcifera** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 110, pl. 18, figs. 2, 3
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28525 **Cassis togatus soldadensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 86, pl. 12, fig. 7
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28305 **Casteroceras alternatum** (Hall) Hypotype
Flower, B.A.P., v. 22, No. 76, 1936, p. 47, pl. 5, fig. 3
Manlius, Onondaga Co., N.Y.
Cherry Valley Ls., Marcellus Fm., Middle Devonian
- Cavilucina thalmani* Marks
See *Anodontia thalmani* (Marks)
- 27501 **Cellaria catiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 48, pl. 2, fig. 8; pl. 5, fig. 6
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28310 **Ceratites harttii** Hyatt Unfigured holotype
Hyatt in Hartt, Geol. & Phys. Geog., Brazil, 1870, p. 386
Maroim, St. of Sergipe, Brazil
"Sapucahy Ls.", Upper Cretaceous
- 26122 **Cerithiopsis (Laskeya) emersonii** ? (C. B. Adams) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 184, pl. 15, figs. 21, 22
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26120 **Cerithiopsis maiquetiensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 182, pl. 15, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada La Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26121 **Cerithiopsis tela** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 183, pl. 15, figs. 19, 20
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28537 **Cerithiopsis veatchiana** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 92, pl. 12, fig. 21
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene

- 29284 ***Cerithium calcivelatum*** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 103, pl. 4, fig. 2
 (cast too poor for positive identification)
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28813 ***Cerithium dominicense*** Gabb Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 125, pl. 22, fig. 7
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26113 ***Cerithium* cf. *C. eburneum*** Bruguière Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 172, pl. 15, figs. 3, 4
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 29288 ***Cerithium gonzagae*** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 101, pl. 4, fig. 6
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28811 ***Cerithium gurabense*** Maury Syntypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 124, pl. 22, figs. 4, 5
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28534 ***Cerithium harrisii*** Maury "Syntype"
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 90, pl. 12, fig. 18
 700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 447, pl. 45, fig. 16; lower Pliocene
- 28535 ***Cerithium isabellae*** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr. v. 15, 1912, p. 91, pl. 12, fig. 19
 700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
- 29266 ***Cerithium leei*** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 103, pl. 3, fig. 3
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26112 ***Cerithium litteratum playagrandensis*** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 170, pl. 15, figs. 1, 2
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28809 ***Cerithium microlineatum*** Gabb Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 123, pl. 22, fig. 1
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.*
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26444 ***Cerithium misgum*** de Gregorio Holotype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 118, pl. 10, fig. 29
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 775 as *Mitrella* (*Columbellopsis*) *elevata* (I. Lea)
- 28804 ***Cerithium obesum*** Guppy Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 124, pl. 21, fig. 16
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 29290, ***Cerithium pirabicum*** Maury Plastotypes
 29289 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 99, pl. 4, fig. 7
 Unfigured plastotype = PRI 29289
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 28810 **Cerithium russelli** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 123, pl. 22, figs. 2, 3
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28536 **Cerithium soldadense** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 91, pl. 12, fig. 20
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28532, **Cerithium tinkeri** Maury Syntypes
28533 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 92, pl. 12, fig. 17 not deposited
by Cornell Univ., 1971. Unfigured specimen = PRI 28533
Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene See Jung, B.A.P., vol. 55, No. 247, 1969, as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28812 **Cerithium turriculum** ? Gabb Figured specimen
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 125, pl. 22, fig. 6
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28802, **Cerithium uniseriale** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
28803 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 124, pl. 21, figs. 14, 15
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 29497 **Chama agronomica** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 415, pl. 16, fig. 9
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 25664 **Chama buddiana** C. B. Adams Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 224, pl. 34, figs. 2, 2a
Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 25665 **Chama buddiana** C. B. Adams Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 224, pl. 34, figs. 2b, 2c
El Lagartillo, Panama Recent
- 28952 **Chama caimitica** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 199, pl. 33, fig. 7
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29517 **Chama callipona** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 283, pl. 16, fig. 19
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 7069 **Chama congregata** Conrad Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 26666 **Chama congregata** Conrad Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 235, pl. 31, figs. 11-14
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26667, **Chama congregata** Conrad Hypotypes
26671 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 235, pl. 32, figs. 1, 2, 8, 9
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26668 **Chama congregata** Conrad Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 235, pl. 32, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26669, **Chama congregata** Conrad Hypotypes
26670 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 235, pl. 32, figs. 5-7
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 28953 **Chama congregatoides** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 200, pl. 33, fig. 8
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25659 **Chama echinata** Broderip Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 224, pl. 33, fig. 3
Concepcion Beach, near Las Tablas, Panama Recent
- 29516 **Chama eudeiela** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 285, pl. 16, fig. 18
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26675 **Chama florida** Lamarck Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 241, pl. 33, figs. 3, 4
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25663 **Chama frondosa** Broderip Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 225, pl. 34, fig. 1b not
deposited, 1961
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 28949- **Chama involuta** Guppy Hypotypes
28951 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 199, pl. 33, figs. 4-6
Rio Cana, near Cana, Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 26674 **Chama macerophylla** Gmelin Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 238, pl. 33, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25658, **Chama pellucida** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotypes
25667 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 225, pl. 33, figs. 2, 2a;
pl. 34, fig. 5
Bayovar, Peru Recent
- 8249 **Chama (Cipliacella) radiata** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 121, pl. 23, fig. 15
Ravine at Riverside Park, near Pearl R., Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 8248 **Chama (Cipliacella) radiata** Dockery Paratype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 121, pl. 23, fig. 13
Ravine at Riverside Park, near Pearl R., Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28954 **Chama riocanica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 200, pl. 33, fig. 9
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26672, **Chama sinuosa bermudensis** Heilprin Hypotypes
26673 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 242, pl. 32, figs. 10-13
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 29700 **Charonia lampas weisbordi** Gibson-Smith Holotype
Gibson-Smith, Bol. Inf., AVGMP, v. 19, No. 1, 1976, p. 3, pl. 1, figs.
1, 2
Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Dist. Fed., Ven.
Mare Fm., upper Pliocene
- 26194, **Charonia lampas weisbordi** Gibson-Smith Paratypes
26195 Gibson-Smith, Bol. Inf., AVGMP, v. 19, No. 1, 1976, p. 3 for *Charonia*
sp., Weisbord, PRI 26194, 26195 this catalog

- 26194 **Charonia** sp. Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 266, pl. 25, fig. 9
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
 See *Charonia lampas weisbordi* Gibson-Smith
- 26195 **Charonia** sp. Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 266, pl. 25, figs. 10, 11
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
 See *Charonia lampas weisbordi* Gibson-Smith
- 26141, **Cheilea equestris** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 26142 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 202, pl. 18, figs. 8-12
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- Chicoreus dormani* E. Vokes
 See *Murex dormani* E. Vokes
- Chicoreus dujardinoides* E. Vokes
 See *Murex lepidotus dujardinoides* E. Vokes
- Chicoreus infrequens* E. Vokes
 See *Murex infrequens* E. Vokes
- 26463 **Chicoreus (Siratus) juliagardnerae** E. H. Vokes, new name Unfigured paratype
 E. Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 99, as *M. gardnerae* E. H. Vokes
 Above Farley Creek, Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
 Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
 See E. Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 1, 1970, p. 51
- Chicoreus lepidotus* E. Vokes
 See *Murex lepidotus* E. Vokes
- Chicoreus riparius* E. Vokes
 See *Murex riparius* E. Vokes
- 27689 **Chicoreus (Chicoreus) shirleyae** E. H. Vokes Unfigured paratype
 E. Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 1, 1966, p. 36
 Kissimmee Canal, Okeechobee Co., Fla.
 Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- Chicoreus stetopus* (de Gregorio)
 See *Murex stetopus* de Gregorio
- 29552 **Chione agraria** (White) Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mém. 4, 1925, p. 347, pl. 18, fig. 12
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26748 **Chione (Chione) cancellata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 306, pl. 44, figs. 1, 2
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26749 **Chione (Chione) cancellata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 306, pl. 44, fig. 3
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26750, **Chione (Chione) cancellata** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 26751 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 306, pl. 44, figs. 4-6
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26752 **Chione (Chione) cancellata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 306, pl. 44, figs. 7, 8
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28420 **Chione (Lirophora) carlottae** Palmer Paratype
 Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 179, pl. 42, fig. 11 right valve
 broken prior to 1977
 Zone G (not I as in expl.), Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Que-
 mados, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- Chione carlottae* Palmer
 See *C. hendersoni* Dall
- 25693 **Chione (Chione) compta** (Broderip) Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 294, pl. 41, fig. 4; pl.
 84, fig. 1
 Bayovar, Sechura Bay, Peru Recent
- 25761 **Chione (Chione) compta** (Broderip) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 294, pl. 51, figs. 6, 6a
 Bayovar, Sechura Bay, Peru Recent
- 29541 **Chione? cordeliae** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 353, pl. 18, fig. 1
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26770 **Chione (Lirophora) cultellata** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 326, pl. 47, figs. 7, 8
 broken in transit, 1963
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26771 **Chione (Lirophora) cultellata** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 326, pl. 47, figs. 9, 10
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26772 **Chione (Lirophora) cultellata** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 326, pl. 47, figs. 11, 12
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28465 **Chione dalliana** Maury "Syntype"
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 59, pl. 9, fig. 16?
 1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 156, pl. 28, fig. 10
 See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 154, pl. 40, figs. 7, 15
 Lectotype selected by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 377, pl. 28,
 fig. 5 as *Chione (Nioche) veatchiana* Maury, lower Pliocene
- Chione dalliana* Maury
 See *Chione veatchiana* Maury, and *C. guppyana* Maury
- 29571 **Chione (Lirophora) glyptocyma** Dall Hypotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 351, pl. 19, fig. 14
 Oak Grove, Santa Rosa Co., Fla.
 Oak Grove sands, lower Miocene

- 28467 **Chione guppyana** Maury "Syntype"
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 59, pl. 9, fig. 19
 700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 158, pl. 28, fig. 13
 See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 154, pl. 40, figs. 2, 14, 15 as
Chione (Chione) dalliana Maury
 Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 377, pl.
 28, figs. 6, 7 as *C. (Nioche) weatchiana* Maury, lower Pliocene
- 28421 **Chione (Lirophora) hendersoni** Dall Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 219, pl. 37, fig. 9
 Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene (locality and formation according to
 Palmer)
 See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 179, pl. 42, fig. 15 as *C. (Liro-*
phora) carlottae Palmer (holotype)
- 28422 **Chione (Lirophora) hendersoni** Dall Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 219, pl. 37, fig. 8
 Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene (locality and formation according to
 Palmer)
 See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 179, pl. 42, fig. 18 as *C. (Liro-*
phora) carlottae Palmer (paratype)
- 29561 **Chione intapurpurea** (Conrad) Hypotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, pl. 19, fig. 5
 Ft. Barrancas, Escambia Co., Fla.
 Recent
- 25694 **Chione (Lirophora) kellettii** (Hinds) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 296, pl. 41, fig. 5; pl. 51,
 figs. 4, 4a
 Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama Recent
- 26757 **Chione (Chione ?) laciniosa** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 315, pl. 45, figs. 3, 4
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26758 **Chione (Chione ?) laciniosa** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 315, pl. 45, figs. 5, 6
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26755 **Chione (Chione ?) mamensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 313, pl. 44, figs. 12, 13
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26680 **Chione (Chione ?) mamensis** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 313, pl. 33, figs. 11, 12
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26870 **Chione (Chione ?) mamensis** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 313, pl. 45, figs. 1, 2
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 25751 **Chione (Lirophora) mariae** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 296, pl. 49, figs. 8, 8a
 Rabo de Puerco, Puerto Armuelles, Panama Pleistocene
- 25747 **Chione (Lirophora) cf. C. mariae** (d'Orbigny) Figured specimen
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 296, pl. 49, fig. 2 not
 deposited, 1961
 Zorritos, Peru Recent

- 26753 **Chione (Chione) pailasana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 311, pl. 44, fig. 9
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26754 **Chione (Chione) pailasana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 311, pl. 44, figs. 10, 11
Quebrada Las Brucas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28468 **Chione paraensis** White var. Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 60, pl. 9, fig. 20?
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29564 **Chione (Chione) paraensis** White Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 341, pl. 19, fig. 8
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27421 **Chione (Chionopsis) paraguanensis** H. K. Hodson
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 465 Unfigured hypotypes†
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 29570 **Chione (Lirophora) penthesileae** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 353, pl. 19, fig. 13
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29569 **Chione (Lirophora) praepaphia** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 351, pl. 19, fig. 12
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29562 **Chione (Timoclea) praeceptorina** Maury Plastotypes
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 453, pl. 19, fig. 6
Bahia de Tury-Assú, St. of Maranhão, Brazil
Pliocene or Pleistocene sandstone
- 27422 **Chione (Lirophora) quirosensis** H. K. Hodson
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 467 Unfigured hypotypes
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 976 **Chione (Lirophora) riomaturensis** Maury Holotype
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 181, pl. 44, fig. 9
See Brann & Kent, p. 205
- 26763 **Chione (Lirophora) riomaturensis** Maury Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P. v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 323, pl. 45, figs. 15, 16
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26767 **Chione (Lirophora) riomaturensis** Maury Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 323, pl. 47, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26768, **Chione (Lirophora) riomaturensis** Maury Hypotypes
26769 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 323, pl. 47, figs. 3-6
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 972 **Chione (Chione) sanctidavidis** Maury Holotype
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 160, pl. 44, fig. 10
santi-davidis [sic]
See Brann & Kent, p. 206
- 7071 **Chione** sp. Unfigured specimen
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene

- 25779 **Chione (Chione) subimbricata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 295, pl. 55, figs. 4, 4a
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25780 **Chione (Chione) subimbricata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 295, pl. 55, fig. 4b
Pearl Islands, Panama (L. Beil, Coll.) Recent
- 26760, 26761 **Chione (Chionopsis) subrostrata** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 320, pl. 45, figs. 9-12
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26762 **Chione (Chionopsis) subrostrata** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 320, pl. 45, figs. 13, 14
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25760 **Chione (Ilioichione) subrugosa** (Wood) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 298, pl. 51, figs. 5, 5a
Tumaco, Colombia Recent
- 26759 **Chione (Timoclea) tacaguana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 318, pl. 45, figs. 7, 8
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26764 **Chione (Timoclea) tacaguana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 318, pl. 46, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29551 **Chione thalassopora** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 345, pl. 18, fig. 11
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28466 **Chione veatchiana** Maury "Syntype"
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 58, pl. 9, figs. 17, 18
1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 157, pl. 28, fig. 14
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 154, pl. 40, figs. 15, 23 as *Chione (Chione) dalliana* Maury
Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 377, pl. 28, figs. 3, 4 as *C. (Nioche) veatchiana* Maury, lower Pliocene
- Chione veatchiana* Maury
See *Chione dalliana* Maury, and *C. guppyana* Maury
- 29003 **Chione cf. C. walli** (Guppy) Figured specimens
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 218, pl. 37, fig. 7
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 145, pl. 39, fig. 6 as *C. (Chione) woodwardi* (Guppy)
- 28415-28417, 28419 **Chione (Chione) woodwardi** (Guppy) Hypotypes
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 145, pl. 39, figs. 7, 9, 10, 12
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28418 **Chione (Chione) woodwardi** (Guppy) Hypotype
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 145, pl. 39, fig. 11
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
Possibly same shell as Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, pl. 37, fig. 6

- 29002 **Chione woodwardi** (Guppy) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 218, pl. 37, fig. 6 not deposited as such by Cornell Univ., 1971, but may be the same shell as is figured by Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 145, pl. 39, fig. 11, listed as *C. woodwardi* (PRI 28418) this catalog
- Chione woodwardi* (Guppy)
See *C. cf. C. walli* (Guppy)
- 25696 **Chionopsis amathusia** (Philippi) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 299, pl. 41, fig. 7; pl. 51, figs. 1, 1a (left valve not deposited, 1961); pl. 84, fig. 2
Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama Recent
- 25758 **Chionopsis montezuma** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 302, pl. 51, figs. 2, 2a
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25759 **Chionopsis ornatissima** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 300, pl. 51, figs. 3, 3a
Panama Bay, Panama (H. Johnson Coll.) Recent
- 25765 **Chionopsis pulicaria** (Broderip) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 302, pl. 52, figs. 4-4c
Viveros Is., Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 25764 **Chionopsis purpurissata** (Dall) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 301, pl. 52, fig. 3
Punta Blanca, Ecuador Recent
- 26565, **Chlamys (Chlamys) benedicti** Verrill & Bush Hypotypes
26566 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 139, pl. 14, figs. 8-11
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7066 **Chlamys (Placopecten) clintonia** (Say) Unfigured hypotype
Sabot, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 215
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 26568 **Chlamys (Leptopecten) desultoria** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 145, pl. 15, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26569 **Chlamys (Leptopecten) desultoria** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 145, pl. 15, figs. 5, 6
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26570 **Chlamys (Argopecten) gibbus antecessor** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 148, pl. 15, figs. 7, 8
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26571 **Chlamys (Argopecten) gibbus antecessor** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 148, pl. 15, figs. 9, 10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26572 **Chlamys (Argopecten) gibbus antecessor** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 148, pl. 15, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26573 **Chlamys (Argopecten) gibbus antecessor** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 148, pl. 16, figs. 1, 2
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26574 **Chlamys (Argopecten) gibbus antecessor** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 148, pl. 16, figs. 3, 4
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26575 **Chlamys (Argopecten) imitata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 152, pl. 16, figs. 5-8
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26576 **Chlamys (Argopecten) imitata** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 152, pl. 16, figs. 9, 10
Catia La Mar village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7075 **Chlamys jeffersonia** (Say) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 215
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 26563, **Chlamys (Chlamys) ornata** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
26564 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 137, pl. 14, figs. 4-7
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 7067 **Chlamys santamaria middlesexensis** Mansfield
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 215 Unfigured hypotype
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7063 **Chlamys** sp. Unfigured specimens
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, not listed on p. 215
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28313 **Chonetes lepidus** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 19, pl. 5, fig. 6
Glenwood, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Genesee Sh., Genessee Gr., upper Devonian
- 28344 **Chonetes scitula** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 50
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., upper Devonian
- 27124 **Chionopectoides catamorphus** Crickmay Holotype,
and Paratypes
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can.,
Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 23, pl. 15, figs. 1-7
Well, 1304', S. 11, T. 87, R. 17, W4, Alberta, Can.
Moberly Mbr., Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 26975 **Chionopectus horaeus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 609, pl. 78, fig. 7
Well, 6032', S. 11, T. 79, R. 22, W5, Alberta, Can.
"Lower D₁ Ls. zone", late Upper Devonian
- 26968 **Choristites glennfoxi** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 607, pl. 77, figs. 6, 7, 9-11
First mtn. peak SE. of RR., near Cadomin, Alberta, Can.
Upper Palliser Fm., Mississippian?
- 26969 **Choristites glennfoxi** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 607, pl. 77, figs. 8, 12
First mtn. peak SE. of RR., near Cadomin, Alberta, Can.
Upper Palliser Fm., Mississippian?
- 26967 **Choristites protistus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 607, pl. 77, figs. 1-5
Well, 5502', S. 11, T. 79, R. 22, W5, Alberta, Can.
"Upper D₁ Ls. zone", Mississippian

- 25569 **Choromytilus chorus** (Molina) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 115, pl. 12, fig. 10
Chile Recent
- 25567, 25567a **Choromytilus palliopunctatus** (Carpenter) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 115, pl. 12, figs. 7, 7a not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25567a
Acapulco, Mexico Recent
- 26359 **Chrysallida caribbeana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 467, pl. 44, figs. 9, 10
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26362 **Chrysallida cribrata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 469, pl. 44, figs. 15, 16
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26360 **Chrysallida salinensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 468, pl. 44, figs. 11, 12
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26361 **Chrysallida salinensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 468, pl. 44, figs. 13, 14
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 7045 **Cibicidella variabilis** (d'Orbigny) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 233
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27272 **Cibicidella variabilis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 60, pl. 19, fig. 5
Well A-2, 70', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27258 **Cibicides americanus** (Cushman) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 57, pl. 18, fig. 5
Intersection of SR 628 and SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27301 **Cibicides americanus** (Cushman) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 57, pl. 19, fig. 1
Well A-5, 215', Lambert Pt., near Norfolk, Va.
Bottom of Choptank Fm., Miocene
- 30007 **Cibicides americanus** (Cushman) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 149, pl. 16, fig. 100
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 30003 **Cibicides duplinensis** Copeland Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 149, pl. 15, fig. 96
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7039 **"Cibicides cf. C. lobatulus** (Cushman)" Unfigured specimens
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 232 not PRI 3709
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 30004, 30009-30011 **"Cibicides lobatulus** (Walker & Jacob) 'var.' " Figured specimens
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 149, pl. 15, fig. 97; pl. 16, figs. 102-104
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene

- 30005 **Cibicides lobatulus** (Jacob) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 149, pl. 15, fig. 98
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 30006 **Cibicides sapeloensis** Darby & Hoyt Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 150, pl. 16, fig. 99
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 27198 **Cibicides** sp. Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 58, pl. 19, fig. 2
Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 7040 **Cibicides sublobus** (Cushman) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 233
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29843 **Cimomia milleri** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 294
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29842 **Cimomia reymenti** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 292
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 26092 **"Circulus" duracinus** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 135, pl. 12, figs. 17-19
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28353 **Cladochonus** sp. Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 8, fig. 61
McKinney's, N. of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Sherburne Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 26332 **Clathrodrillia gibbosa** (Born) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 435, pl. 41, figs. 13-15
Clathodrilla [sic]
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27479 **Clathrodrillia?** aff. **C. isalindae** (Maury) Cast of figured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 567, pl. 77, figs. 15, 16
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26333 **Clathrodrillia mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 437, pl. 41, figs. 16, 17
Clathodrillia [sic]
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27476 **Clathrodrillia puertocolombiana** (Weisbord) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 566
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28660 **Clathurella vendryesiana** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 62, pl. 9, fig. 18
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28648 **Clava plebeia** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 57, pl. 9, fig. 8
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene

- 28649 **Clava plebeia** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 57, pl. 9, figs. 8a, 8b
Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. from Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Formation uncertain, Miocene
- 29267 **Clava williamsi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 105, ?(pl. 3, figs. 4, 10; pl. 4, fig. 1) Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28503 **Clavella harrisii** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 76, pl. 10, fig. 25
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29805, **Clavilithes (Cosmolithes) oluwasanmii** Adegoke
29806 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 179 Unfigured paratypes
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 27525 **Cleidochasma contractum** (Waters) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 95, pl. 11, fig. 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27526 **Cleidochasma porcellanum** (Busk) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 92, pl. 11, fig. 3
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27485 **Clementia (Clementia) dariena** (Conrad) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 456
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 25757, **Clementia (Egesta) solida** Dall Hypotype
25757a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 265, pl. 50, figs. 5, 5a
not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25757a
Pedernales, Ecuador Recent
- 27164 **Clithrocytheridea diagonalis** Malkin Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 63, pl. 20, fig. 5
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27176 **Clithrocytheridea diagonalis** Malkin Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 63, pl. 20, fig. 3
Well 3-S, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27179 **Clithrocytheridea diagonalis** Malkin Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 63, pl. 20, fig. 4
Well 3-S, 95', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 7049 **Clithrocytheridea virginienensis** Malkin Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 235
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27226 **Clithrocytheridea virginienensis** Malkin Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 64, pl. 23, fig. 2
1.8 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 25660 **Codakia (Codakia) distinguenda** Tryon Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 217, pl. 33, figs. 4, 4a
Isla la Plata, Ecuador Recent

- 26657- **Codakia (Lentillaria) orbicularis** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 26660 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 226, pl. 30, figs. 1-8
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28972 **Codakia orbicularis** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 202, pl. 35, fig. 1 not deposited
 by Cornell Univ., 1971
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26662 **Codakia (Jagonia) orbiculata** (Montagu) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 229, pl. 31, figs. 1-4
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26663 **Codakia (Jagonia) pectinata** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 232, pl. 31, figs. 5, 6
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26664 **Codakia (Jagonia) umbonicostrata** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 234, pl. 31, figs. 7, 8
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27085 **Coenites verruculosus** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
 p. 9, pl. 5, figs. 1, 5
 Well, 8846', S. 25, T. 63, R. 12, W5, Alberta, Can.
 Beaverhill Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 27085a **Coenites verruculosus** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
 p. 9, pl. 5, fig. 4
 Well, 8846', S. 25, T. 63, R. 12, W5, Alberta, Can.
 Beaverhill Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 29310 **Colubrarria paraensis** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 127, pl. 6, fig. 1
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27644 **Colubrarria vokesae** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 71, pl. 2, figs. 10, 11
 Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28519, **Columbella asphaltoda** Maury Syntypes
 28520 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 81, pl. 12, fig. 2 (PRI 28519)
 700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 PRI 28520 is figured by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 501, pl.
 52, figs. 7, 8 as *Anachis (Anachis) asphaltoda* (Maury), lower Plio-
 cene
- 28518 **Columbella labreana** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 80, pl. 12, fig. 1 not deposited by
 Cornell Univ., 1971, presumed lost
 700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
- 26214 **Columbella mareana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 309, pl. 27, figs. 16, 17
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26211 **Columbella mercatoria** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 306, pl. 27, figs. 10, 11
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent

- 26212 **Columbella mercatoria** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 306, pl. 27, figs. 12, 13
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26213 **Columbella williamgabbi** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 308, pl. 27, figs. 14, 15
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 15009 **Columella alticola** (Ingersoll) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 2
Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27600 **Columella alticola** (Ingersoll) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 255, pl. 17, fig. 4
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- Conomitra fusoides lepa* de Gregorio
See *Mitra fusoides lepa* de Gregorio
- 29975 **Conorbina orbicularis** (Terquem) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 144, pl. 12, fig. 68
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 28351 **Conularia congregata** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 8, fig. 59
Above McKinney's, N. of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., upper Devonian
- 27444 **Conus aristos** Jung Unfigured paratype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 577
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28622 **Conus bonaczyi** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 47, pl. 7, fig. 13 not deposited by
Cornell Univ., 1971
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28600 **Conus catenatus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 38, pl. 5, fig. 4
Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28600a, **Conus catenatus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
28601 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 38, pl. 6, figs. 1, 2
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28613 **Conus cercadensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 43, pl. 7, fig. 4
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29004 **Conus consobrinus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 39, pl. 6, fig. 5 not deposited by
Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 29005 **Conus consobrinus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 39, pl. 6, fig. 6
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican
Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene

- 28624 **Conus dalli** Toula Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 48, pl. 7, fig. 15
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 26320 **Conus (Lithoconus) cf. C. daucus** Hwass Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 425, pl. 40, figs. 3, 4
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26436 **Conus desperditus subdiadema** de Gregorio ?Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 20, pl. 1, figs. 56-58?
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 597 as *Conus sauridens* Conrad
- 26321 **Conus (Chelyconus) federalis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 426, pl. 40, figs. 5, 6
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28610, 28611 **Conus furvoides** Gabb Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 42, pl. 7, figs. 1, 2
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28621 **Conus gaza** Johnson & Pilsbry Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 46, pl. 7, fig. 12
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28605 **Conus gracilissimus** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 40, pl. 6, fig. 8
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28604 **Conus granozonatoides** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 39, pl. 6, fig. 7
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28597 **Conus haytensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 35, pl. 5, fig. 1
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28596 **Conus haytensis gurabensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 35, pl. 4, fig. 9
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 27445 **Conus aff. C. imitator** Brown & Pilsbry Unfigured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 579
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26313 **Conus (Leptoconus) jaspideus caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 420, pl. 39, figs. 5, 6
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26314-26318 **Conus (Leptoconus) jaspideus caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 420, pl. 39, figs. 7-16
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28623 **Conus karlschmidti** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 47, pl. 7, fig. 14 not deposited by
Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene

- 28614 **Conus kitteredgei** Maury Syntype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 44, pl. 7, fig. 5
Zone H or I, Rio Cana, near Caimito, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28615 **Conus kitteredgei** Maury, "var." Syntype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 44, pl. 7, fig. 6
Zone H or I, Rio Cana, near Caimito, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29416 **Conus lisboai** Maury (*lisboae*, emend.) Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 213, pl. 11, fig. 18
Rio Pirabas, St. of Para, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29403 **Conus longesperatus** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, pp. 215, 401, pl. 11, fig. 5
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 1028 **Conus (Dendroconus) maga** H. Vokes
Vokes, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 988, 1938, p. 19 for *C. stenostoma*
G. B. Sowerby, II in Brann & Kent, p. 249
- Conus maga* H. Vokes
See *C. stenostoma* G. B. Sowerby, II PRI 28603
- 28620 **Conus marginatus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 46, pl. 7, fig. 11
Zone D or G, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. from Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Formation uncertain, Miocene
- 26309, **Conus (Conus) mus** Hwass Hypotypes
26310 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 416, pl. 38, figs. 13-16
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28612 **Conus olssoni** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 43, pl. 7, fig. 3
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28607 **Conus ornatus** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 41, pl. 6, fig. 10
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll., Gabb MS name),
Miocene
- 29408 **Conus pachecoi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 211, pl. 11, fig. 10
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28619 **Conus planiliratus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 45, pl. 7, fig. 10
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 26319 **Conus (Dendroconus) planitectum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 424, pl. 40, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 6067 **Conus presozeni** Olsson & Petit Unfigured paratype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 538
Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene

- 28608 **Conus proteus** Hwass Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 42, pl. 6, fig. 11
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28988 **Conus recognitus** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 45, pl. 7, fig. 9 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 26312 **Conus (Conus) cf. C. regius** Gmelin Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 419, pl. 39, figs. 3, 4
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 3334 **Conus (Lithoconus) sauridens** Conrad Hypotype
Previously figured by Tarr, Elem. Geol., Macmillan Co., 1897, p. 437, fig. 11
See Brann & Kent, p. 248
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- Conus sauridens* Conrad
See *C. deperditus subdiadema* de Gregorio
- 28599, **Conus sewalli** Maury Syntypes
28602 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 37, pl. 5, fig. 3; pl. 6, fig. 3
Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26311 **Conus (Conus) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 418, pl. 39, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- Conus stenostoma* G. B. Sowerby, II PRI 1028
See *C. maga* H. Vokes
- 28603 **Conus stenostoma** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 39, pl. 6, fig. 4
Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Vokes, Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 988, 1938, p. 19 as *C. maga* H. Vokes, n. sp.
- 28616, **Conus symmetricus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
28617 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 36, pl. 7, figs. 7, 7a
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29036 **Conus symmetricus domingensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 37, pl. 4, fig. 10 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28618 **Conus symmetricus semiobsoletus** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 37, pl. 7, fig. 8
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 27447 **Conus talis** Jung Unfigured paratypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 579
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene

- 28606 **Conus tortuosostriatus** Toulà Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 41, pl. 6, fig. 9
Zone E or G, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Formation uncertain, Miocene
- 28609 **Conus vanattai** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 42, pl. 6, fig. 12
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 27446 **Conus wiedenmayeri** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 574, pl. 77, figs. 17-19
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28598 **Conus williamgabbi** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 36, pl. 5, fig. 2
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- Cooperella subdiaphana** (Carpenter) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 318, pl. 84, fig. 4 not
PRI 25935; not deposited, 1961
San Pedro, California Recent
- 28983 **Coralliophaga coralliophaga** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 197, pl. 35, fig. 12
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26210 **Coralliophila caribaea** Abbott Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 304, pl. 27, figs. 7-9
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28769 **Coralliophila miocenica** (Guppy) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 105, pl. 18, fig. 6
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28290 **Corbicula densata** Conrad Hypotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 290(199), fig. 215A?
Miocene marl beds of Cape Fear R., Bladen Co., N. Carolina
- 26841, **Corbula (Juliacorbula) aequivalvis** Philippi Hypotypes
26842 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 393, pl. 57, figs. 3-6
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26766 **Corbula (Notocorbula) brucasensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 399, pl. 46, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29035 **Corbula (Cuneocorbula) caimitica** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 233, pl. 39, figs. 18, 19
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29034 **Corbula (Cuneocorbula) cercadica** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 232, pl. 39, figs. 16, 17 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29575 **Corbula delgada** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 373, pl. 20, fig. 2
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 29033 **Corbula (Cuneocorbula) dominicensis** Gabb Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 232, pl. 39, figs. 14, 15
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 27455 **Corbula (Caryocorbula) fortis** Jung Unfigured paratypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 475
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 29585 **Corbula giga** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 373, pl. 20, fig. 12
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28472 **Corbula (Cuneocorbula) helenae** Maury "Syntype"
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 62, pl. 9, fig. 25
1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 108, pl. 20, fig. 15
Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 407,
pl. 38, figs. 12, 13 as *Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) helenae* (Maury),
lower Pliocene
- 26448 **Corbula (Neaera) ignota** de Gregorio Syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 232, pl. 37, figs.
15-18
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 252 as Cf. *Parmi-*
corbula gibbosa (Lea), not PRI 264448
- 909 **Corbula islatrinitatis** Maury Syntype
Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 411 as
Notocorbula islatrinitatis (Maury); See Brann & Kent, p. 265
- 26843, **Corbula (Caryocorbula) cf. C. lavaleana** d'Orbigny
26844 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 396, Figured specimens
pl. 57, figs. 7-10 *lavalleana* [sic]
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26845 **Corbula (Caryocorbula) cf. C. lavaleana** d'Orbigny
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 396, Figured specimen
pl. 57, figs. 11, 12 *lavalleana* [sic]
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26846 **Corbula (Caryocorbula) cf. C. lavaleana** d'Orbigny
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 396, Figured specimen
pl. 57, figs. 13, 14 *lavalleana* [sic]
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29834 **Corbula nigeriensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29838 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 290
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29580 **Corbula pauciornata** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 375, pl. 20, fig. 7
(cast too poor for positive identification)
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26847 **Corbula (Notocorbula) puntagordensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 401, pl. 57, figs. 15, 16
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 29581 **Corbula querida** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 375, pl. 20, fig. 8
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- Corbula sanctidominici* Maury
 See *C. vieta* Guppy
- 28475 **Corbula (Bothrocorbula) smithiana** Maury "Syntype"
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 63, pl. 9, figs. 29, 30
 1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 109, pl. 20, fig. 18
 Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 408,
 pl. 39, figs. 1, 2 as *Caryocorbula (Caryocorbula) helenae* (Maury),
 lower Pliocene
- 7068 **Corbula** sp. Unfigured specimens
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28473 **Corbula** sp. indet. Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 64, pl. 9, figs. 26, 27
 Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
 Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene
 See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969 as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.,
 lower Pliocene
- 28471 **Corbula (Cuneocorbula) subengonata** Dall Hypotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 62, pl. 9, fig. 24
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 903 **Corbula (Aloidis) vieta** Guppy Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 231, pl. 39, fig. 13
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 98, pl. 19, fig. as *C.*
(Aloidis) sanctidominici Maury (holotype); and Brann & Kent, p. 270
- 919 **Corbula (Bothrocorbula) viminea** Guppy Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 233, pl. 39, fig. 20
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 108, pl. 19, fig. 19; also
 Brann & Kent, p. 274
- 29037 **Corbula (Bothrocorbula) viminea** Guppy Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 233, pl. 39, fig. 21
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28474 **Corbula (Cuneocorbula) weaveri** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 63, pl. 9, fig. 28
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28292 **Coronula macsotayi** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 60, No. 265, 1971, p. 91, pl. 20, figs. 1-4
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29833 **Costacallista adabionensis** (Oppenheim) Unfigured hypotype
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 281
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene

- 28348 **Crania hamiltoniae** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, figs. 56, 57
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 298 **Crassatella alta** Conrad Hypotype
Tarr, Elem. Geol., Macmillan Co., 1897, p. 439, fig. 1
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 28457 **Crassatellites** sp. indet. Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 54, pl. 9, fig. 4
6 mi. S. of Parare, between Parare and Coycuar, Ven.
Black shales of Hurupu beds (?Querecual Fm.), Cretaceous
- 998 **Crassatellites trinitarius** Maury Syntype
Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 351 as
Eucrassatella trinitaria (Maury); See Brann & Kent, p. 287
- 7077 **Crassatellites** cf. **C. undulatus** (Say) Unfigured specimens
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 26625 **Crassinella aduncata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 197, pl. 25, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26626 **Crassinella aduncata** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 197, pl. 25, figs. 13, 14
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28905 **Crassinella guppyi** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 197, pl. 26, fig. 21
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25630 **Crassinella pacifica** (C. B. Adams) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 181, pl. 25, figs. 5-5b
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25631, **Crassinella pacifica** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
25631a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 181, pl. 25, fig. 5c not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25631a
Panama City, Panama
- 25632, **Crassinella pacifica** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
25632a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 181, pl. 25, fig. 5d
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25632a
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 26627 **Crassinella triquetra** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 199, pl. 26, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25633, **Crassinella varians** Carpenter Hypotypes
25633a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 183, pl. 25, figs. 7-7b
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25633a
Punta Blanca, Ecuador Recent
- 27435 **Crassispira conica** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 564, pl. 76, figs. 9, 10
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27438 **Crassispira conica** Jung Unfigured paratypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 564
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene

- 27480 **Crassispira** aff. **C. consors** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Unfigured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 565
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27434 **Crassispira henekeni** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 562
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26533, **Crenella divaricata** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
26534 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 102, pl. 9, figs. 9-12
Quebrada Las Brucas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28902 **Crenella divaricata** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 194, pl. 26, fig. 18
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25946, **Crenella ecuadoriana** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotypes
25946a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 130, pl. 17, figs. 7, 7a not
PRI 25803 as in expl. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25946a
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 26152 **Crepidula (Bostrycapulus) aculeata venezuelana** Weisbord
Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 213, pl. 20, figs. 1, 2
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26153 **Crepidula (Bostrycapulus) aculeata venezuelana** Weisbord
Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 213, pl. 20, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26147 **Crepidula avirostra** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 209, pl. 19, figs. 6, 7
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26148 **Crepidula corcovada** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 211, pl. 19, figs. 8-10
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26150 **Crepidula juliella** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 213, pl. 19, figs. 14, 15
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26146 **Crepidula phalaena** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 208, pl. 19, figs. 3-5
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26151 **Crepidula phalaena** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 208, pl. 19, figs. 16-18
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26149 **Crepidula plana triangula** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 212, pl. 19, figs. 11-13
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28799 **Crepitacella cepula** (Guppy) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 121, pl. 21, fig. 9
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene

- 28800 **Crepitacella cepula spiralistriata** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 122, pl. 21, fig. 10
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26154 **Crucibulum (Crucibulum) auricula** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 215, pl. 20, figs. 5-7
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26155 **Crucibulum (Crucibulum) auricula** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 215, pl. 20, figs. 8, 9
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26156 **Crucibulum (Dispotaea) mareense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 218, pl. 20, figs. 10, 11
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28828 **Crucibulum (Dispotaea) cf. C. pileolum** H. C. Lea Figured specimen
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 133, pl. 23, fig. 6
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26157 **Crucibulum (Dispotaea) venezuelanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 219, pl. 20, figs. 12-14
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27459 **Crucibulum (Dispotaea) waltonense** Gardner Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 497
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26970 **Crurithyris youngstownensis** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 608, pl. 77, fig. 17
Well, 3457', S. 3, T. 30, R. 9, W4, Alberta, Can.
Three Forks Fm., late Upper Devonian
- 26976 **Crurithyris youngstownensis** Crickmay Paratypes
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 608, pl. 77, figs. 13-16
Well, 3457', S. 3, T. 30, R. 9, W4, Alberta, Can.
Three Forks Fm., late Upper Devonian
- 25914 **Cryptomya californica** (Conrad) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 423, pl. 77, fig. 2
Negritos, Peru Recent
- 25915 **Cryptomya californica** (Conrad) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 423, pl. 77, fig. 2a
Ventura, California Recent
- 28345 **Cryptonella eudora** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 51
Buttermilk Gorge, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28345a **Cryptonella eudora** Hall Unfigured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22
Locality unknown
?Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27505, 27505a **Cryptosula pallasiana** (Moll) Hypotypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 62, pl. 2, fig. 14; pl. 6, figs. 3, 4
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 28446 **Cucullaea harttii** Rathbun Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 48, pl. 8, fig. 12
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- Cumingia adamsi** Carpenter Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 372, pl. 67, fig. 6 not
PRI 24854; not deposited, 1961
Jaramijo, Ecuador Recent
- 25845 **Cumingia lamellosa** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 371, pl. 66, fig. 10
Fig. 10a not deposited, 1961. Negritos, Peru, Recent
- 25852 **Cumingia lamellosa** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 371, pl. 67, figs. 3, 3a
San Pedro, Calif. Recent
- 25839 **Cumingia mutica** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 372, pl. 66, fig. 4
Callao, Peru Recent
- 27492, **Cupuladria biporosa** Canu & Bassler Hypotypes
27493 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 27, pl. 1, figs. 1-5
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27635 **Curvirimula ? ovalis** (Dawson) Hypotype
Palmer, Bull. Georgia Acad. Sci., v. 28, 1970, p. 46, pl. 3, figs. 3, 7
Mouth of Parrsboro R., Nova Scotia
Upper Carboniferous
- 7050 **Cushmanidea ashermani** (Ulrich & Bassler) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 235
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7051 **Cushmanidea ulrichi** (Howe & Johnson) Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 235
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 25944A **Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) costata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25944a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 465, pl. 83, fig. 6
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25944a
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25944B **Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) costata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25944b Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 465, pl. 83, fig. 6a
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25944b
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 28904 **Cuspidaria islahispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 196, pl. 26, fig. 20 badly broken
prior to 1977
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26854 **Cyathodonta cf. C. tristani** Olsson Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 409, pl. 59, figs. 3, 4 internal
mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26855 **Cyathodonta cf. C. tristani** Olsson Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 409, pl. 59, figs. 5, 6 internal
mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

Cyathophyllum venezuelense WeisbordSee *Heterophrentis simplex* (Hall)See ?*Bowenelasma typa* ScruttonSee *Heliophyllum halli* (Edwards & Haime)

- 25691 **Cyclinella saccata** (Gould) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 263, pl. 40, fig. 6; pl. 42, figs. 4, 4a
Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama Recent
- 25712 **Cyclinella saccata** (Gould) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 263, pl. 43, figs. 4, 4a
Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama (H. Johnson Coll.) Recent
- 25714 **Cyclinella saccata** (Gould) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 263, pl. 43, figs. 6, 6a
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25713 **Cyclinellaingleyi** Dall Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 265, pl. 43, figs. 5, 5a
Bella Vista Beach, Panama City, Panama Recent
- 25777, 25777a **Cyclinella subquadrata** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 263, pl. 55, fig. 2
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25777a
Bayovar, Sechura Bay, Peru Recent
- 27484 **Cyclinella venezuelana** H. K. Hodson Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 455
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26094 **Cyclostremiscus caraboboensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 140, pl. 13, figs. 7-9
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26067 **Cyclostremiscus (Ponocyclus) maiquetiensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 137, pl. 9, figs. 9, 10; pl. 13, figs. 1-3
Quebrda Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26095 **Cyclostremiscus puntagordensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 141, pl. 13, figs. 10-12
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26397 **Cyclostremiscus salinensis** Weisbord Unfigured holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 139
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26093 **Cyclostremiscus salinensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 139, pl. 13, figs. 4-6
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26066 **Cyclostromella venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 136, pl. 9, figs. 7, 8; pl. 12, figs. 20-22
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29812-29814 **Cylichna makanjuolai** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 216
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene

- 28481 **Cylichna solivaga** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 65, pl. 10, fig. 1
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 26380 **Cylichnella mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 458, pl. 47, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26190, **Cymatium (Septa) krebsii** (Mörch) Hypotypes
26191 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 260, pl. 25, figs. 1-4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26192 **Cymatium (Monoplex) parthenopeum** (von Salis) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 262, pl. 25, figs. 5, 6
Near Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26188 **Cymatium (Septa) pileare martinianum** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 257, pl. 24, figs. 9, 10
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26189 **Cymatium (Septa) pileare martinianum** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 257, pl. 24, figs. 11, 12
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26193 **Cymatium ? sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 265, pl. 25, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25867 **Cymatoica undulata** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 418, pl. 69, fig. 7 not deposited, 1961
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 27472 **Cymatophos cocoditoensis** (F. Hodson) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 530
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27465 **Cymatophos paraguanensis** (F. Hodson) Unfigured hypotypes†
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 531
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 29991 **Cymbaloporetta squamosa** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 146, pl. 14, fig. 84
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- Cymia brightoniana* Maury
See *Cymia woodii* (Gabb)
- 27462 **Cymia cocoditana** H. K. Hodson Unfigured hypotypes†
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 527
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28757 **Cymia henekeni** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 104, pl. 17, fig. 1
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene

- 28512 **Cymia woodii** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 82, pl. 11, figs. 9, 10
700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 215 as *C. brightoniana*
Maury (holotype)
See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 497, pl. 51, figs. 1, 2 as *C. brightoniana* Maury, lower Pliocene
- 28513 **Cypraea bartlettiana** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 86, pl. 11, figs. 11-13
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 26164, **Cypraea (Luria) cinerea** Gmelin Hypotypes
26167 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 228, pl. 21, figs. 11, 12; pl. 22, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grade Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26165 **Cypraea (Luria) cinerea catiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 230, pl. 21, figs. 13, 14
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28781 **Cypraea dominicensis?** Gabb Figured specimen
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 116, pl. 19, fig. 11
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm, middle Miocene
- 28782 **Cypraea (Pustularia) gabbiana** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 116, pl. 19, fig. 12
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26169 **Cypraea (Muracypraea) henekeni** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 236, pl. 22, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28775 **Cypraea henekeni** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 114, pl. 19, fig. 4
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28776 **Cypraea noueli** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 114, pl. 19, fig. 5
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28780 **Cypraea patrespatriae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 116, pl. 19, fig. 10
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28777 **Cypraea spurca** Linnaeus Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 115, pl. 19, fig. 6
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 26166 **Cypraea (Erosaria) spurca acicularis** Gmelin Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 232, pl. 21, figs. 15, 16
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28778 **Cypraea spurcoides** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 115, pl. 19, fig. 7
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28779 **Cypraea spurcoides** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 115, pl. 19, figs. 8, 9
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene

- 28514 **Cypraea vauhani** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 87, pl. 11, figs. 14, 15
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
Sec Erato vauhani (Maury)
- 26168 **Cypraea (Trona) zebra** Linnaeus Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 234, pl. 22, figs. 3, 4
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26179, **Cypraecassis testiculus** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 26180 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 252, pl. 23, figs. 11-14
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 8237 **Cypraedia pittsi** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 61, pl. 7, fig. 4
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28341 **Cyrtina hamiltonensis** (Hall) Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 45
 W. side of Bald Hill, E. of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm.? Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 26953 **Cyrtiopsis hiraethlynae** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 605, pl. 74, fig. 9
 Well, 3438', S. 3, T. 30, R. 9, W4, Alberta, Can.
 Three Forks Sh., late Upper Devonian
- 26954 **Cyrtiopsis hiraethlynae** Crickmay Paratypes
 26955 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 605, pl. 74, figs. 10-14
 Well, 3438', S. 3, T. 30, R. 9, W4, Alberta, Can.
 Three Forks Sh., late Upper Devonian
- 26956 **Cyrtiopsis mimetes** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 604, pl. 75, figs. 1-3, 5, 8
 Deception Creek, 33 mi. E. of Jasper, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Cheviot Fm., late Upper Devonian
- 26957 **Cyrtiopsis mimetes** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 604, pl. 75, figs. 4, 6
 Deception Creek, 33 mi. E. of Jasper, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Cheviot Fm., late Upper Devonian
- 26958 **Cyrtiopsis mimetes** Crickmay Paratypes
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 604, pl. 75, fig. 7 and two
 spec. unfigured
 Deception Creek, 33 mi. E. of Jasper, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Cheviot Fm., late Upper Devonian
- 26950 **Cyrtiopsis nahanniensis** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 603, pl. 72, figs. 9-13, 15
 Mackenzie R., 8 mi. above mouth of N. Nahanni R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 "Leiorhynchus Ls.", late Upper Devonian
- 26951 **Cyrtiopsis nahanniensis** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 603, pl. 72, fig. 14
 Mackenzie R., 8 mi. above mouth of N. Nahanni R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 "Leiorhynchus Ls.", late Upper Devonian
- 26952 **Cyrtiopsis normandvillana** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 605, pl. 74, figs. 1-8
 Well, 6032', S. 11, T. 79, R. 22, W5, Alberta, Can.
 "D₁ zone", late Upper Devonian
- 26959 **Cyrtiopsis prepta** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 604, pl. 75, figs. 9-13
 Deception Creek, 33 mi. E. of Jasper, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Cheviot Fm., late Upper Devonian

- 26960- **Cyrtiopsis prepta** Crickmay Paratypes
 26962 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 604, pl. 75, figs. 14-16 and one unfigured specimen
 Deception Creek, 33 mi. E. of Jasper, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Cheviot Fm., late Upper Devonian
- 25924, **Cyrtopleura (Cyrtopleura) cruciger** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
 25924a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 445, pl. 78, figs. 3, 3a
 Fig. 3b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25924a
 Isla del Gallo, Colombia Recent
- 26945 **Cyrtospirifer alexandrae** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 602, pl. 71, figs. 8-13
 31 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Base of Alexandra Falls Ls., Upper Devonian
- 26946 **Cyrtospirifer alexandrae** Crickmay Unfigured paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 602
 31 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Base of Alexandria Falls Ls., Upper Devonian
- 26942 **Cyrtospirifer charitopes** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 602, pl. 71, figs. 14-17, 19
 Vermilion Chutes, Alberta, Can.
 Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26943 **Cyrtospirifer charitopes** Crickmay Paratypes
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 602, pl. 71, fig. 18
 Vermilion Chutes, Alberta, Can.
 Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26944 **Cyrtospirifer charitopes** Crickmay Unfigured paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 602
 Vermilion Chutes, Alberta, Can.
 Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26936 **Cyrtospirifer glaucus** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 600, pl. 73, fig. 1
 14 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
 See *Regelia glauca* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Nomen. Cert. Dev. Brach., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1952
- 26937- **Cyrtospirifer glaucus** Crickmay Paratypes
 26939 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 600, pl. 73, figs. 2-5
 14 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
 See *Regelia glauca* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Nomen. Cert. Dev. Brach., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1952
- 26940 **Cyrtospirifer thalattodoxa** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 601, pl. 72, figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8
 23 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 26941 **Cyrtospirifer thalattodoxa** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 601, pl. 72, figs. 3, 6, 7
 23 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 26307 **Cysticus** ? sp. Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P. v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 416, pl. 38, figs. 9, 10
 100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28655 **Cythara caimitica** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 60, pl. 9, fig. 14
 Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28656 **Cythara cercadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 61, pl. 9, fig. 15
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28653 **Cythara elongata** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 59, pl. 9, fig. 12
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28652 **Cythara gibba** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 59, pl. 9, fig. 11?
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28654 **Cythara polygona** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 60, pl. 9, fig. 13
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26450 **Cytherea aequorea** mut. **cominduta** de Gregorio Syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 216, pl. 34, figs. 5, 6
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 57 as *Callista*
(*Costacallista*) *aequorea* (Conrad)
- 26451 **Cytherea aequorea** mut. **subvitrea** de Gregorio Syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 216, pl. 33, figs. 16-21
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 60 as *Callista*
(*Callista*) *perovata subvitrea* (de Gregorio)
- 27312 **Cytherella chipolensis** Puri Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 75, pl. 23, fig. 5
Offshore well A-11, 165', near Newport News, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 7059 **Cytheretta ulrichi** Puri Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 238
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27175 **Cytheretta ulrichi** Puri Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 73, pl. 23, fig. 1
Well 3-S, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York
Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27185 **Cytheretta ulrichi** Puri Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 73, pl. 22, fig. 9
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York
Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27231 **Cytheromorpha** cf. **C. warneri** Howe & Spurgeon Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 72, pl. 22, fig. 8
1.8 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27262 **Cytheromorpha** cf. **C. warneri** Howe & Spurgeon Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 72, pl. 22, fig. 7
? 0.7 mi. NNE of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27220 **Cytherura bajacala** Benson Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 62, pl. 20, fig. 1
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene

- 27202 **Cytherura reticulata** Edwards Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 62, pl. 20, fig. 2
Locality uncertain
- 27325A **Cytherura wardensis** Howe & Brown Unfigured hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 62
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27522 **Dakaria subtorquata** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 68, pl. 10, fig. 1
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- ?*Dalmanites* cf. *D. patacamayaensis* Kozłowski
See *Dechenella boteroi* Caster & Richter
- 5477 **Dechenella (Basidechenella ?) boteroi** Caster & Richter Holotype
Richter, R. & E., Senckenbergiana, 31, 1950, p. 161 for ?*Dalmanites* cf. *D. patacamayaensis* Kozłowski in Brann & Kent, p. 312
- 5477A **Dechenella (Basidechenella ?) boteroi** Caster & Richter Holotype
Richter, R. & E., Senckenbergiana, 31, 1950, p. 161 for ?*Dalmanites* cf. *D. patacamayaensis* Kozłowski in Brann & Kent, p. 312
(external mold of PRI 5477)
- 5457 **Dechenella (Basidechenella ?) boteroi** Caster & Richter Paratype
Richter, R. & E., Senckenbergiana, 31, 1950, p. 161 for ?*Dalmanites* cf. *D. patacamayaensis* Kozłowski in Brann & Kent, p. 312
- 26884, **Dentalium (Antalis) aff. D. antillarum** d'Orbigny
26885 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 124, Figured specimens
pl. 17, figs. 3, 4; pl. 18, fig. 6
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27454 **Dentalium (Dentalium) bocasense** Olsson Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 411
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 7078 **Dentalium carolinense** Conrad Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28887 **Dentalium cossmannianum** Pilsbry & Sharp Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 159, pl. 26, fig. 3
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 26882 **Dentalium (Antalis) disparile** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 122, pl. 16, figs. 7, 8; pl. 18, figs. 4, 5
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26883 **Dentalium (Antalis) disparile** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 122, pl. 17, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28885 **Dentalium dissimile** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 158, pl. 26, fig. 1
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28886 **Dentalium dissimile ponderosum** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 158, pl. 26, fig. 2
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28888 **Dentalium glaucoterrarum** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 159, pl. 26, fig. 4
 Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29764-29769 **Dentalium (Laevidentalium) guineense** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 62
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28558 **Dentalium microstria** Heilprin Hypotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 103, pl. 13, fig. 15
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 29228 **Dentalium (Antalis) minutiannulatum** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
 Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 20
 Little Brazos R., Brazos Co., Tex.
 Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 26880 **Dentalium (Graptacme) semistriolatum** Guilding Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 119, pl. 16, figs. 3-5
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26881 **Dentalium (Graptacme) semistriolatum** Guilding Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 119, pl. 16, fig. 6
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26886 **Dentalium (Antalis) sp.** Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 126, pl. 17, fig. 5
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26879 **Dentalium (Antalis ?) sp.** Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 126, pl. 16, fig. 2; pl. 18, figs. 2, 3
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26887 ? **Dentalium** sp. indeterminate Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 127, pl. 17, fig. 6
 100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm, lower Pliocene
- 26878 **Dentalium (Dentalium) cf. D. texasianum rioense** Henderson Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 118, pl. 16, fig. 1; pl. 18, fig. 1
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 7090 **Dentiscala insculpta** (Carpenter) Holotype
 Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 36, 1921, p. 4, pl. 1, figs. 10, 11
 Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Pleistocene
- Dermomurex engonatus* (Dall)
 See *Aspella scalaroides* (Blainville)
- Dermomurex (Viator) sexangulus* (Dall)
 See *Murex gilletteorum* E. Vokes
- 27607 **Deroceras laeve** (Müller) Hypotype
 Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 232, pl. 17, figs. 17, 18
 Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
 Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

Desquamatia aperanta (Crickmay)

See *Atrypa aperanta* Crickmay

Desquamatia ciliipes (Crickmay)

See *Atrypa ciliipes* Crickmay

Desquamatia cosmeta (Crickmay)

See *Atrypa cosmeta* Crickmay

Desquamatia hormophora (Crickmay)

See *Atrypa hormophora* Crickmay

Desquamatia perfimbriata (Crickmay)

See *Atrypa perfimbriata* Crickmay

- 27127 **Devonoproductus minimus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 24, pl. 14, figs. 6-8
E. side Sulphur Pt., S. shore Gt. Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
Presqu'ile Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27128- **Devonoproductus minimus** Crickmay Paratypes
27129 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 24, pl. 14, figs. 9, 21, 22
E. side Sulphur Pt., S. shore Gt. Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
Presqu'ile Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27125 **Devonoproductus primus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 24, pl. 14, figs. 1-5
Dawson Landing, Great Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
Pine Point Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27126 **Devonoproductus primus** Crickmay Unfigured paratype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 24
Dawson Landing, Great Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
Pine Point Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27130 **Devonoproductus secundus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 26, pl. 14, figs. 10-12
Mtn. SE. of Cecilia Lake, 53° 56' N., B. C., Can.
Upper Flume Fm., early Upper Devonian
- 27131- **Devonoproductus secundus** Crickmay Paratypes
27132 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 26, pl. 14, figs. 13-17
Mtn. SE. of Cecilia Lake, 53° 56' N., B. C., Can.
Upper Flume Fm., early Upper Devonian
- 27133 **Devonoproductus tertius** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 26, pl. 14, figs. 23, 25
Well, 7720', S. 31, T. 63, R. 8, W5, Alberta, Can.
Lower Beaverhill Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 27134- **Devonoproductus tertius** Crickmay Paratypes
27135 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 26, pl. 14, figs. 24, 26
Well, 7720', S. 31, T. 63, R. 8, W5, Alberta, Can.
Lower Beaverhill Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26019 **Diodora ? anomala** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 57, pl. 3, figs. 16, 17
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26012 **Diodora cayenensis** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 50, pl. 2, figs. 15-17
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26013 **Diodora cayenensis** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 50, pl. 2, figs. 18-20
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26020 **Diodora dorsenula** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 58, pl. 3, figs. 18, 19
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26014 **Diodora listeri** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 53, pl. 3, figs. 1-3
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26015 **Diodora meta** (von Ihering) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 54, pl. 3, figs. 4-6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26016 **Diodora meta** (von Ihering) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 54, pl. 3, figs. 7-9
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26017 **Diodora meta** (von Ihering) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 54, pl. 3, figs. 10-12
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26018 **Diodora meta** (von Ihering) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 54, pl. 3, figs. 13-15
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26021 **Diodora** sp. Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 59, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29020 **Diplodonta capuloides** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 207, pl. 39, fig. 1
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25652 **Diplodonta (Felaniella) cornea** (Reeve) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 203, pl. 32, figs. 1-1b
not PRI 25662 as in expl.
Tumbez, Peru
Recent
- 25656 **Diplodonta (Diplodonta) discrepans** Carpenter Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 202, pl. 32, fig. 7
Isla del Gallo, Colombia
Recent
- 26643 **Diplodonta (Diplodonta) mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 211, p. 27, figs. 13, 14
100 mi. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26613 **Diplodonta (Phlyctiderma) semiaspera** Philippi Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 213, pl. 23, fig. 13
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 25654, **Diplodonta (Felaniella) tellinoides** (Reeve) Hypotype
 25654a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 203, pl. 32, figs. 4, 4a
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25654a
 Tumaco, Colombia
 Recent
- 27562 **Diploria strigosa** (Dana) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 46, pl. 6, figs. 3-5; pl. 7, fig. 1
 Stream, near Litoral anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27563, **Diploria strigosa** (Dana) Hypotype
 27573 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 46, pl. 7, figs. 2-4
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 27573
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 27575 **Diploria strigosa** (Dana) Unfigured hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 46
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 6092 **Dirocerithium whitfieldi** (Heilprin) Hypotype
 Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 635, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2 not PRI 6062 as in expl.
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., upper middle Eocene
- 6093 **Dirocerithium whitfieldi** (Heilprin) Hypotype
 Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 635, pl. 4, fig. 3 not PRI 6063 as in expl.
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., upper middle Eocene
- 27494 **Discoporella umbellata** (DeFrance) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 31, pl. 1, figs. 6-8
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27495 **Discoporella umbellata** (DeFrance) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 31, pl. 1, figs. 9-11
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27496 **Discoporella umbellata** (DeFrance) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 31, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28858 **Discopsis derbyi** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 156, pl. 24, fig. 20
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 See Pilsbry & Olsson, B.A.P., v. 33, No. 135, 1950, p. 7, pl. 1, figs. 1-1b as *Anticlimax derbyi* (Maury)
- 27242, **Discorbis candeiana** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
 27244 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 45, pl. 13, figs. 3, 4
 0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27196 **Discorbis consobrina** (d'Orbigny) Holotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 46, pl. 13, fig. 5
 Well 3-N, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary

- 27195 **Discorbis floridana** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 46, pl. 14, fig. 1
Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 27254 **Discorbis floridana** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 46, pl. 13, fig. 6
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27264 **Discorbis floridana** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 46, pl. 13, fig. 7
Well A-2, 81', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27252 **Discorbis** sp. Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 47, pl. 13, fig. 8
0.7 mi. NNE of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 15032 **Discus cronkhitei** (Newcomb) Hypotypes
Brown & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, figs. 10a, 10b
Johnsontown Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell water deposited silt, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27577 **Discus cronkhitei** (Newcomb) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 235, pl. 15, figs. 2, 3, 14
Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27580 **Discus cronkhitei catskillensis** (Pilsbry) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 237, pl. 15, figs. 6, 7
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 26196 **Distorsio (Rhysema) clathrata** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 267, pl. 25, figs. 12, 13
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26197 **Distorsio (Rhysema) clathrata** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 52, No. 193, 1962, p. 267, pl. 25, figs. 14-16
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28760 **Distortrix simillima** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 107, pl. 17, figs. 4, 5
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 22708 **Divaricella dentata** Wood Representative specimen
Not in Perry & Schwengel, 1955, but included in the faunal unit of Sanibel mollusks.
Sanibel Is., Lee Co., Fla.
Recent
- 25648 **Divaricella eburnea** (Reeve) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 220, pl. 31, fig. 2
Punta Blanca, Ecuador
Pliocene
- 25647 **Divaricella perparvula** Dall Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 220, pl. 31, figs. 1-1b not deposited, 1961.
Viveros Is., Pearl Islands, Panama
Recent

- 28981 **Divaricella prevaricata** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 207, pl. 35, fig. 10
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26661 **Divaricella** ? sp. Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 235, pl. 30, fig. 9 internal mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29029, **Donax aequalis** Gabb Hypotypes
29030 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 229, pl. 39, figs. 10, 11
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25802 **Donax asper** Hanley Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 343, pl. 59, figs. 1, 1a
Figs. 1b, 1d not deposited, 1961
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 25803 **Donax asper** Hanley Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 343, pl. 59, fig. 1c
Tumbez, Peru
Recent
- 25811 **Donax carinatus** Hanley Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 342, pl. 60, fig. 4a
Fig. 4 not deposited, 1961.
Tumbez, Peru
Recent
- 25812 **Donax carinatus** Hanley Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 342, pl. 60, fig. 4b
Camarones, Ecuador
Recent
- 25807, **Donax (Amphichaena) culter** Hanley Hypotypes
25807a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 346, pl. 59, figs. 5-5b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25807a
Acapulco, Mexico
Recent
- 29584 **Donax denticulatus** Linnaeus Plastotypes
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 455, pl. 20, fig. 11
Bahia de Tury-Assú, St. of Maranhão, Brazil
Pliocene or Pleistocene sandstone
- 26803- **Donax denticulatus** Linnaeus Hypotypes
26806 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 361, pl. 52, figs. 3-8
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 25804 **Donax dentiferus** Hanley Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 344, pl. 59, fig. 2b
Figs. 2, 2a not deposited, 1961.
Charapota, Ecuador
Recent
- 25813, **Donax gracilis** Hanley Hypotype
25813a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 341, pl. 60, fig. 5 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25813a
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 26812 **Donax higuerotensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 366, pl. 53, fig. 1
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent

- 26813, **Donax higuerotensis** Weisbord Paratypes
 26814 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 366, pl. 53, figs. 2-9
 Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
 Recent
- 26816 **Donax marensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 369, pl. 53, figs. 12, 13
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25810, **Donax naviculus** Hanley Hypotypes
 25810a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 341, pl. 60, figs. 3, 3a
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25810a.
 San Carlos, Panama
 Recent
- 25815 **Donax obesus** d'Orbigny Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 344, pl. 61, fig. 5
 Búcaro, Panama
 Recent
- 25805, **Donax panamensis** Philippi Hypotype
 25805a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 339, pl. 59, figs. 3, 3a not
 deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25805a
 Concepcion Beach, near Las Tablas, Panama
 Recent
- 25809, **Donax peruvianus** Deshayes Hypotypes
 25809a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 343, pl. 60, figs. 2-2e
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25809a.
 Negritos, Peru
 Recent
- 25816, **Donax punctatostriatus** Hanley Hypotypes
 25816a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 341, pl. 61, fig. 6
 (Guaymas, Mex.), figs. 6a, 6b (Acapulco, Mex.) not deposited, 1961.
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25816a (locality uncertain)
 Recent
- 25814 **Donax rostratus** C. B. Adams Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 338, pl. 61, figs. 1-1b
 Cojimenes, Ecuador
 Recent
- 26807- **Donax striatus** Linnaeus Hypotypes
 26811 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 363, pl. 52, figs. 9-17
 Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
 Recent
- 25806 **Donax (Machaerodonax) transversus** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 345, p. 59, figs. 4-4b
 Punta Montanita, Ecuador
 Recent
- 26815 **Donax vagus** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 368, pl. 53, figs. 10, 11
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25701, **Dosinia (Dosinidia) annae** Carpenter Hypotype
 25701a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 262, pl. 42, figs. 2-2b
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25701a
 Cojimenes, Ecuador
 Recent
- 29538 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) brasiliensis** White Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 319, pl. 17, fig. 17
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 26702 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica prosapia** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 268, pl. 37, figs. 3, 4
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26703 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica prosapia** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 268, pl. 37, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26704 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica prosapia** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 268, pl. 37, figs. 7-10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26705, 26706 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica prosapia** Weisbord Paratypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 268, pl. 38, figs. 1-4
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26709 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica prosapia** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 268, pl. 39, figs. 1, 2
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26852 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica prosapia** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 268, pl. 58, figs. 10, 11 internal mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25702 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) dunkeri** (Philippi) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 261, pl. 42, fig. 3a
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25703 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) dunkeri** (Philippi) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 261, pl. 42, figs. 3, 3b
San Miguel, Rey Is., Panama
Recent
- 25690 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) ponderosa** (Gray) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 260, pl. 40, fig. 5
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25697 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) ponderosa** (Gray) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 260, pl. 42, fig. 1
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25698 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) ponderosa** (Gray) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 260, pl. 42, fig. 1a
Gulf of California
Recent
- 25699 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) ponderosa** (Gray) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 260, pl. 42, fig. 1b
Jama, Ecuador
Pliocene
- 25700 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) ponderosa** (Gray) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 260, pl. 42, fig. 1c
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25711 **Dosinia (Dosinidia) ponderosa** (Gray) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 260, pl. 43, fig. 1
Jaramijo, Ecuador
Recent

- 28635 **Drillia cercadonis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 52, pl. 8, fig. 12
 Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28637 **Drillia consors** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 53, pl. 8, figs. 15, 16
 Zone A, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29417, **Drillia consors pennai** Maury (**pennae**, emend.) Plastotypes
 29418, Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 205, pl. 12, figs.
 29420, 1, 2, 4, 6
 29422 (assumed to be named for Sr. Ferriera Penna)
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29419 **Drillia crandalli** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 207, pl. 12, fig. 3
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28644 **Drillia donalbertonis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 55, pl. 9, fig. 4
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28634 **Drillia fusiformis** (Gabb) Hypotypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 51, pl. 8, figs. 10, 11
 Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28638 **Drillia henekeni** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 53, pl. 8, fig. 17
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28639 **Drillia henekeni** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 53, pl. 8, fig. 18
 Bluff 1 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Formation uncertain, Miocene
- 28646 **Drillia hispaniolae** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 56, pl. 9, fig. 6
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28647 **Drillia islalindae** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 57, pl. 9, fig. 7 broken before 1977
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28643 **Drillia losquemadica** Maury Syntypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 55, pl. 9, figs. 3, 3a not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28645 **Drillia maonisriparum** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 56, pl. 9, fig. 5
 Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 29411 **Drillia pirabica** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 205, pl. 11, fig. 13
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28642 **Drillia riogurabonis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 54, pl. 9, fig. 2
 Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26340 **"Drillia" sp. "a"** Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 448, pl. 42, figs. 13, 14
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26341 **"Drillia" sp. "b"** Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 448, pl. 42, figs. 15, 16
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28640 **Drillia squamosa** Gabb Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 54, pl. 9, fig. 1
 Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28641 **Drillia squamosa** Gabb Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 54, pl. 9, fig. 1a
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.)
 Miocene
- 28636 **Drillia venusta** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 52, pl. 8, fig. 14; fig. 13 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.)
 Miocene
- 29776 **Druidwilsonia nigeriana** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 80
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 26205 **Drupa (Morula) gilbertharrisi** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 295, pl. 26, figs. 12-14
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26203 **Drupa (Morula) nodulosa** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 293, pl. 26, figs. 9, 10
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26204 **Drupa (Morula) nodulosa** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 293, pl. 26, fig. 11
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27302 **Dyocibicides perforatus** Cushman & Valentine Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 60, pl. 19, fig. 4
 Well 3-N, 125', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 26411 **Earlandia consternatio** Conkin Unfigured paratype
 Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 273
 E. of Sloans Valley, Pulaski Co., Ky.
 Glen Dean Ls., Upper Mississippian

- 28297 **Echinocaris punctata** (Hall) Hypotype
Olsson, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 23, 1912, p. 7, pl. 7, fig. 2
Old Cornell Univ. Quarry, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Middle Devonian
- 28955 **Echinochama antiquata** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 201, pl. 33, fig. 10
Bluff, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Nicol, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 5, 1952, p. 808 as *E. trachyderma* Pilsbry & Johnson, and Keen, Veliger, v. 4, No. 4, 1962, p. 179 as *Arcinella*
- Echinochama antiquata* Dall PRI 21272
See *Arcinella trachyderma* (Pilsbry & Johnson)
- 28956, **Echinochama antiquata yaquensis** Maury Syntypes
28957 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 201, pl. 33, figs. 11, 12
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Nicol, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 5, 1952, p. 809, pl. 118, fig. 3 (PRI 28956) as *E. yaquensis* Maury, and Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 450
- 29520 **Echinochama praearcinella** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 291, pl. 16, fig. 22
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29489 **Echinochama pristina** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 417, pl. 16, fig. 1
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 29514 **Echinochama pristina** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 287, pl. 16, fig. 16
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- Echinochama trachyderma* Pilsbry & Johnson
See *E. antiquata* Dall PRI 28955
- Echinochama yaquensis* Maury
See *E. antiquata yaquensis* Maury
- 7054 **Echinocythereis clarkana** (Ulrich & Bassler) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 236
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27314, **Echinocythereis clarkana** (Ulrich & Bassler) Hypotypes
27173 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 70, pl. 22, figs. 3, 4
Well 3-S, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27673 ? **Echinolampas** sp. indeterminate Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 323, pl. 19, figs. 1-3
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27664- **Echinometra lucunter** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
27668 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 302, pl. 16, figs. 1-7; pl. 17, figs. 1-5
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 27669, **Echinometra viridis** A. Agassiz Hypotypes
 27670 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 310, pl. 17, figs. 6-12
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 28725, **Ectracheliza truncata** Gabb Hypotypes
 28726 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 93, pl. 15, figs. 1, 2
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.)
 Miocene
- 27107 **Eleutherokomma aechmophora** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
 1963, p. 16, pl. 11, figs. 10-12
 Gypsum Cliffs, Peace R., Alberta, Can.
 Lower Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 27108 **Eleutherokomma aechmophora** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
 1963, p. 16, pl. 11, figs. 9, 13
 Gypsum Cliffs, Peace R., Alberta, Can.
 Lower Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 26927 **Eleutherokomma beardi** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 223, pl. 37, fig. 3
 Well, 8090', S. 17, T. 56, R. 8, W5, Alberta, Can.
 Late Middle, or early Upper Devonian
- 26928 **Eleutherokomma beardi** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 223, pl. 37, fig. 1
 Well, 8090', S. 17, T. 56, R. 8, W5, Alberta, Can.
 Late Middle, or early Upper Devonian
- 26921 **Eleutherokomma hamiltoni** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 220, pl. 36, fig. 1
 La Saline Rock, Athabasca R., Alberta, Can.
 Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 26922, **Eleutherokomma hamiltoni** Crickmay Paratypes
 26923 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 220, pl. 36, figs. 2, 3
 La Saline Rock, Athabasca R., Alberta, Can.
 Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 26981 **Eleutherokomma impennis** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
 Calgary, 1953, p. 3, pl. 2, figs. 1, 6
 Well, 341', S. 36, T. 88, R. 8, W4, Alberta, Can.
 Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 26982 **Eleutherokomma impennis** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
 Calgary, 1953, p. 3, pl. 2, fig. 2 only
 Well, 341', S. 36, T. 88, R. 8, W4, Alberta, Can.
 Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 26924 **Eleutherokomma killeri** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 222, pl. 36, figs. 4, 5
 Well, 4430', S. 14, T. 58, R. 22, W4, Alberta, Can.
 Late Middle, or early Upper Devonian
- 26925 **Eleutherokomma leducensis** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 222, pl. 36, figs. 6, 7
 Well in Leduc oilfield, 6058', S. 6, T. 48, R. 24, W4, Alberta, Can.
 Late Middle, or early Upper Devonian
- 26926 **Eleutherokomma leducensis** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 222, pl. 36, fig. 8
 Well in Leduc oilfield, 6058', S. 6, T. 48, R. 24, W4, Alberta, Can.
 Late Middle, or early Upper Devonian

- 26929 **Eleutherokomma reidfordi** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 224, pl. 37, fig. 4
14 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 26930, **Eleutherokomma reidfordi** Crickmay Paratypes
26931 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 24, No. 2, 1950, p. 224, pl. 37, figs. 5-9
14 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 27159 **Elphidium advena** (Cushman) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 29, pl. 7, fig. 5
Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 29936, **Elphidium advena** (Cushman) Hypotypes
29937 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 139, pl. 10, figs. 30, 31
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27156 **Elphidium clavatum** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 30, pl. 7, figs. 7, 8
Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 27162 **Elphidium clavatum** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 30, pl. 7, fig. 6
Offshore well A-11, 100', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 29939, **Elphidium clavatum** Cushman Hypotypes
29944, Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 139, pl. 10, figs. 33, 38, 40
29946 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29941 **Elphidium gunteri** Cole Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 140, pl. 10, fig. 35
Well, 55-60', N. end of Hilton Head Is., Beaufort Co., S.C.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 29942 **Elphidium gunteri** Cole Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 140, pl. 10, fig. 36
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27217 **Elphidium florentinae** Shupack Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 31, pl. 8, fig. 7
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27215 **Elphidium florentinae** Shupack Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 31, pl. 8, fig. 4
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27170 **Elphidium florentinae** Shupack Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 31, pl. 8, fig. 1
0.75 mi. S. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27219 **Elphidium florentinae** Shupack Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 31, pl. 8, fig. 5
Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27234 **Elphidium florentinae** Shupack Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 31, pl. 8, fig. 3
1.8 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Pleistocene

- 27158 **Elphidium florentinae** Shupack Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 31, pl. 8, fig. 6
Offshore well A-11, 81', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 27241 **Elphidium florentinae** Shupack Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 31, pl. 8, fig. 2
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (Yorktown Fm.) mixture
- 29940 **Elphidium incertum** (Williamson) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 140, pl. 10, fig. 34
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29938, **Elphidium poeyanum** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
29947, Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 140, pl. 10, fig. 32; pl. 11,
29948 figs. 41, 42
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29943, **Elphidium varium** Buzas Hypotypes
29945 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 140, pl. 10, figs. 37, 39
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 25863 **Elpidollina decumbens** (Carpenter) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 407, pl. 68, fig. 15
Fig. 14 not deposited, 1961.
Old Panama, Panama
Recent
- 26002 **Emarginula mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 46, pl. 1, figs. 7, 8
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26001 **Emarginula multiradiata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 44, pl. 1, figs. 4-6
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26003 **Emarginula? tropica** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 47, pl. 1, figs. 9, 10
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27671 **Encope emarginata** (Leske) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 313, pl. 18, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27672 **Encope emarginata** (Leske) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 313, pl. 18, figs. 3, 4
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27038 **Endophyllum barbatum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 12, pl. 7, figs. 6, 7
2 mi. N. of Peace R., 12 mi. below Finlay Forks, N. W. Terr., Can.
Probably from Hare Indian Sh., Middle Devonian
- 28273 **Engina corinnae** Crovo Unfigured paratype
Crovo, Veliger, v. 14, No. 1, p. 30 growth series
Off Boynton Beach, Palm Beach Co., Fla.
Recent
- 26245 **Engina ? sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 338, pl. 29, figs. 25, 26
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 27292 **Entosolenia bifida** McLean Holotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 35, pl. 9, fig. 9
Well, A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27276 **Entosolenia carteri** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 36, pl. 9, fig. 7
Well A-2, 70', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27251 **Entosolenia nodosa** Wiesner Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, p. 36, pl. 9, fig. 8
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27222 **Entosolenia** sp. Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 37, pl. 9, fig. 10
0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 8246 **Eoclathurella ornata** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 97, pl. 16, fig. 3
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27649 **Eodaphne powelli** Allen Holotype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 76, pl. 2, figs. 16-18
Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27418 **Eontia** aff. **E. centrota** (Guppy) Cast of figured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 436, pl. 53, figs. 8, 9
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- Eoschuchertella adoceta* (Crickmay)
See *Schuchertella adoceta* Crickmay
- 27109 **Eostrophalosia pedderi** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 17, pl. 12, figs. 6-8, 10
26 mi. below McMurray, Athabasca R., Alberta, Can.
Moberly Mbr., Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 27110 **Eostrophalosia pedderi** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 17, pl. 12, figs. 9, 11, 12
26 mi. below McMurray, Athabasca R., Alberta, Can.
Moberly Mbr., Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 28845 **Epitonium cercadicum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 140, pl. 24, fig. 5 *Epitomium* [sic]
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26138 **Epitonium (Asperiscala) laguairense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 199, pl. 18, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26135 **Epitonium (Asperiscala ?) marenum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 200, pl. 17, figs. 3, 4; pl. 18, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28843 **Epitonium minutissimum** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 139, pl. 24, fig. 3 *Epitomium* [sic]
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28844 **Epitonium riparum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 139, pl. 24, fig. 4 *Epitomium* [sic]
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26139 **Epitonium** sp. Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 201, pl. 18, fig. 5
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28846 **Epitonium textuvestitum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 140, pl. 24, figs. 6, 9 *Epitomium* [sic]
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26134 **Epitonium (Asperiscala) venezuelense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 197, pl. 16, figs. 22, 23
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29982 **Eponides antillarum** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 145, pl. 13, fig. 75
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29983 **Eponides** cf. **E. regularis** Phleger & Parker Figured specimen
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 145, pl. 13, fig. 76
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 28798 **Erato maugeriae domingensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 118, pl. 21, fig. 8
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28515 **Erato vughani** (Maury) Topotype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 23, pl. 3, fig. 8
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
See *Cypraea vughani* Maury
- 26140 **Erato venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 224, pl. 18, figs. 6, 7
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26836 **Ervilia antilleana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 389, pl. 56, figs. 9, 10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26837 **Ervilia antilleana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 389, pl. 56, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26838 **Ervilia caribbeana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 391, pl. 56, figs. 13, 14 broken, 1963
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26839 **Ervilia mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 392, pl. 56, figs. 15, 16
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26840 **Ervilia mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 392, pl. 57, figs. 1, 2
100 mi. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26829 **Ervilia nitens venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 387, pl. 55, figs. 9, 10
100 mi. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26830 **Ervilia nitens venezuelana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 387, pl. 55, figs. 11, 12
100 mi. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26831, **Ervilia nitens venezuelana** Weisbord Paratypes
26835 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 387, pl. 55, figs. 13, 14;
pl. 56, figs. 7, 8
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26832, **Ervilia nitens venezuelana** Weisbord Paratypes
26834 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 387, pl. 56, figs. 1, 2, 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26833 **Ervilia nitens venezuelana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 387, pl. 56, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25669 **Erycina colpoica** Dall Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 229, pl. 36, figs. 5, 5a
Near Taboga Is., Panama (L. Beil Coll.)
Recent
- 27653 **Eucidaris tribuloides** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 287, pl. 14, fig. 1; pl. 15,
figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27654 **Eucidaris tribuloides** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 287, pl. 14, figs. 2, 3; pl.
15, fig. 3
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27655, **Eucidaris tribuloides** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
27656 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 287, pl. 14, figs. 4-6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27657 **Eucidaris tribuloides** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 287, pl. 14, fig. 7
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27658 **Eucidaris tribuloides** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 287, pl. 14, fig. 9; pl. 15,
fig. 5
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27659 **Eucidaris tribuloides** (Lamarck) Unfigured hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 287
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 15014 **Euconulus fulvus** (Müller) Hypotypes
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, figs. 7a, 7b
Blevin's Gap Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15015 **Euconulus fulvus** (Müller) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 7c
Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27589 **Euconulus fulvus** (Müller) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 224, pl. 16, figs. 4-6
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 26624 **Eucrassatella (Hybolophus) antillarum** (Reeve) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 194, pl. 25, figs. 9, 10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25627 **Eucrassatella (Hybolophus) gibbosa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 179, pl. 25, fig. 1
San Carlos, Panama
Recent
- 25628 **Eucrassatella (Hybolophus) gibbosa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 179, pl. 25, fig. 1a
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25629 **Eucrassatella (Hybolophus) gibbosa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 179, pl. 25, fig. 1b
Punta Blanca, Ecuador
Recent
- Eucrassatella trinitaria* (Maury)
See *Crassatellites trinitarius* Maury
- 26352 **Eulimella ? binata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 461, pl. 43, figs. 17-19
broken originally
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27441 **Eupleura kugleri** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 524, pl. 70, figs. 3, 4
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26900, **Eupomatus cf. E. dianthus** (Verrill) Figured specimens
26901 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 158, pl. 22, figs. 1, 2
Eupomatus [sic]
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25855 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) eburnea** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 394, pl. 68, fig. 2
Charapota, Ecuador
Recent
- 25875 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) eburnea** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 394, pl. 71, fig. 3
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25877 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) ecuadoriana** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 395, pl. 71, figs. 5, 5a
Mompiche, Ecuador
Recent

- 25878 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) ecuadoriana** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 395, pl. 71, fig. 5b
Punta Blanca, Ecuador
Recent
- 25883 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) inaequistriata** (Donovan) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 396, pl. 71, figs. 9, 9a
Rabo de Puerco, Puerto Armuelles, Panama
Pleistocene
- 25854 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) laceridens** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 392, pl. 68, fig. 1
Sua, Ecuador
Recent
- 25882 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) laceridens** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 392, pl. 71, figs. 8, 8a
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 25876 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) laplata** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 393, pl. 71, figs. 4, 4a
Bayovar, Peru
Recent
- 25879 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) prora** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 397, pl. 71, figs. 6, 6a
Fort Amador Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25859 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) rubescens** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 395, pl. 68, fig. 8
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25880, **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) rubescens** (Hanley) Hypotype
25880a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 395, pl. 71, fig. 7 not
deposited, 1961.
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25880a
San Miguel, Pearl Islands, Panama
Recent
- 25881 **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) rubescens** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 395, pl. 71, fig. 7a
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25874A **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) simulans** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 396, pl. 71, fig. 1
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 25874B **Eurytellina (Eurytellina) simulans** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 396, pl. 71, fig. 1a
Punta Ancon, Ecuador
Recent
- 8205 **Euscalpellum ? isneyensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 150, pl. 19, figs. 1, 2
4.0-4.2 mi. W. of Silas, Choctaw Co., Ala.
North Creek Mbr., Yazoo Gr., upper Eocene
- 8206- **Euscalpellum ? isneyensis** Weisbord Paratypes
8209 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 72, No. 297, 1977, p. 150, pl. 19, figs. 3-8
Unfigured paratype = PRI 8209
4.0-4.2 mi. W of Silas, Choctaw Co., Ala.
North Creek Mbr., Yazoo Gr., upper Eocene

- 6066 **Eutrephoceras eyerdami** Palmer Holotype
Palmer, Jr. Pal., v. 35, No. 3, 1961, p. 533, pl. 73, figs. 1-6
Cowlitz R., near Vader, Lewis Co., Wash.
Cowlitz Fm., upper Eocene
29788. **Ewekoroia acirsoides** (Furon) Unfigured hypotypes
29789 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 103
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29783 **Ewekoroia nigeriensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 102
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- Exilifrons atypica* (Crickmay)
See *Hexagonaria atypica* Crickmay
- Exilifrons furtiva* (Crickmay)
See *Hexagonaria furtiva* Crickmay
- Exilifrons impedita* (Crickmay)
See *Hexagonaria impedita* Crickmay
- 28703 **Fasciolaria carminamaris** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 81, pl. 13, fig. 2
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26256 **Fasciolaria (Pleuroploca ?) crassinoda** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 354, pl. 31, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26255 **Fasciolaria hollisteri** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 351, pl. 31, figs. 1, 2
100 mi. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28697 **Fasciolaria kempfi** (Maury), 1910 Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 81, pl. 12, fig. 4
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
Mistakenly described as *Siphonalia kempfi* Maury from the Florida
Chipola Fm. in Maury, B.A.P., v. 4, No. 21, 1910, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 5
See also Brann & Kent, p. 800
- 29847 **Fasciolaria okeechobensis** Tucker & Wilson Holotype
Tucker & Wilson, B.A.P., v. 18, No. 65, 1932, p. 10, pl. 1, fig. 6
Port Mayaca, Martin Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Gr., Pliocene?
- 28702 **Fasciolaria semistriata** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 80, pl. 13, fig. 1
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep.
Miocene
- 26253 **Fasciolaria semistriata mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 353, pl. 30, figs. 15, 16
100 mi. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28278 **Fasciolaria sparrowi** Emmons Holotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 253 (162), fig. 115
Miocene marl beds of Bladen Co., eastern N. Carolina
- 26257 **Fasciolaria (Pleuroploca ?) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 356, pl. 32, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 28368 **Fenestella** sp. Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 26, pl. 13, fig. 123
Bath, Steuben Co., N.Y.
Formation uncertain, Upper Devonian
- 1085, **Ficus carbacea** (Guppy)
1088 See Vokes, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 988, 1938, p. 26 for *Pyrula trinitaria* Maury in Brann & Kent, p. 762
- 27460 **Ficus carbacea** (Guppy) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 515
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper Middle Miocene
- 26007 **Fissurella (Cremides) angusta** Gmelin Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 61, pl. 2, figs. 1-3
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26010 **Fissurella (Cremides) longipora** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 65, pl. 2, figs. 10-12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26005, **Fissurella (Fissurella) nimbose** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26006 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 60, pl. 1, figs. 13-17
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26008 **Fissurella (Cremides) rosea** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 62, pl. 2, figs. 4-6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26009 **Fissurella (Cremides) rosea** ? (Gmelin) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 63, pl. 2, figs. 7-9
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26398 **Fissurella (Cremides) rosea** ? (Gmelin) Unfigured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 63
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26011 **Fissurella** ? sp. Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 65, pl. 2, figs. 13, 14
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28860 **Fissuridea alternata** (Say) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 157, pl. 24, fig. 22
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29239 **Fissuridea derbyi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 49, pl. 1, fig. 3
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28859 **Fissuridea heneken** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 157, pl. 24, fig. 21
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29913 **Fissurina lucida** (Williamson) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 138, pl. 8, fig. 13
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29912 **Fissurina marginatoperforata** (Seguenza) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 138, pl. 8, fig. 12 *marginator-perforata* [sic]
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene

- 29914 **Fissurina orbignyana lacunata** (Burrows & Holland) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 138, pl. 8, fig. 14
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 25848 **Florimetis cognata** (Pilsbry & Vanatta) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 410, pl. 67, fig. 2 not
PRI 25484; pl. 68, fig. 10.
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25849 **Florimetis cognata** (Pilsbry & Vanatta) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 410, pl. 67, fig. 2a
Punta Blanca, Ecuador
Recent
- 25850 **Florimetis cognata** (Pilsbry & Vanatta) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 410, pl. 67, fig. 2b
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone (not Punta Blanca, Ecuador)
Recent
- 25851 **Florimetis cognata** (Pilsbry & Vanatta) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 410, pl. 67, figs. 2c, 2d
El Lagartillo, Panama
Recent
- 27576 **Fossaria dalli** (F. C. Baker) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 263, pl. 15, fig. 1
Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
Farmdale loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27578 **Fossaria obrussa decampi** (Streng) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 265, pl. 15, fig. 4
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 25525 **Fulgeria illota** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 83, pl. 6, figs. 1, 1a
Fort Amador Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25526 **Fulgeria illota** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 83, pl. 6, fig. 1b
Jaramijo, Ecuador
Recent
- Fusimitra millingtoni* (Conrad)
See *Mitra subconquisita* de Gregorio
- 26263 **Fusinus closter caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 364, pl. 32, figs. 13, 14
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26264 **Fusinus closter caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 364, pl. 33, figs. 1, 2
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26262 **Fusinus marensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 362, (p. 363 not PRI 26263),
pl. 32, figs. 11, 12
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26401 **Fusinus marensis** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 362
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 27469 **Fusinus mithras** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 537, pl. 73, figs. 3, 4
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28505, **Fusoficula juvenis** (Whitfield) Syntypes
28506 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 78, pl. 11, figs. 2, 3
Spire missing prior to 1977 on fig. 2 (PRI 28505)
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 29230 **Fustiaria (Episiphon) acicula** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 22
Little Brazos R., Brazos Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 29229 **Fustiaria (Fustiaria) leroyi** Hodgkinson Unfigured paratype
Hodgkinson, Univ. Kansas, Pal. Cont., Pap. 70, 1974, p. 23
Little Brazos R., Brazos Co., Tex.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Wheelock Mbr., middle Eocene
- 26889 **Fustiaria (Laevidentalium) perlongum** ? (Dall) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 128, pl. 17, fig. 8; pl. 18, figs. 9, 10
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26890 **Fustiaria (Laevidentalium) perlongum** ? (Dall) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 128, pl. 17, fig. 9
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26891 **Fustiaria (Laevidentalium) perlongum** ? (Dall) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 128, pl. 17, fig. 10; pl. 18, fig. 11
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26896 **Fustiaria (Laevidentalium) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 130, pl. 18, figs. 12-14
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26888 **Fustiaria (Laevidentalium ?) venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 127, pl. 17, fig. 7; pl. 18, figs. 7, 8
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29359 **Fusus baumanni** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 149, pl. 8, fig. 22
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28495 **Fusus bocarepertus** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 72, pl. 10, fig. 17
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28493, **Fusus bocaserpentis** Maury Syntypes
28494 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 73, pl. 10, figs. 15, 16
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28496 **Fusus colubri**, Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 72, pl. 10, fig. 18
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene

- 29355 **Fusus cf. F. doris** White Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 147, pl. 8, fig. 18
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28277 **Fusus equalis** Emmons Syntypes
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 250 (159), fig. 111?
Miocene marl beds of Cape Fear R., eastern N. Carolina
- 28286 **Fusus exilis** Conrad Hypotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 251 (160), fig. 111A?
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- 28694 **Fusus henekeni** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 78, pl. 12, fig. 1
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28695 **Fusus henekeni haitensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 79, pl. 12, fig. 2
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28696 **Fusus henekeni veatchi** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 79, pl. 12, fig. 3
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28497 **Fusus longiusculoides** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 73, pl. 10, fig. 19
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28498 **Fusus meunieri** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 73, pl. 10, fig. 20
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28499 **Fusus mohrioides** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 74, pl. 10, fig. 21
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28500 **Fusus sewalliana** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 75, pl. 10, fig. 22
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28501 **Fusus sirenideditus** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 75, pl. 10, fig. 23
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29354, 29356 **Fusus soperi** Maury Plastotypes
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 149, pl. 8, figs. 17, 19
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28502 **Fusus taeniensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 75, pl. 10, fig. 24
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 26056 **Gabrielona brucasensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 111, pl. 8, figs. 5-7
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26054 **Gabrielona sphaera** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 109, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26055 **Gabrielona sphaera** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 109, pl. 8, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7073 **Gafrarium metastriatum** (Conrad) Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28281 **Galeodia hodgii** Conrad Hypotypes
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 257(166), fig. 128?, broken
Miocene marl beds of Cape Fear R., eastern N. Carolina
- 25826 **Gari (Gobraeus) maxima** (Deshayes) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 356, pl. 63, fig. 7b
Fig. 7a not deposited, 1961
San Lorenzo, Ecuador
Recent
- 25934 **Gastrochaena (Rocellaria) ovata** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 441, pl. 80, figs. 7-7b
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 15010 **Gastrocopta armifera** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 3
Johnsontown Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell water deposited silt, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27579 **Gastrocopta armifera** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 246, pl. 15, fig. 5
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27602 **Gastrocopta contracta** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 249, pl. 17, fig. 8
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27599 **Gastrocopta tappaniana** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 248, pl. 17, fig. 3
Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 26999 **Geranocephalus inopinus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, W. Can. Sed. Basin, AAPG, Tulsa, 1954, p. 157, pl. 1,
figs. 1-3
Redfern Lake, B.C., Can.
Elk Point ("Ramparts") Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27000 **Geranocephalus inopinus** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, W. Can. Sed. Basin, AAPG, Tulsa, 1954, p. 157, pl. 1,
figs. 4-12
Redfern Lake, B.C., Can.
Elk Point ("Ramparts") Fm., Middle Devonian
- 29997 **Globigerina bulloides** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 147, pl. 14, fig. 90
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29998, 29998A **Globigerina nepenthes** Todd Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 148, pl. 15, fig. 91
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 29998A
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene

- 7035 **Globigerina** spp. Unfigured specimens
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 231
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27151 **Globigerina** sp. Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 54, pl. 17, fig. 4
 Offshore well A-11, 95', near Newport News, Va.
 Pleistocene
- 27300 **Globigerina** sp. Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 54, pl. 18, fig. 2
 Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
 Pleistocene
- 27266 **Globigerina** sp. form A McLean, 1956 Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 54, pl. 17, fig. 3
 Well A-2, 101', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27248 **Globigerina** sp. form E McLean, 1956 Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 55, pl. 17, fig. 5
 Intersection of SR 628 and SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27211 **Globigerina** sp. form E McLean, 1956 Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 55, pl. 18, fig. 1
 0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 ? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27613 **Globigerinelloides bollii** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 275
 Near Prairie Hill, Limestone Co., Tex.
 Taylor Fm., "Upper Taylor Marl" Mbr., Upper Cretaceous
- 27614 **Globigerinelloides prairiehillensis** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 277
 Near Prairie Hill, Limestone Co., Tex.
 Taylor Fm., "Upper Taylor Marl" Mbr., Upper Cretaceous
- 27257 **Globorotalia menardii** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 56, pl. 18, fig. 4
 Intersection of SR 628 and SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 30000 **Globorotalia menardii** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 149, pl. 15, fig. 93
 Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 7036 **Globorotalia** sp. Unfigured specimen
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 232
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27612 **Globotruncana hilli** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 343
 Near Prairie Hill, Limestone Co., Tex.
 Taylor Fm., "Upper Taylor Marl" Mbr., upper Cretaceous
- 27610 **Globotruncana loeblichii** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 349
 Baron Brick Co. clay pit, Palmer, Ellis Co., Tex.
 Taylor Fm., "Lower Taylor Marl" Mbr., Upper Cretaceous
- 27611 **Globotruncana stephensoni** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 354
 Near Prairie Hill, Limestone Co., Tex.
 Taylor Fm., "Upper Taylor Marl" Mbr., Upper Cretaceous

- 29926 **Globulina caribaea** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 135, pl. 9, fig. 22
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Miocene
- 29924 **Globulina gibba** d'Orbigny Unfigured hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29925 **Globulina inaequalis** Reuss Unfigured hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 28896 **Glycymeris acuticostata** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 180, pl. 26, fig. 12
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- Glycymeris canalis* Browne & Pilsbry
See *G. secticostata* Nicol
- 29446 **Glycymeris crashleyi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 245, pl. 13, fig. 11
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26526 **Glycymeris (Glycymerella) decussata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 92, pl. 8, figs. 5, 6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26527, **Glycymeris (Glycymerella) decussata** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26528 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 92, pl. 8, figs. 7-10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26530 **Glycymeris (Glycymerella) decussata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 92, pl. 9, figs. 1, 2
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29455 **Glycymeris eumita** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 249, pl. 13, fig. 21
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29445 **Glycymeris** cf. **G. eumita** Maury Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 411, pl. 13, fig. 10
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 28897 **Glycymeris jamaicensis** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 181, pl. 26, fig. 13
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29449 **Glycymeris linda** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 247, pl. 13, fig. 14
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

Glycymeris lloydsmithi multicostata Weisbord
See *G. lloydsmithi striatidentata* Nicol

- 22903, **Glycymeris lloydsmithi striatidentata** Nicol Syntypes
 22903A Nicol, Jr. Pal., v. 19, No. 6, 1945, p. 622, new name for *G. l. multi-costata*
 Weisbord in Brann & Kent, p. 425
- 25554 **Glycymeris (Glycymeris) maculata** (Broderip) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 106, pl. 11, fig. 2
 Sua, Ecuador
 Recent
- 25556 **Glycymeris (Glycymeris) maculata** (Broderip) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 106, pl. 11, fig. 5
 Manta, Ecuador
 Recent
- 29451 **Glycymeris naiadis** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 249, pl. 13, fig. 16
 (cast too poor for positive identification)
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 25557 **Glycymeris (Glycymeris) ovata** (Broderip) Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 105, pl. 11, figs. 6-6b
 Lobos del Tierra, Peru
 Recent
- 26523- **Glycymeris (Tucetona) pectinata** (Gmelin) Hypotypes
 26525 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 89, pl. 7, figs. 13, 14; pl. 8, figs. 1-4
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 21148 **Glycymeris secticostata** Nicol Holotype
 Nicol, Jr. Pal., v. 19, No. 6, 1945, p. 623, pl. 85, fig. 3 for *G. canalis*
 Brown & Pilsbry "var." in Brann & Kent, p. 422
- 21146, **Glycymeris secticostata** Nicol Unfigured paratypes
 21147, Nicol, Jr. Pal., v. 19, No. 6, 1945, p. 623 for *G. canalis*
 21150 Brown & Pilsbry in Brann & Kent, p. 422
- 21149 **Glycymeris secticostata** Nicol Paratype
 Nicol, Jr. Pal., v. 19, No. 6, 1945, p. 623, pl. 85, fig. 5 for *G. canalis*
 Brown & Pilsbry "var." in Brann & Kent, p. 422
- 21151 **Glycymeris secticostata** Nicol Paratype
 Nicol, Jr. Pal., v. 19, No. 6, 1945, p. 623, pl. 85, figs. 4, 6 for *G. canalis*
 Brown & Pilsbry in Brann & Kent, p. 422
- 7072 **Glycymeris cf. G. subovata** (Say) Unfigured specimens
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 215
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29770, **Glycymeris (Glycymeris) togoensis** (Oppenheim)
 29825 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 224 Unfigured hypotypes
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- Glycymeris trigonella* (Conrad)
 See *Pectunculus deltoideus* mut. *ignus* de Gregorio
 See *Pectunculus deltoideus* mut. *percuneatus* de Gregorio
- 26521 **Glycymeris (Glycymeris) undata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 86, pl. 7, figs. 9, 10
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26522 **Glycymeris (Glycymeris) undata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 86, pl. 7, figs. 11, 12
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 28447 **Glycymeris (Axinaea) viamediae** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 49, pl. 8, fig. 13
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28657 **Glyphostoma dentiferum** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 61, pl. 9, fig. 16
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 27478 **Glyphostoma dentiferum** Gabb Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 571
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28658, **Glyphostoma golfoyaquensis** Maury Syntypes
28659 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 61, pl. 9, figs. 17, 17a
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26858 **Glyphostoma yaekeli** Olsson Holotype
Olsson, Neogene Moll. N.W. Ecuador, PRI, 1964, p. 107, pl. 18, figs. 3, 3a *yaekeli* [*sic*]; Not deposited, 1964
Quebrada Carriel, Río Tupisa, Darien, Panama
Top of Aquagua Series, Miocene
- 28300 **Gomphoceras jewetti** Flower Holotype
Flower, B.A.P., v. 32, No. 129, 1948, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 1-3
Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.
Irondequoit Ls., Clinton Gr., Silurian
- 28334 **Gomphoceras tumidum** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 32
Cascadilla Creek ?, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28315 **Goniatites complanatus** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 8
Fernbank, Cayuga Lake, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Genesee Sh., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28323 **Goniophora cf. G. minor** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 19
Locality unknown
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25686, **Gouldia californica** Dall Hypotype
25686a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 271, pl. 39, fig. 9 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25686a
Esmeraldas, Ecuador
Recent
- 26723 **Gouldia ? diffidentia** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 282, pl. 40, figs. 16, 17
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26717 **Gouldia venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 280, pl. 40, figs. 5, 6
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26718- **Gouldia venezuelana** Weisbord Paratypes
26720 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 280, pl. 40, figs. 7 (broken, 1963), 8, 9 (broken prior to 1976), 10, 11
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26721, **Gouldia venezuelana** Weisbord Paratypes
26722 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 280, pl. 40, figs. 12-15
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 28326 **Grammysia elliptica** (Hall & Whitfield) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 22
Fall Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28325 **Grammysia subarcuata** (Hall & Whitfield) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 21
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28309 **Granatocrinus (Pentremites) leda** Hall Unfigured hypotype
Cleland, U.S.G.S., Bull. No. 206, 1903, p. 38 *Pentremilis* [sic]
Shurgers' Glen, Cayuga Lake, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Hamilton Gr., Middle Devonian

Gryphus? sp.See *Terebratula stantoni* Maury

- 28764 **Gutternium gracile gurabonicum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 107, pl. 17, fig. 10
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 7016 **Guttulina austriaca** d'Orbigny Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 227 *austrica* [sic]
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29918 **Guttulina austriaca** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136, pl. 9, fig. 17
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29920 **Guttulina austriaca** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136, pl. 9, fig. 19
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 29919 **Guttulina caudata** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136, pl. 9, fig. 18
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7017 **Guttulina pseudocostatula** McLean Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 227
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27194 **Guttulina pseudocostatula** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 23, pl. 5, fig. 9
Well 3-N, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 29921, **Guttulina pseudocostatula** McLean Hypotypes
29922 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136, pl. 9, figs. 20, 21
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29923 **Guttulina pseudocostatula** McLean Unfigured hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7018 **Guttulina** sp. Unfigured specimen
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 227
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene

- 29981 **Gyroidina orbicularis** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 145, pl. 13, fig. 74
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27090 **Hadorrhynchia intermissa** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 2, pl. 7, figs. 3-7
MacKay Is., Great Slave Lake, N.W. Terr., Can.
Pine Point Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27091- **Hadorrhynchia intermissa** Crickmay Paratypes
27092 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 2, pl. 7, figs. 2, 8, 9
MacKay Is., Great Slave Lake, N.W. Terr., Can.
Pine Point Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27093 **Hadorrhynchia vallorum** Chickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 3, pl. 7, figs. 11-16
Ramparts of Mackenzie Rd., N.W. Terr., Can.
Hare Indian Sh., Middle Devonian
- 25704 **Halodakra subtrigona** (Carpenter) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 319, pl. 27, figs. 1-1c
Salinas, Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- Haminea granosa* (G. B. Sowerby, II)
See *Bullaria granosa* (G. B. Sowerby, II)
- 15036 **Hantkenina (Cribrohantkenina) bermudezi** Thalmann Topotype
Spraul, Jr. Pal., v. 37, No. 2, 1963, p. 367, pl. 41, figs. 3a, 3b; also Gulf Coast Assoc. Geol. Soc., Trans. v. 12, 1962, p. 344, pl. 1, figs. 3a, 3b
N. of Grua 9, Ramal Juan Criollo of C. Jatibonico, Camaguey Prov., Cuba
Upper Eocene
- 7041, **Hanzawaia concentrica** (Cushman) Hypotypes
7042 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 233, *Hanzawaia* [sic], pl. 27, figs. 7a, 7b; 8a, 8b
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7043, **Hanzawaia concentrica** (Cushman) Unfigured hypotypes
7044 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 233 *Hanzawaia* [sic]
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27153 **Hanzawaia concentrica** (Cushman) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 59, pl. 19, fig. 3 not 4 as in text
Well A-2, 59', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene
- 30008 **Hanzawaia concentrica** (Cushman) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 150, pl. 16, fig. 101
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 15016 **Haplotrema concavum** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 8a
Johnsontown Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

- 15017 **Haplotrema concavum** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 8b
Blevin's Gap Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27587 **Haplotrema concavum** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 222, pl. 15, figs. 24-26
Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27529 **Harmerella dichotoma** (Hincks) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 103, pl. 12, fig. 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25787 **Harvella elegans** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 329, pl. 56, fig. 5a
Figs. 5, 5b not deposited, 1961
Tumbez, Peru
Recent
- 25927 **Hastasia melanura** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 448, pl. 78, fig. 6
Guanico, Panama
Recent
- 25932, **Hastasia quadra** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
25932a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 449, pl. 80, fig. 2
Fig. 2a not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25932a
Crucitas, Ecuador
Recent
- 25929, **Hastasia tubifera** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
25929a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 448, pl. 79, figs. 4b, 4d
Figs. 4, 4a, 4c, 4e? not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25929a
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 27452 **Hastula lissa** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 593, pl. 79, fig. 16
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 29786, **Hauastator nigeriensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29787 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 95
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 27593 **Hawaiia minuscula** (Binney) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 228, pl. 16, figs. 16-18
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27122 **Helaspis caurina** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 20, pl. 12, figs. 20, 21
Ramparts of Mackenzie R. (at the Trail), N.W. Terr., Can.
Upper Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27123 **Helaspis caurina** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods, W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 20, pl. 12, figs. 22-24
Ramparts of Mackenzie R. (at the Trail), N.W. Terr., Can.
Upper Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian

- 15033, **Helicodiscus parallellus** (Say) Hypotypes
 15034 Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, fig. 11a, 11b
parallellus [sic]
 Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
 Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27584 **Helicodiscus parallellus** (Say) Hypotype
 Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 238, pl. 15, figs. 15-17
parallellus [sic]
 Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
 Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 29804 **Heligmotoma (Douvilletoma) oluwolei** Adegoke
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 172 Unfigured paratype
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 21791 **Heliophyllum halli** (Edwards & Haime)
 Scrutton, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 4, 1973, p. 257
 for *Cyathophyllum venezuelense* Weisbord in Brann & Kent, p. 297
 (figured on pl. 1, fig. 4 of Weisbord, 1926)
- 28283 **Helix tridentata** Say Hypotype
 Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
 Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 273 (182), fig. 183?
 Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- 7060 **Hemicythere schmidtæ** Malkin Unfigured hypotypes
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 238
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27324 **Hemicytherura clathrata** (Sars) Unfigured hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 63
 0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 ? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 26004 **Hemitoma octoradiata** (Gmelin) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 48, pl. 1, figs. 11, 12
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 15028 **Hendersonia occulta** (Say) Hypotypes
 Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, figs. 6a, 6b
 Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
 Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27592 **Hendersonia occulta** (Say) Hypotype
 Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 260, pl. 16, figs. 13-15
 Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
 Farmdale ? loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 25922 **Heterodonax bimaculatus** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 355, p. 85, fig. 10
 Farfan Beach, Panama Canal Zone
 Recent
- 21593 **Heterophrentis simplex** (Hall)
 Scrutton, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 4, 1973, p. 254,
 pl. 5, figs. 4, 5 for *Cyathophyllum venezuelense* Weisbord in Brann &
 Kent, p. 297
- 21594, **Heterophrentis venezuelensis** (Weisbord) Lectotype
 24421 Scrutton, Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Geol.), v. 23, No. 4, 1973, p. 252,
 pl. 5, figs. 1, 2. See Brann & Kent, pp. 452, 297(not fig. 4)

Heterophrentis venezuelensis (Weisbord)

See *Briantelasma oliveri* Scrutton

- 27034 **Hexagonaria atypica** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 9, pl. 6, figs. 4, 5
S. shore of Little Doctor Lake, 2 mi. E. of efflux, N.W. Terr., Can.
Hare Indian Sh., Middle Devonian
See *Exilifrons atypica* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, L. Dev. and other
Coral Spp. of N.W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1968, p. 6
- 27035 **Hexagonaria furtiva** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 10, pl. 6, figs. 6, 7
65 mi. NW. of mouth of S. Nahanni R., N.W. Terr., Can.
Hare Indian Sh., Middle Devonian
See *Exilifrons furtiva* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, L. Dev. and other
Coral Spp. in NW. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1968, p. 6
- 27032 **Hexagonaria gemmifera** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 8, pl. 5, figs. 6-8
S. Nahanni R., 61° 15' N., 124° 25' W., N.W. Terr., Can.
Probably from Hare Indian Sh., Middle Devonian
- 27033 **Hexagonaria impedita** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 9, pl. 6, figs. 1-3
1 mi. W. of point on Mountain R., 2 mi. from confluence of Virgin R.,
N.W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
See *Exilifrons impedita* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, L. Dev. and other
Coral Spp. in NW. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1968, p. 6
- 3002 **Hexaplex (Hexaplex) colei** (Palmer) Holotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 3, 1968, p. 96, pl. 2, figs. 4a, 4b
for *Murex colei* Palmer in Brann & Kent, p. 570
- 4648 **Hexaplex (Hexaplex) katherinae** E. Vokes Holotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 3, 1968, p. 100, pl. 1, figs. 4a, 4b
for *Murex vanuxemi* Conrad in Brann & Kent, p. 572
- 4649 **Hexaplex (Hexaplex) katherinae** E. Vokes Paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 3, 1968, p. 100, for *Murex*
vanuxemi Conrad in Brann & Kent, p. 572
- 3000 **Hexaplex (Hexaplex) texanus** E. Vokes Holotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 3, 1968, p. 94, pl. 1, figs. 1a, 1b
for *Murex vanuxemi* Conrad in Brann & Kent, p. 572. PRI 3000 only
- 25918A **Hiatella solida** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 425, pl. 77, fig. 6
Mancora, Peru
Recent
- 25918B **Hiatella solida** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 425, pl. 77, fig. 6a
Punta Ancon, Ecuador
Recent
- 27521 **Hippodiplosia pertusa** (Esper) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 78, pl. 9, fig. 4
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26143 **Hipponix antiquatus** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 204, pl. 18, figs. 13-15
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 27506 **Hippopodinella venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 86, pl. 3, figs. 1-3; pl. 10, fig. 3
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27509, **Hippoporidra janthina** (Smitt) Hypotypes
27515 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 87, pl. 3, figs. 10, 11; pl. 7, fig. 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28406 **Holonema rugosum** (Claypole) Hypotype
Caster, B.A.P., v. 15, No. 58, 1930, p. 104, pl. 56, fig. 3 for *Holoptychius* sp. in Williams, U.S.G.S., Bull. No. 41, 1887, p. 101
About 200' below Olean Cgl., Mt. Raub, Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.
"Genessee Sect.", upper Devonian
- 28407 **Holonema rugosum** (Claypole) Hypotype
Wells, B.A.P., v. 27, No. 107, 1943, p. 4, pl. 1; actual specimen
Field, 1 mi. E. of Maine, Broome Co., N.Y.
? Upper Enfield Fm., Upper Devonian
- Holoptychius* sp.
See *Holonema rugosum* (Claypole)
- 25561, **Hormomya exustus** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
25561a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 118, pl. 12, fig. 2
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25561a Florida
Recent
- 27311 **Hulingsina ashermanni** (Ulrich & Bassler) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 74, pl. 23, fig. 4
Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 27188 **Hulingsina ulrichi** (Howe & Johnson) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 74, pl. 23, fig. 3
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 26308 **Hyalina (Volvarina) lustra** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 52, No. 193, 1962, p. 415, pl. 38, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26103 **Hydroides** aff. **H. bispinosa** Bush Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 156, pl. 21, figs. 1-3 for *Serpulorbis birugosus* Weisbord in Weisbord, 1962, which see
- 26406 **Hyperammina casteri** Conkin Unfigured paratype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 260 (megalospheric form)
Fishing Creek, W. of Somerset, Pulaski Co., Ky.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26407 **Hyperammina casteri** Conkin Unfigured paratype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 260 (microspheric form)
1.85 mi. S. of Hilda Post Office, Rowan Co., Ky.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26408 **Hyperammina kentuckyensis** Conkin Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 264 (microspheric form)
1.25 mi. N. of Carwood, Clark Co., Ind.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26409 **Hyperammina kentuckyensis** Conkin Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 264 (megalospheric form)
1.25 mi. N. of Carwood, Clark Co., Ind.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian

- 26410 **Hyperammina rockfordensis** Gutschick & Treckman
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 267 Unfigured hypotype
5.5 mi. W. of Morehead, Rowan Co., Ky.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 27103 **Hypothyridina florens** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 13, pl. 10, figs. 1-3, 5, 6
Rt. bank of Mackenzie R., 128° 15' 30" W., N.W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27104 **Hypothyridina florens** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 13, pl. 10, fig. 4
Rt. bank of Mackenzie R., 128° 15' 30" W., N.W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 25735 **Hysteroconcha brevispinosa** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 284, pl. 47, figs. 4, 4a
Limonas, Ecuador
Recent
- 25729 **Hysteroconcha lupanaria** (Lesson) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 283, pl. 47, fig. 1b
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25730 **Hysteroconcha lupanaria** (Lesson) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 283, pl. 47, fig. 1c
Baco Pan, Peru
Recent
- 25731 **Hysteroconcha multispinosa** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 284, pl. 47, figs. 2c, 2d
Guanico, Panama
Recent
- 25732 **Hysteroconcha rosea** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 284, pl. 47, fig. 3a
Manglaralto, Ecuador
Recent
- 25733 **Hysteroconcha rosea** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 284, pl. 47, figs. 3b, 3c
San Francisco, Ecuador
Recent
- 25734 **Hysteroconcha rosea** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 284, pl. 47, fig. 3d
Buenaventura, Colombia
Recent
- 28436, **Inoceramus labiatus** Schlotheim Hypotypes
28453 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 41, pl. 7, figs. 7, 8
Between Guanoco and Hurupu, 10° 8' N., 3° 59' 6" E. of Caracas, Ven.
Hurupu beds (?Querecual Fm.), Cretaceous
- 29587 **Inoceramus (Sergipia) posidonomyaformis** Maury Holotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 597, pl. 22, fig. 6
Sapucahy, St. of Sergipe, Brazil
Cretaceous
- 26415 **Involutina exserta** (Cushman) Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 286
Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio
Cuyahoga Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26416 **Involutina longexserta** Gutschick & Treckman
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 288 Unfigured hypotype
.25 mi. W. of Olympia Springs, Bath Co., Ky.
Bedford Sh., Lower Mississippian

- 26414 ***Involutina semiconstricta*** (Waters) Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 290
NE. of Henley, Scioto Co., Ohio
Bedford Sh., Lower Mississippian
- 25808 ***Iphigenia altior*** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 346, pl. 60, fig. 1, 1a
Puerto Chame, Chorrera, Panama
Recent
- 26536 ***Isonomon alatus*** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 106, pl. 10, figs. 1, 2
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 25602 ***Isognomon chemnitziana*** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 149, pl. 18, fig. 2
Esmeraldas, Ecuador
Recent
- 25606 ***Isognomon chemnitziana*** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 149, pl. 18, fig. 2a
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 27073 ***Iteophyllum virgatum*** Crickmay Holotype & paratypes
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 1, pl. 1, figs. 3, 4; pl. 2, figs. 1-3; pl. 4, figs. 1-4
Blackrock Lake, N.W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 26286 ***Jaspidella caribbeana*** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 390, pl. 35, figs. 19, 20
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26285 ***Jaspidella ? praecipua*** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 391, pl. 35, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25931, ***Jouannetia (Jouannetia) duchassaingi*** Fischer Hypotypes
25931a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 450, pl. 80, figs. 1a-1c
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25931a
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25909, ***Juliacorbula bicarinata*** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25909a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 436, pl. 75, figs. 6-6b
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25909a
Isla la Plata, Ecuador
Recent
- 25907 ***Juliacorbula biradiata*** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 437, pl. 75, figs. 4-4b
San Miguel, Rey Is., Pearl Islands, Panama
Recent
- 6075b ***Kathpalmeria georgiana*** Ross Holotype
Ross, Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci., v. 28, No. 1, 1965, p. 63, fig. 1
scutum of shell (PRI 6075a)
Shell Bluff Landing, Savannah R., Burke Co., Ga.
Barnwell Fm., upper Eocene
- 6075a ***Kathpalmeria georgiana*** Ross Unfigured holotype (part)
Ross, Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci., v. 28, No. 1, 1965, p. 63 shell
Shell Bluff Landing, Savannah R., Burke Co., Ga.
Barnwell Fm., upper Eocene

- 6076- **Kathpalmeria georgiana** Ross Paratypes
 6079 Ross, Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci., v. 28, No. 1, 1965, p. 63, figs. 2a, 2b, 2d-2f
 Shell Bluff Landing, Savannah R., Burke Co., Ga.
 Barnwell Fm., upper Eocene
- 6080 **Kathpalmeria georgiana** Ross Unfigured paratypes
 Ross, Quart. Jr. Fla. Acad. Sci., v. 28, No. 1, 1965, p. 63
 Shell Bluff Landing, Savannah R., Burke Co., Ga.
 Barnwell Fm., upper Eocene
- 29811 **Keilostoma septemzonatum** Cox Unfigured hypotype
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 208
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 25661, **Kellia suborbicularis** (Montagu) Hypotypes
 25661a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 231, pl. 35, fig. 6 not pl. 33, fig. 5. Pl. 33, fig. 5 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25661a
 Isla del Gallo, Colombia
 Recent
- 27437 **Knefastia kugleri** Jung Cast of holotype
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 570, pl. 77, figs. 1, 2
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27442 **Knefastia kugleri** Jung Unfigured paratypes
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 570
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27477 **Knefastia** aff. **K. lavinoides** (Olsson) Unfigured specimens
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 569
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná, Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27004 **Koninckophyllum arizelum** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Minnewanka Sect. of Miss., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1955, p. 11, pl. 1, figs. 5, 6
 E. side Cascade Pt., N. shore Minnewanka Lake, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Rundle Fm., Mississippian
 See Nelson, Jr. Pal., v. 34, 1960, p. 124, pl. 25, fig. 5 as *Lithostrotion arizelum* (Crickmay)
- 26335 **Kurtziella caribbeana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 441, pl. 42, figs. 1, 2
 Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26337 **Kurtziella ? morona** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 444, pl. 42, figs. 6-8
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26334 **Kurtziella tropica** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 439, pl. 41, figs. 18-21
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26336 **Kurtziella venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 442, pl. 42, figs. 3-5
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25791 **Labiosa anatina** (Spengler) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 333, pl. 57, figs. 3, 3a
 Santa Elena, Ecuador
 Recent

- 26828 **Labiosa (Raeta) aff. L. plicatella** (Lamarek) **Figured specimen**
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 385, pl. 55, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27094 **Ladogioides mollicomus** Crickmay **Holotype**
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 6, pl. 9, figs. 8-13
1 mi. N. of Mackenzie R., 1.6 mi. W. of Lake Jan, N.W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 25679 **Laevicardium (Laevicardium) elatum** (G. B. Sowerby, I) **Hypotype**
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 257, pl. 38, figs. 1-1b not deposited, 1961.
Gulf of California (Burch Coll.)
Recent
- 25680 **Laevicardium (Laevicardium) elenense** (G. B. Sowerby, II) **Hypotype**
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 256, pl. 38, figs. 2, 2a
Esmeraldas, Ecuador
Recent
- 26700 **Laevicardium ? sp.** **Figured specimen**
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 265, pl. 36, figs. 13, 14
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29905 **Lagena costata amphora** Reuss **Hypotype**
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 134, pl. 8, fig. 6
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27322 **Lagena hexagona scalariformis** (Williamson) **Hypotype**
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 17, pl. 4, fig. 5
0.5 mi. N. of Williamsburg, along St. Hwy. 132Y, York Co., Va.
Basal Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27213 **Lagena laevis** (Montagu) **Hypotype**
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 18, pl. 4, fig. 6
Intersection of SR 628 & SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 29906 **Lagena laevis** (Montagu) **Hypotype**
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 134, pl. 8, fig. 7
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 29907 **Lagena laevis** "var." (Montagu) **Unfigured specimen**
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 134
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27249 **Lagena pageae** McLean **Holotype**
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 19, pl. 4, fig. 9
0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27260 **Lagena pageae** McLean **Paratype**
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 19, pl. 4, fig. 8
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27294 **Lagena pageae** McLean **Paratype**
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 19, pl. 4, fig. 7
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary

- 7012 **Lagena palmerae** McLean Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 226
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7013 **Lagena pseudosulcata** McLean Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 226
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27209 **Lagena pseudosulcata** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 2
0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27237 **Lagena pseudosulcata** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 1
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 29908 **Lagena semistriata** Williamson Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 134, pl. 8, fig. 8
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 7015 **Lagena** sp. Unfigured specimen
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 226
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27288 **Lagena** sp. Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 8
Well A-1, 93', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27274 **Lagena substriata** Williamson Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 3
Well A-1, 113', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29909 **Lagena substriata** Williamson Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 134, pl. 8, fig. 9
Well, 55-60', N. end of Hilton Head Is., Beaufort Co., S.C.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 7014 **Lagena substriata** Williamson Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 226
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27246 **Lagena sulcata** Jacob Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 4 as
(Walker & Jacob)
Intersection of SR 628 and SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 29910 **Lagena sulcata** Jacob Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 135, pl. 8, fig. 10
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 7011 **Lagena sulcata** Jacob Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 225 as (Walker and Jacob)
Parker and Jones
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27163 **Lagena sulcata** Jacob Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 21, pl. 5, fig. 5 as
(Walker & Jacob)
Offshore well A-11, 65', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene

- 27289 **Lagena tenuis** (Bornemann) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 22, pl. 5, fig. 7
Well A-2, 101', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27320 **Lagena tenuis** (Bornemann) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 22, pl. 5, fig. 6
Intersection of SR 628 and SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 29911 **Lagena tenuis** (Bornemann) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 135, pl. 8, fig. 11
Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 25689 **Lamelliconcha callicomata** Dall Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 289, pl. 40, fig. 4
Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama
Recent
- 25750 **Lamelliconcha callicomata** Dall Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 289, pl. 49, fig. 6
Dredged from Panama Bay, Panama (H. Johnson Coll.)
Recent
- 25736 **Lamelliconcha circinata alternata** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 286, pl. 48, fig. 1
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25737, **Lamelliconcha circinata alternata** (Broderip) Hypotypes
25737a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 286, pl. 48, fig. 1a
Fig. 1b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25737a
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25738 **Lamelliconcha circinata circinata** (Born) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 286, pl. 48, fig. 3
Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama (Caribbean)
Recent
- 25744 **Lamelliconcha circinata vinacea** Olsson Paratype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 287, pl. 48, fig. 2
Guanico, Panama
Recent
- 25745 **Lamelliconcha circinata vinacea** Olsson Paratype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 287, pl. 48, fig. 2a
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25739, **Lamelliconcha concinna** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
25739a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 287, pl. 48, figs. 4-4c
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25739a
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25741 **Lamelliconcha paytensis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 288, pl. 48, fig. 6 not
deposited, 1961
Negritos, Peru
Recent
- 25742 **Lamelliconcha paytensis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 288, pl. 48, fig. 6a
Tumbez, Peru
Recent
- 25743 **Lamelliconcha paytensis** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 288, pl. 48, fig. 6b
Punta Montanita, Ecuador
Recent

- 25740 **Lamelliconcha tortuosa** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 288, pl. 48, fig. 5a
Puerto Chame, Chorrera, Panama
Recent
- 25746 **Lamelliconcha tortuosa** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 288, pl. 48, fig. 5
Tumbez, Peru
Recent
- 25688 **Lamelliconcha unicolor** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 289, pl. 40, fig. 3
Guanico, Panama
Recent
- 25748, **Lamelliconcha unicolor** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25748a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 289, pl. 49, figs. 4, 4a not
deposited, 1961
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25748a
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 8244 **Lapparia fasciola** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 85, pl. 14, fig. 6
Ravine on J. W. Tinnin property, near Yazoo City, Yazoo Co., Miss.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 29931 **Laryngosigma williamsoni** (Terquem) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 137, pl. 9, fig. 26
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 25670 **Lasaea rubra** (Montagu) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 230, pl. 36, figs. 6, 6a
Boynton Beach, Fla. (McGinty Coll.)
Recent
- 27470 **Latirus (Polygona) aff. L. anapetes** Woodring
Cast of figured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 539, pl. 73, fig. 1
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28712 **Latirus exilis** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 83, pl. 14, fig. 4
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican
Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28705 **Latirus fusiformis** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 83, pl. 13, fig. 4
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28704 **Latirus infundibulum** Gmelin Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 82, pl. 13, fig. 2
Zone A, B, or E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados,
Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 8241 **Latirus liratus** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 75, pl. 10, fig. 6
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 26254 **Latirus (Polygona) recticanalis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 356, pl. 30, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada Las Brucas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26392 **Latirus (Polygona) recticanalis** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 356
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28504 **Latirus tortilis** (Whitfield) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 77, pl. 11, fig. 1
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 27471 **Latirus** cf. **L. tumbeziensis** (Olsson) Unfigured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 538
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27645 **Latirus (Polygona) vokesi** Allen Holotype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 71, pl. 1, figs. 5-7
Mouth of Saline Bayou, St. Maurice, Winn Par., La.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 29429, **Leda** cf. **L. acuta** (Conrad) Cast of figured specimen
29434 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 447, pl. 12, fig. 13
Cast of unfigured specimen = PRI 29434
Bahia de Tury-Assú, St. of Maranhão, Brazil
Pliocene or Pleistocene sandstone
- Leda (Adrana) agronomica** Maury
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 405, pl. 12, fig. 12
(specimen disintegrated after being drawn). Jung, 1969, B.A.P., No. 247, p. 324
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 7102 **Leda elongatoides** Aldrich "var?" Hypotype
Harris, B.A.P., v. 1, No. 4, 1896, p. 55, pl. 4, fig. 10
Found 1977. Reported lost in Brann & Kent, p. 476, which see
- 28893 **Leda peltella** Dall Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 161, pl. 26, fig. 9
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.*
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26934 **Leiorhynchus basilicum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 600, pl. 70, figs. 12-16
Mackenzie R., 1 mi. above mouth of Root R., N.W. Terr., Can.
"Leiorhynchus Ls.", late Upper Devonian
see *Basilicorhynchus basilicum* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Nomen. Cert. Dev. Brach., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1952
- 26935 **Leiorhynchus basilicum** Crickmay Paratypes
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 600, pl. 70, figs. 17-21
Mackenzie R., 1 mi. above mouth of Root R., N.W. Terr., Can.
"Leiorhynchus Ls.", late Upper Devonian
see *Basilicorhynchus basilicum* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Nomen. Cert. Dev. Brach., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1952
- 26932 **Leiorhynchus carya** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 599, pl. 70, figs. 1-5
Mtn. N. of Mt. Cheviot, Alberta, Can.
Upper Perdrix Fm., early Upper Devonian
See *Caryorhynchus carya* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Nomen. Cert. Dev. Brach., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1952
- 26933 **Leiorhynchus carya** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 599, pl. 70, figs. 8-11
Mtn. N. of Mt. Cheviot, Alberta, Can.
Upper Perdrix Fm., early Upper Devonian
See *Caryorhynchus carya* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Nomen. Cert. Dev. Brach., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd., Calgary, 1952

- 28340 **Leiorhynchus mesacostalis** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 44
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr, Upper Devonian
- 27095 **Leiorhynchus optimum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 7, pl. 8, figs. 1-6
1 mi. N. of Mackenzie R., 1.6 mi. W. of Lake Jan, N.W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27096 **Leiorhynchus rhabdotum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 8, pl. 8, figs. 7-12
1 mi. N. of Mackenzie R., 1.6 mi. W. of Lake Jan, N.W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 29904 **Lenticulina americana** (Cushman) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 135, pl. 8, fig. 5
Coastal well, 59-79', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 29903 **Lenticulina mayi** (Cushman & Parker) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 135, pl. 8, fig. 4
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 26859 ? **Lepidosigillaria whitei** Krausel & Weyland Unfigured specimen
Grierson & Banks, P.A., v. 4, No. 31, 1963, pp. 228, 255
Finger Lakes Stone Quarry, E. of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Enfield Fm., upper Devonian
- 28360 **Leptodesma lichas** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 9, fig. 72
Alfred, Allegany Co., N.Y.
Conneaut Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28359 **Leptodesma potens** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 9, fig. 71
Busti, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.
Conneaut Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28361 **Leptodesma potens** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 9, fig. 70
Alfred, Allegany Co., N.Y.
Conneaut Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28370 **Leptodesma sociale** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 16
Williams Brook, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25840, **Leptomya ecuadoriana** Soot-Ryen Hypotype
25840a Olsson, Moll Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 374, pl. 66, fig. 5 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25840a
Tumbez, Peru
Recent
- 26261 **Leucozonia caribbeana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 361, pl. 32, figs. 9, 10
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26259 **Leucozonia nassa** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 360, pl. 32, figs. 5, 6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 26260 **Leucozonia nassa** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 360, pl. 32, figs. 7, 8
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26258 **Leucozonia ocellata** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 358, pl. 32, figs. 3, 4
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28492 **Levifusus pagoda** (Heilprin) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 71, pl. 10, fig. 14
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28568 **Levifusus whitei** Van Winkle Holotype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 21, pl. 3, fig. 11
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 25599, **Lima (Submantellum) orbignyi** Lamy Hypotype
25599a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 170, pl. 17, fig. 3 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25599a
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25597 **Lima (Promantellum) pacifica** d'Orbigny Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 170, pl. 17, figs. 1, 1a
Boca Pan, Peru
Recent
- 25598 **Lima (Promantellum) pacifica** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 170, pl. 17, fig. 1b
Bayovar, Peru
Recent
- 26584 **Lima (Limaria) pellucida** C. B. Adams Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 167, pl. 18, figs. 2, 3
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28895 **Limopsis hatoviejonis** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 162, pl. 26, fig. 11
Rio Amina, between Hato Viejo and Potrero, Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 28894 **Limopsis ovalis** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 162, pl. 26, fig. 10
Rio Amina, between Hato Viejo and Potrero, Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- Linga pomilia* (Conrad)
See *Lucina impressa sublaevigata* de Gregorio
- Linga pomilia alveata* (Conrad)
See *Lucina impressa subcuneata* de Gregorio
- 28349 **Lingula punctata** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 58
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 26535 **Lioberus ? marensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 105, pl. 9, figs. 13, 14
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28557 **Liotia lillianae** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 103, pl. 13, fig. 14
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene

- 25524c **Litharca lithodomus** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Unfigured hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 78
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25524, **Litharca lithodomus** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
25524a, Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 78, pl. 5, figs. 1-1b, 1d, 1e
25524b Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25591 **Lithophaga (Myoforceps) aristata** (Dillwyn) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 137, pl. 16, fig. 2
Mafafa, Rey Is., Pearl Islands, Panama
Recent
- 25592 **Lithophaga (Myoforceps) aristata** (Dillwyn) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 137, pl. 16, figs. 2a-2c
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25584 **Lithophaga (Labis) attenuata** (Deshayes) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 134, pl. 15, figs. 3, 3a
Esmeraldas, Ecuador
Recent
- 25585 **Lithophaga (Labis) attenuata** (Deshayes) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 134, pl. 15, figs. 3b, 3c
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25586 **Lithophaga (Labis) attenuata** (Deshayes) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 134, pl. 15, fig. 4
Peru (Weyrauch Coll.)
Recent
- 25583, **Lithophaga (Labis) peruviana** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
25583a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 135, pl. 15, figs. 2, 2a not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25583a
Paracas, Peru
Recent
- 25589 **Lithophaga (Diberus) plumula** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 138, pl. 16, figs. 1, 1a
broken
Esmeraldas, Ecuador
Recent
- 25590 **Lithophaga (Diberus) plumula** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 138, pl. 16, fig. 1b
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 25588, **Lithophaga (Leiosolenus) spatiosa** Carpenter Hypotype
25588a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 136, pl. 15, fig. 7
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25588a broken
Near Las Tablas, Bahia Honda, Panama
Recent
- 25587 **Lithophaga (Diberus) cf. L. subula** (Reeve) Figured specimen
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 138, pl. 15, fig. 6
Manta, Ecuador
Recent

Lithostrotion arizelum (Crickmay)
See *Koninckophyllum arizelum* Crickmay

Lithostrotionella shimeri (Crickmay)
See *Lonsdaleia shimeri* Crickmay

- 28280 **"Littorina" lineata** Emmons Syntypes
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 271(180), fig. 170 on p. 256(165)
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
See Olsson, *et. al.*, ANSP, Mon. 8, 1953, p. 328, *Littorina irrorata*
(Say)
- 26402 **Littorina (Melarhaphe) nebulosa** (Lamarck) Unfigured hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 117 operculum; not PRI
26397 as in text.
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26061 **Littorina (Melarhaphe) nebulosa** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 117, pl. 8, figs. 16, 17
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26028 **Livona pica** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 73, pl. 5, fig. 1
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 27005 **Lonsdaleia shimeri** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Minnewanka Sect. of Miss., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1955, p. 13, pl. 1, figs. 9, 10
W. side of Cascade Pt., N. Shore of Minnewanka Lake, Alberta, Can.
Upper Rundle Fm., Mississippian
See Nelson, Jr. Pal., v. 34, 1960, p. 114, pl. 21, fig. 15 as
Lithostrotionella shimeri (Crickmay)
- 27098 **Lorangerella phaulomorpha** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 11, pl. 10, figs. 7-12
Well, 7495', S. 21, T. 78, R. 20, W5, Alberta, Can.
Moberly Mbr., Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 27099 **Lorangerella phaulomorpha** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 11, pl. 10, figs. 14, 15
Well, 7495', S. 21, T. 78, R. 20, W5, Alberta, Can.
Moberly Mbr., Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 27100 **Lorangerella sulciplicata** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 12, pl. 10, figs. 16-18
0.75 mi. below Moberly Rapid, Athabasca R., Alberta, Can.
Moberly Mbr., Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 27101- **Lorangerella sulciplicata** Crickmay Paratypes
27102 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 12, pl. 10, figs. 13, 19-21
0.75 mi. below Moberly Rapid, Athabasca R., Alberta, Can.
Moberly Mbr., Waterways Fm., late Middle Devonian
- 28759 **Lotorium praefemorale** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 106, pl. 17, fig. 3
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 27180 **Loxoconcha purisubrhoidea** Edwards Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 72, pl. 22, fig. 6
Well 3-S, 95', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York
Co., Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27218 **Loxoconcha purisubrhoidea** Edwards Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 72, pl. 22, fig. 5
Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene

- 7048 **Loxoconcha** sp. Unfigured specimen
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 234
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28332 **Loxonema** sp. Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 30
 Base of Buttermilk Falls, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27224 **Loxostomum wilsoni** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 41, pl. 11, fig. 6
 0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Pleistocene
- 27285 **Loxostomum wilsoni** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 41, pl. 11, fig. 5
 Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
 Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 25649, **Lucina (Bellucina) cancellaris** Philippi Hypotype
 25649a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 211, pl. 31, fig. 4a
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25649a
 Punta Blanca, Ecuador
 Pliocene
- 28973 **Lucina chrysostoma** Philippi Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 202, pl. 35, fig. 2 not deposited
 by Cornell Univ., 1971
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26648 **Lucina (Parvilucina) ephraimi** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 219, pl. 28, figs. 9, 10
 Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26649, **Lucina (Parvilucina) ephraimi** Weisbord Paratypes
 26650 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 219, pl. 28, figs. 11, 12; pl.
 29, figs. 1, 2
 Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26651, **Lucina (Parvilucina) ephraimi** Weisbord Paratypes
 26652 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, p. 219, pl. 29, figs. 3-6
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25645 **Lucina (Lucinisca) fenestrata** Hinds Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 213, pl. 29, fig. 10
 Dredged from Panama Bay; (H. Johnson Coll.)
 Recent
- 29493 **Lucina frugalis** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 417, pl. 16, fig. 5
 Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26452 **Lucina impressa subcuneata** de Gregorio Holotype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 203, pl. 28, figs.
 12, 13
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 175, as
Linga (Cavilinga) pomilia alveata (Conrad)

- 26455 **Lucina impressa sublaevigata** de Gregorio ?Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 203, pl. 28, figs. 10-11?
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 174 as
Linga (Cavilinga) pomilia (Conrad)
- 26647 **Lucina (Bellucina) katherinepalmerae** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 217, pl. 28, figs. 7, 8
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25643 **Lucina (Luciniscia) liana** Pilsbry Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 212, pl. 29, fig. 9
Punta Blanca, Ecuador
Pliocene
- 25644 **Lucina (Luciniscia) liana** Pilsbry Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 212, pl. 29, fig. 9a
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 25651 **Lucina (Parvilucina) mazatlanica** Carpenter Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 214, pl. 31, figs. 9, 9a
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 26653 **Lucina (Parvilucina) multilineata** Tuomey & Holmes Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 221, pl. 29, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26654- **Lucina (Luciniscia) muricata** (Spengler) Hypotypes
26656 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 223, pl. 29, figs. 9-14
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26457 **Lucina papyracea** Lea Hypotypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 205, ?(pl. 28, figs. 22-28)
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 25650 **Lucina (Cavilinga) prolongata** Carpenter Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 210, pl. 31, figs. 8, 8a not deposited, 1961
Puerto Callo, Ecuador
Recent
- 26646 **Lucina (Callucina ?) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 216, pl. 28, figs. 5, 6
broken prior to 1976
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26644 **Lucina (Cavilinga) trisulcata blanda** (Dall & Simpson) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 214, pl. 28, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26645 **Lucina (Cavilinga) trisulcata blanda** (Dall & Simpson) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 214, pl. 28, figs. 3, 4
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

Lunarca billingsiana (Murphy)

See *Arca billingsiana maturensis* Maury

Lunarca billingsiana (Maury)
 See *Arca billingsiana* Maury
 See *Arca brightonensis* Maury

- 25539, **Lunarca brevifrons** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
 25539a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 101, pl. 8, figs. 7, 7a, 7c
 Fig. 7b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25539a
 Tumbes, Peru
 Recent
- 26900 **Lutetia parisiensis** Deshayes Hypotypes
 Olsson, Neogene Moll. NW. Ecuador, PRI, 1964, p. 45, pl. 38, fig. 1
 Fercourt, Oise, France (*vide* A. Chavan)
 Paris Basin, Lutetian Eocene
- 25870, **Lyratellina lyra** (Hanley) Hypotypes
 25870a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 384, pl. 70, fig. 1b
 Figs. 1, 1a not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25870a
 Búcaro, Panama
 Recent
- 25871 **Lyratellina lyra** (Hanley) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 384, pl. 70, fig. 1c
 Fort Amador Beach, Balboa, Panama Canal Zone
 Recent
- 25873 **Lyratellina lyrica** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 384, pl. 70, figs. 6, 6a
 Dredged off Punta Mala, Panama
 Recent
- 29348 **Lyria calligona** Maury Plastotypes
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 173, pl. 8, figs. 9, 14
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29351 **Lyria musicinoides** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 173, pl. 8, fig. 13
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28686, **Lyria pulchella** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
 28687 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 73, pl. 11, figs. 10, 10a
 Locality and formation uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Miocene
- 28491 **Lyria wilcoxiana aldrichiana** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 71, pl. 10, figs. 12, 13
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 27079 **Lyrielasma sperabilis** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
 p. 5, pl. 1, fig. 7; pl. 3, figs. 1-5
 Well, 2680', 60° 11' 42" N., 124° 38' 19" W., N.W. Terr., Can.
 Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
 See *Redstonea sperabilis* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, L. Dev. and other
 Coral Spp. in NW. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1968, p. 7
- 26583 **Lyropecten (Nodipecten) arnoldi** Aguerrevere Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 159, pl. 18, fig. 1; pl. 19,
 fig. 1
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26577 **Lyropecten (Nodipecten) nodosus** ? (Linnaeus) Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 156, pl. 17, fig. 1
 Stream, near Litoral anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26578 **Lyropecten (Nodipecten) sp. "a"** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 162, pl. 17, figs. 2, 3
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26579 **Lyropecten (Nodipecten) sp. "b"** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 162, pl. 17, figs. 4, 5
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25609 **Lyropecten (Nodipecten) subnodosus** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 161, pl. 20, figs. 1-1b
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 27075 **Macgeea calostrota** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 3, pl. 4, figs. 10, 11
Well, 2520', S. 33, T. 55, R. 9, W4, Alberta, Can.
Cooking Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 27076 **Macgeea telopea** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 4, pl. 2, figs. 12, 13; pl. 4, fig. 7
Carlson Creek, 62° 27' N., 123° 39' W., N.W. Terr., Can.
Jean-Marie Mbr., Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 27077- **Macgeea telopea** Crickmay Paratypes
27078 Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 4, pl. 4, figs. 5, 6
Carlson Creek, 62° 27' N., 123° 39' W., N.W. Terr., Can.
Jean-Marie Mbr., Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 29028 **Macoma (Cymatoica) hispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 227, pl. 39, fig. 9
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26765 **Macoma (Psammacoma) hybrida** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 352, pl. 46, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29578 **Macoma** sp. indeterminate Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 361, pl. 20, fig. 5
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29027 **Macoma (Psammacoma) yaquensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 227, pl. 39, fig. 8 broken before
1977
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25724, **Macrocallista (Megapitaria) aurantiaca** (G. B. Sowerby, I)
25724a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, Hypotypes
p. 273, pl. 46, fig. 1b. Figs. 1, 1a, 1c not deposited, 1961
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25724a
Manta, Ecuador
Recent
- 29827 **Macrocallista ewekoroensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 284
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 22992 **Macrocallista maculata** (Linnaeus)
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 460, for *Pitaria quirosana*
H. K. Hodson in Brann & Kent, p. 704

- 26731 **Macrocallista maculata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 286, pl. 41, fig. 15
Near Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26729, **Macrocallista maculata** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26730, Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 286, pl. 41, figs. 11-14; pl.
26732, 42, figs. 1-4; Figs. 3, 4 broken prior to 1976
26733 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26734 **Macrocallista maculata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 286, pl. 42, figs. 5, 6 internal
mold
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25725 **Macrocallista (Macrocallista) squalida** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 273,
pl. 46, fig. 2b. Figs. 2, 2a not deposited, 1961
Pearl Is., Panama
Recent
- 25726 **Macrocallista (Macrocallista) squalida** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 273, pl. 46, fig. 2c
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 28566 **Macrocallista? veatchi** Van Winkle Holotype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 21, pl. 3, figs. 6, 7
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28331 **Macrocheilus** sp. Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 29
Base of Buttermilk Falls, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25790 **Mactra (Micromactra) angusta** Reeve Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 325, pl. 57, figs. 2, 2a
Fig. 2b not deposited, 1961
Punta Blanca, Ecuador
Recent
- 28470 **Mactra austeniana** Maury "Syntype"
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 61, pl. 9, figs. 22, 23
1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 144, pl. 27, fig. 2 as
Tivela austeniana (Maury)
See Palmer, P.A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 109, pl. 22, figs. 5, 12 as
T. nasuta austeniana (Maury)
Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 373,
pl. 25, figs. 13, 14 as *T. austeniana* (Maury), lower Pliocene
- 25794 **Mactra (Micromactra) californica** Conrad Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 324, pl. 57, figs. 6, 6a
Anaheim Bay, Calif. (T. Burch Coll.)
Recent
- 25789 **Mactra (Mactromeris) dolabriformis** (Conrad) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 323, pl. 57, figs. 1, 1a
Concepcion Beach, near Las Tablas, Panama
Recent
- 25801 **Mactra (Mactromeris) dolabriformis** (Conrad) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 323, pl. 58, figs. 4, 4a
Atacames, Ecuador
Recent

- 25792 ***Mactra (Micromacra) fonsecana*** Hertlein & Strong Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 324, pl. 57, figs. 4, 4a
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 25784 ***Mactra fragilis*** Linnaeus Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 321, pl. 56, fig. 2 not
deposited, 1961
Dominican Republic
Recent
- 26825 ***Mactra (Mactrellona ?) iheringi*** (Dall) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 381, pl. 55, figs. 1, 2
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 25793 ***Mactra (Micromacra) vanatta***e Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 325, pl. 57, fig. 5
San Miguel, Rey Is., Pearl Islands, Panama
Recent
- 25795 ***Mactra (Mactroderma) velata*** Philippi Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 322, pl. 58, figs. 1-1b
Mancora, Peru
Recent
- 25796, ***Mactra (Mactroderma) velata*** Philippi Hypotype
25796a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 322, pl. 58, fig. 1c not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25796a
Santa Elena, Ecuador
Recent
- 25786, ***Mactrellona alata*** (Spengler) Hypotype
25786a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 327, pl. 56, fig. 4 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25786a
Búcaro, Panama
Recent
- 25783, ***Mactrellona clisea*** (Dall) Hypotype
25783a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 328, pl. 56, fig. 1 (left
valve not deposited, 1961). Unfigured hypotype = 25783a
San Pedro, Ecuador
Recent
- 25800 ***Mactrellona exoleta*** (Gray) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 328, pl. 58, figs. 3-3b
Guanico, Panama
Recent
- 28774 ***Malea camura*** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 112, pl. 19, fig. 3
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Probably Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26184 ***Malea ringens mareana*** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 272, pl. 24, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26458 ***Mammuthus* cf. *M. primigenius*** (Blumenbach) Figured specimen
E. L. Palmer, "Fossils", D. C. Heath & Co., 1965, p. 21, fig. on p. 22
Also figured on PRI 1965 Christmas card
E. of Odessa, Schuyler Co., N.Y.
Pleistocene
- 28301 ***Mandaloceras chaceae*** Flower Holotype
Flower, B.A.P., v. 32, No. 129, 1948, p. 4, pl. 1, figs. 5, 6 *chaseae* [sic]
Lockport, Niagara Co., N.Y.
Irondequoit Ls., Clinton Gr., Silurian

- 26338 **Mangelia (Agathotoma) aff. M. fusca** (C. B. Adams) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 445, pl. 42, figs. 9, 10
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28651 **Mangelia lalonis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 58, pl. 9, fig. 10 *Mangila* [sic]
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28650 **Mangelia maoica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 58, pl. 9, fig. 9 *Mangilia* [sic]
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 27560 **Manicina areolata puntagordensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 51, pl. 4, fig. 5; pl. 5, figs. 1-5; pl. 12, fig. 4
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7095 **Marcia pariaensis** Van Winkle Holotype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 20, pl. 3, figs. 4, 5
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 1037 **Marginella calypsonis** Maury Syntype
Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 534 as *Prunum (Egouena) calypsonis* (Maury); See Brann & Kent, p. 527
- 28685 **Marginella (Persicula) cercadensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 73, pl. 11, fig. 9
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28682 **Marginella christineladdae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 70, pl. 11, fig. 6
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26293 **Marginella (Prunum) circumvittata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 403, pl. 36, figs. 13, 14
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26294 **Marginella (Prunum) circumvittata** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 403, pl. 36, figs. 15, 16
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28681 **Marginella coniformis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 70, pl. 11, figs. 5, 5a?
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28484 **Marginella dalliana** Maury Syntype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 67, pl. 10, fig. 5
700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad (according to Cornell catalog)
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 533, pl. 57, figs. 1, 2, lower Pliocene. His listing of the locality as 1000 feet W. of the pier is incorrect, as per above

- 28485 ***Marginella dalliana* Maury** Syntype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 67, pl. 10, fig. 6
 1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad (according to Cornell catalog)
 Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
 Designated paralectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 533, pl. 57, figs. 3, 4, lower Pliocene
- 29344 ***Marginella estaciana* Maury** Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 395, pl. 8, fig. 5
 Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 28684 ***Marginella hispaniolana* Maury** Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 72, pl. 11, fig. 8
 Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26291 ***Marginella (Egouana ?) laguairana* Weisbord** Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 402, pl. 36, figs. 11, 12
 specimen and fragments of Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28683 ***Marginella maoensis* Maury** Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 71, pl. 11, fig. 7 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29346 ***Marginella perlatens* Maury** Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 169, pl. 8, fig. 7
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26292 ***Marginella (Marginella) prunum* (Gmelin)** Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 400, pl. 36, figs. 9, 10
 Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
 Recent
- Marginella* sp.?** Casts
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925 (There are two casts too poor to identify with the figures; possibly they are *M. pirabica* Maury and *M. acuta* (White)).
- 1038 ***Marginella springvalensis* Maury** Syntype
 Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 534 as *Prunum (Egouana) springvalense* (Maury); See Brann & Kent, p. 532
- 27489 ***Marginocypraea wegneri* (Schilder)** Unfigured hypotype
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 502
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27615 ***Marginotruncana pseudolinneiana* Pessagno** Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 310
 Gosautal, Edelbachgraben, Austria
 Marl from L. Gosau beds, Upper Cretaceous
- 27281 ***Marginulina* sp. A** Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 14, pl. 3, fig. 8
 Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
 Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27286 ***Marginulina* sp. B** Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 14, pl. 4, fig. 1
 Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
 Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary

- 27275 **Marginulina** sp. C Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 14, pl. 4, fig. 2
Well A-2, 70', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27303 **Marginulina** sp. D of Clapp Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 14, pl. 4, fig. 3
Offshore well A-11, 170', near Newport News, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 28477 **Martesia oligocenica** Maury Syntypes
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 65, pl. 9, figs. 32, 33
Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene
Another syntype is figured by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 415, pl. 40, fig. 13. He designated the horizon as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29038 **Martesia sanctidominici** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 234, pl. 39, fig. 22 broken before 1977
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29039 **Martesia sanctipauli** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 234, pl. 39, fig. 23
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25930, **Martesia (Martesia) striata** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
25930A, Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 446, pl. 79, figs. 6, 7a
25930a (PRI 25930); pl. 79, fig. 7 (PRI 25930A); unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25930a
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone
Recent
- 26848 **Martesia striata** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 403, pl. 58, figs. 1-3
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26236 **Mazatlaniania aciculata** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 330, pl. 29, figs. 9, 10
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26238, **Mazatlaniania aciculata** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
26239 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 330, pl. 29, figs. 11-14
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26240 **Mazatlaniania aciculata** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 330, pl. 29, figs. 15, 16
(nodulous variant)
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26241 **Mazatlaniania aciculata** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 330, pl. 29, figs. 17, 18
(nodulous variant)
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- Mazatlaniania aciculata* (Lamarck)
See *Strombina* ? *galba* Weisbord
- 27543 **Meiocardia palmerae** Nicol Holotype
Nicol, Nautilus, v. 81, No. 3, 1968, p. 90, figs. 1, 2
Zuber, Marion Co., Fla.
Crystal River Fm., upper Eocene

- 27544 **Meiocardia palmerae** Nicol Paratype
Nicol, Nautilus, v. 81, No. 3, 1968, p. 90, fig. 5
Zuber, Marion Co., Fla.
Crystal River Fm., upper Eocene
- 27545 **Meiocardia palmerae** Nicol Unfigured paratype
Nicol, Nautilus, v. 81, No. 3, 1968, p. 90
Zuber, Marion Co., Fla.
Crystal River Fm., upper Eocene
- 27546 **Meiocardia palmerae** Nicol Unfigured paratype
Nicol, Nautilus, v. 81, No. 3, 1968, p. 90
Haile Quarries, NE. of Newberry, Alachua Co., Fla.
Crystal River Fm., upper Eocene
- 27547 **Meiocardia palmerae** Nicol Unfigured paratype
Nicol, Nautilus, v. 81, No. 3, 1968, p. 90
Abandoned Ls. quarry, 1 mi. W. of I-75 and 2 mi. S. of Rte. 26,
Alachua Co., Fla.
Crystal River Fm., upper Eocene
- 26381 **Melampus flavus** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 481, pl. 47, figs. 3-5
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28863 **Melanella (Eulima) cercadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 142, pl. 25, fig. 1
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28865 **Melanella (Eulima) jacululum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 143, pl. 25, fig. 3
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28864 **Melanella (Eulima) maoica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 142, pl. 25, fig. 2
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26373 **Melanella (Polygireulima) spatha** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 480, pl. 45, figs. 16, 17
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26374 **Melanella (Polygireulima) spatha** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 480, pl. 45, figs. 18, 19
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26375 **Melanella** sp. Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 480, p. 45, figs. 20, 21
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28866 **Melanella (Eulima) tethyos** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 143, pl. 25, fig. 4
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28294 **Melocrinus (Trichotocrinus) harrisi** Olsson Holotype
Olsson, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 23, 1912, p. 3, pl. 6, figs. 1, 2
Old Cornell Univ. Quarry, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Middle Devonian
- 28296 **Melocrinus reticularis** Olsson Holotype
Olsson, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 23, 1912, p. 5, pl. 7, fig. 1
Old Cornell Univ. Quarry, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Middle Devonian

- 28295 **Melocrinus williamsi** Olsson Holotype
Olsson, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 23, 1912, p. 4, pl. 6, fig. 3
Near Cortland, Cortland Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Middle Devonian
- 29599 **Melongena consors** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Tucker & Wilson, B.A.P., v. 18, No. 65, 1932, p. 10, pl. 2, fig. 1
Okeechobee City, Okeechobee Co., Fla.
Fm. not determined, Pliocene
- 28713 **Melongena consors** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 85, pl. 14, fig. 5
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26251 **Melongena melongena** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 345, pl. 30, figs. 11, 12
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 28508 **Melongena melongena** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 79, pl. 11, fig. 5
The Barranca, 1 mi. NE. of Guanoco along Guanoco-Felicidad RR., Ven.
Raised beach, Quaternary
- 27468 **Melongena melongena consors** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 536
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27499 **Membranipora tacaguana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 24, pl. 2, fig. 6
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27500 **Membranipora tacaguana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 24, pl. 2, fig. 7
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7065 **Mercenaria** sp. Unfigured specimens
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- Meretrix angelinae* Harris
See *Pitaria angelinae* (Harris)
- 28480 **Meretrix** cf. **M. nuttalliopsis** (Heilprin) Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 55, pl. 9, fig. 8
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28460 **Meretrix subimpresa golfotristensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 56, pl. 9, fig. 9
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 81, pl. 13, fig. 6 as
Callista (*Callista*) *golfotristensis* (Maury)
- 25872 **Mesisca crystallina** (Spengler) [*crystallina*] Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 382, pl. 70, figs. 2, 2a
Monte Christi, Dominican Rep.
Recent
- 29777 **Mesalia fallockensis ewekoroensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 83
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene

- 28543 **Mesalia pumila allentonensis** (Aldrich) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 97, pl. 12, fig. 27
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28544 **Mesalia pumila nettoana** White Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 97, pl. 12, fig. 28
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29272, **Mesalia rathbuni** Maury Plastotypes
29281 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 91, pl. 3, figs. 9, 19
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29280 **Mesalia rathbuni** Maury Unfigured plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 91
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29780, **Mesalia reymenti** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29781 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 88
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29778, **Mesalia salvani** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29779 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 86
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 27591 **Mesodon elevatus** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 219, pl. 16, figs. 10-12
Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 28727 **Meta islahispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 93, pl. 15, fig. 3
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28728 **Meta perplexabilis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 94, pl. 15, figs. 4, 5
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28724 **Metula cancellata** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 85, pl. 14, fig. 19
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 21050 **Metula (Metula) cancellata** Gabb Hypotype
Olsson & Bayer, Bull. Marine Sci., v. 22, No. 4, 1972, p. 911, fig. 5
Broken prior to 1977. See Brann & Kent, p. 552
- Metula harrisi* Olsson
See *Metula olssoni* Woodring, 1928
- 21044 **Metula (Agassitula) limonensis** Olsson Lectotype
Olsson & Bayer, Bull. Marine Sci., v. 22, No. 4, 1972, p. 921 not PRI
21043
See Brann & Kent, p. 553
- 21048 **Metula olssoni** Woodring Holotype
Woodring, Carn. Inst. Wash., Pub. No. 385, 1928, p. 287, new name
for *M. harrisi* Olsson in Brann & Kent, p. 553
Refig. in Olsson, "Some Tert. Moll. . .", PRI, 1967, p. 34, pl. 8, figs.
7, 7a and Olsson & Bayer, Bull. Marine Sci., v. 22, No. 4, 1972, p. 913,
fig. 8. Slightly broken prior to 1977

- 4062 **Metula (Metula) pilsbryi** Olsson Holotype
Olsson & Bayer, Bull. Marine Sci., v. 22, No. 4, 1972, p. 913, fig. 7
See Brann & Kent, p. 553
- 28744 **Metulella fusiformis** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 89, pl. 15, fig. 28
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28742, **Metulella venusta** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
28743 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 89, pl. 15, figs. 26, 27
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep.
Miocene
- 28745 **Metulella williamgabbi** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 90, pl. 15, fig. 29
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.)
Miocene
- 25674 **Mexicardia procera** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 247, pl. 37, figs. 4, 4a
Bayovar, Peru
Recent
- 28324 **Microdon bellistriatus** Conrad Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 20
Six Mile Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27523 **Microporella ciliata** (Pallas) s.l. Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 72, pl. 10, fig. 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27555 **Millepora alcicornis** Linnaeus Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 16, pl. 1, figs. 1-4
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 28693 **Mitra berlineri** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 76, pl. 11, figs. 15, 15a
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26429 **Mitra dubia** (H. C. Lea) Hypotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 75, pl. 5, figs. 56a, 57b
Locality and formation uncertain
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 720. Not *Voluta dubia* H. C. Lea = *Lapparia pactilis* (Conrad); cf. *L. dumosa exigua* Palmer from the Jackson Eocene, Palmer (pers. comm.)
- 26446 **Mitra (Conomitra) fusoides lepa** de Gregorio Syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 72, pl. 5, figs. 34-36 (9 spec.)
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 593 as *Conomitra fusoides lepa* de Gregorio
- 28698, **Mitra henekeni** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
28699 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 74, pl. 12, figs. 5, 5a
Zone F, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.*
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28688, **Mitra longa** Gabb Hypotypes
28689 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 74, pl. 11, figs. 11, 11a
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene

- 26290 **Mitra (Uromitra) nodulosa** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 395, pl. 36, figs. 7, 8
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28709, **Mitra (Strigatella?) perturbatrix** Maury Syntypes
28710 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 76, pl. 14, figs. 1, 2
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28690 **Mitra quemadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 75, pl. 11, fig. 12
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Pilsbry, ANSP, Proc., v. 73, 1922, p. 340, as *M. rudis* Gabb
- Mitra rudis* Gabb
See *M. quemadica* Maury
- 29379 **Mitra senecta** (White) Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 171, pl. 9, fig. 20
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29387 **Mitra senecta?** (White) Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 171, pl. 10, fig. 7
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26427 **Mitra subconquisita** de Gregorio Syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 76, pl. 5, figs. 50, 51
Locality uncertain; probably Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 683 as *Fusimitra millingtoni* (Conrad)
- 28692 **Mitra titan** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 75, pl. 11, figs. 14, 14a
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28691 **Mitra tortuosa** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 76, pl. 11, fig. 13
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- Mitrella elevata* (I. Lea)
See *Cerithium misgum* de Gregorio
- 27463 **Mitrella quirosana** (H. K. Hodson) Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 529
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28437 **Modiola cf. M. alabamensis** Aldrich Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 43, pl. 7, fig. 9
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 26531 **Modiolus americanus** Leach Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 98, pl. 9, figs. 3-6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25578 **Modiolus capax** Conrad Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 126, pl. 14, figs. 4, 4a
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent

- 28900 **Modiolus cercadicus** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 192, pl. 26, fig. 16
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
25579. **Modiolus eiseni** Strong & Hertlein Hypotype
25579a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 126, pl. 14, figs. 5, 5a
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25579a
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 29475 **Modiolus falcatus** d'Orbigny Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 451, pl. 15, fig. 8
Bahia de Tury-Assú, St. of Maranhão, Brazil
Pliocene or Pleistocene sandstone
- 28901 **Modiolus maonis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 192, pl. 26, fig. 17
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28363 **Modiomorpha mytiloides** (Conrad) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 10, fig. 83
Chemung Narrows, Chemung Co., N.Y.
West Falls Gr., Upper Devonian
- Modiomorpha* ? sp.
See *Anthraconauta* cf. *A. phillipsii* (Williamson)
- 28321 **Modiomorpha subalata** "var. *chemungensis*" (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 15
Locality unknown
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25866 **Moerella (Moerella) erythronotus** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 402, pl. 69, figs. 2, 2a not deposited, 1961. Old Panama, Panama Recent
- 25857 **Moerella (Moerella) erythronotus** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 402, pl. 68, fig. 4 not deposited, 1961. Old Panama, Panama Recent
- Moerella (Moerella) felix** (Hanley) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 403, pl. 69, figs. 6, 6a not PRI 25865; not deposited, 1961. Fort Amador, Panama Canal Zone and Bahia Honda, near Las Tablas, Panama Recent
25936. **Moerella (Moerella) hiberna** (Hanley) Hypotype
25936a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 404, pl. 84, fig. 6
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25936a
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25868 **Moerella (Moerella) meropsis** Dall Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 401, pl. 69, figs. 9, 9a not deposited, 1961
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25869 **Moerella (Moerella) suffusa** (Dall) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 402, pl. 69, figs. 10, 10a not deposited, 1961
Isla del Gallo, Colombia Recent
- 25886 **Moerella (Scissula) virgo** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 406, pl. 72, fig. 4
El Lagartillo, Panama Recent
27674. **Moiria atropos** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
27675 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 325, pl. 19, figs. 4-10
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 29021 **Montacuta cercadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 208, pl. 39, fig. 2
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29023 **Montacuta hispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 209, pl. 39, fig. 4
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29022 **Montacuta maoica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 208, pl. 39, fig. 3
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28770, **Morum domingense** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
28771 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 112, pl. 18, figs. 7, 8
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29296 **Morum harrisi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 115, pl. 4, fig. 14
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26826, **Mulinia cleryana** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
26827 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 382, pl. 55, figs. 3-6
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 25797 **Mulinia pallida** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 330, pl. 58, fig. 2 not
PRI 25798 as in expl.
Old Panama, Panama Recent
- 25798 **Mulinia pallida** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 330, pl. 58, fig. 2a
Guanico, Panama Recent
- 25799 **Mulinia pallida** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 330, pl. 58, figs. 2b, 2c
Panama City, Panama Recent
- 26464 **Murex (Murex) anniae bellegladeensis** E. H. Vokes Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 111
2 mi. S. of Belle Glade, Palm Beach Co., Fla.
Bermont Fm., upper Pliocene
See Hoerle, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 63, footnote #2,
M. bellegladeensis
- 27690 **Murex (Murex) bellegladeensis** E. H. Vokes Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 111
2 mi. S. of Belle Glade, Palm Beach Co., Fla.
Bermont Fm., upper Pliocene
See Hoerle, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 63, footnote #2
- 26387 **Murex (Chicoreus) brevifrons** Lamarck Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 288, pl. 48, figs. 1, 2
Near Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29316 **Murex cf. M. brevifrons** Lamarck Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 139, pl. 6, fig. 7
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26201 **Murex (Chicoreus ?) brevifrons ?** Lamarck Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 291, pl. 26, figs. 5, 6
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene

Murex brevifrons LamarckSee *Murex cornurectus* Guppy (PRI 28753-4)

- 26459 **Murex (Murex) chipolanus** Dall Unfigured hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 98
Ten Mile Creek, about 1.5 mi. W. of Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 26198 **Murex (Murex) chrysostoma** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 282, pl. 25, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26862 **Murex (Panamurex) clarksvillensis** (Mansfield) Unfigured hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 161
Pit at Jackson Bluff, Ochlockonee R., Leon Co., Fla.
Choctawhatchee Fm., upper Miocene
- Murex colei* Palmer
See *Hexaplex colei* (Palmer)
- 28752 **Murex compactus** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 103, pl. 16, fig. 8
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28753, **Murex (Phyllonotus) cornurectus** Guppy Hypotypes
28754 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 103, pl. 16, figs. 9, 10 not
(*Chicoreus*) as in expl.
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
See Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 139 as *Murex brevifrons* Lam.
- 27461 **Murex (Siratus ?) denegatus** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 4, No. 2, 1966, p. 77 new name for *M. triangularis* Jung in Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 522, pl. 70, figs. 1, 2
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28747, **Murex domingensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
28748 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 101, pl. 16, figs. 3, 4
Rio Cana, Guayubin to Mao Rd. near Cana, Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 28749 **Murex domingensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 101, pl. 16, fig. 5
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28750 **Murex domingensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 101, pl. 16, fig. 6
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28521 **Murex cf. M. domingensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 84, pl. 12, fig. 3
Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26864 **Murex (Phyllonotus) dormani** E. Vokes Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 156
Vicksburg, Warren Co., Miss.
Byram Marl, middle Oligocene
See Vokes, *ibid.*, v. 5, No. 3, 1967, p. 139 as *Chicoreus (Phyllonotus) dormani* E. Vokes

Murex (Murex) gardnerae E. Vokes

See *Chicoreus (Siratus) juliagardnerae* E. Vokes

- 26860 **Murex (Panamurex) gilletteorum** E. Vokes Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 160
Marl-pit near Webb Cr., .75 mi. SW. of Silverdale, Onslow Co., N.C.
Silverdale beds, lower Miocene
See Vokes, *ibid.*, v. 11, No. 3, 1975, p. 152 as *Dermomurex (Viator) sexangulus* (Dall)
- 26460 **Murex (Murex) gilli** (Maury) Unfigured hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 100
Ten Mile Creek, at bridge of Fla. Hwy. 73, Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 26863 **Murex (Phyllonotus) infrequens** E. Vokes Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 156
Ten Mile Cr., at bridge of Fla. Hwy. #73, Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., uppermost lower Miocene
See Vokes, *ibid.*, v. 5, No. 3, 1967, p. 143 as *Chicoreus (Phyllonotus) infrequens* E. Vokes
- 2999 **?"Murex" laevavaricosus** Whitfield
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 3, 1967, p. 138 for *Murex* cf. *M. migus* de Gregorio in Brann & Kent, p. 571
- 26865 **Murex (Chicoreus) lepidotus** E. Vokes Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 152
W. bank of Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Lower beds of Chipola Fm., uppermost lower Miocene
See Vokes, *ibid.*, v. 3, No. 4, 1965, p. 185 as *Chicoreus (Chicoreus) lepidotus* E. Vokes
- 26867 **Murex (Chicoreus) lepidotus dujardinioides** E. Vokes
Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 155
W. bank of Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Upper beds of Chipola Fm., uppermost lower Miocene
See Vokes, *ibid.*, v. 3, No. 4, 1965, p. 185 as *Chicoreus (Chicoreus) dujardinioides* E. Vokes
- 26861 **Murex (Murexiella) macgintyi facetus** E. Vokes
Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 157
Pit at Jackson Bluff, Ochlockonee R., Leon Co., Fla.
Choctawhatchee Fm., upper Miocene
See Vokes, *ibid.*, v. 6, No. 3, 1968, p. 113 as *Murexiella (Murexiella) macgintyi faceta* E. Vokes
- 28746 **Murex messorius** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 101, pl. 16, figs. 1, 2 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- Murex* cf. *M. migus* de Gregorio
See "*Murex*" *laevavaricosus* Whitfield
- 26200 **Murex (Murex) olssoni** E. Vokes Paratype
E. H. Vokes, Tulane Studies in Geol., v. 5, No. 2, 1967, p. 84, pl. 3, fig. 3 for *M. recurvirostris* Broderip in Weisbord, 1962, which see
- 29313 **Murex pennai** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 141, pl. 6, fig. 4. See Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 102
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 26199 **Murex (Phyllonotus) pomum** Gmelin Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 285, pl. 26, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28755 **Murex (Phyllonotus) praepauxillus** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 103, pl. 16, fig. 11
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26202 **Murex (Favartia) puntagordanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 292, pl. 26, figs. 7, 8
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26200 **Murex (Murex) recurvirostris recurvirostris** Broderip Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 278, pl. 26, figs. 3, 4
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
See E. Vokes, 1967, *M. olssoni*, paratype, PRI 26200
- 26382 **Murex (Murex) recurvirostris recurvirostris** Broderip Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 278, pl. 47, figs. 8, 9
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26866 **Murex (Phyllonotus) riparius** E. Vokes Unfigured paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 4, 1963, p. 157
Pit at Jackson Bluff, Ochlockonee R., Leon Co., Fla.
Choctawhatchee Fm., upper Miocene
See Vokes, *ibid.*, v. 5, No. 3, 1967, p. 147 as *Chicoreus (Phyllonotus) riparius* E. Vokes
- 26461 **Murex (Murex) rubidus** Baker Unfigured hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 108
Harney Pond Canal, Glades Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Fm., Pliocene
- 26462 **Murex (Murex) rubidus** Baker Unfigured hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 1, No. 3, 1963, p. 108
Spoil banks of canal, .3 mi. E. of Brighton, Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28274 **Murex sexcostata** Emmons Holotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina Geol. Surv., Rept., 1858, p. 248(157), fig. 106
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
See Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 3, No. 4, 1965, p. 189 as *Chicoreus (Chicoreus) floridanus* E. Vokes
- 29323 **Murex** sp. indeterminate Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, pl. 6, fig. 14
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26431 **Murex stetopus** de Gregorio Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 96, pl. 7, fig. 34
Locality uncertain, but see Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 3, 1967, p. 138, pl. 1, fig. 1 as *Chicoreus (Phyllonotus) stetopus* (de Gregorio)
- 29320 **Murex foreia** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 145, pl. 6, fig. 11
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

Murex (Siratus ?) triangularis Jung

See *M. denegatus* Jung

Murex vanuxemi Conrad
See *Hexaplex katherinae* E. Vokes

Murex vanuxemi Conrad
See *Hexaplex texanus* E. Vokes

- 29317 **Murex williamsi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 141, pl. 6, fig. 8
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28751 **Murex yaquensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 102, pl. 16, fig. 7
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 29321 **Murex cf. M. yaquensis** Maury, 1917 Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 143, pl. 6, fig. 12
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- Murexiella macgintyi faceta* E. Vokes
See *Murex macgintyi facetus* E. Vokes
- Murotriton grassator* de Gregorio
See *Triton ? grassator* de Gregorio
- 27200 **Murrayina barclayi** McLean, 1957 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 67, pl. 21, fig. 3
Locality uncertain
- 27309 **Murrayina gunteri** (Howe & Chambers) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 68, pl. 21, fig. 4
Well 1-NW, 118', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 7055 **Murrayina howei** Puri Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 236
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27177 **Murrayina howei** Puri Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 68, pl. 21, fig. 6
Well 3-S, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27184 **Murrayina howei** Puri Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 68, pl. 21, fig. 5
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27193 **Murrayina howei** Puri Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 68, pl. 22, fig. 1
Offshore well A-11, 185', near Newport News, Va.
Top of Choptank Fm., Miocene
- 7056 **Murrayina martini** (Ulrich & Bassler) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 237
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27318 **Murrayina martini** (Ulrich & Bassler) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 68, pl. 22, fig. 2
Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene

- 7057 **Murrayina** sp. Unfigured specimen
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 237
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 25595 **Musculus (Gregariella) coarctatus** (Carpenter) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 129, pl. 16, figs. 4-4d
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 26532 **Musculus lateralis** (Say) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 100, pl. 9, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28974 **Myrtaea lomasdesamba** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 203, pl. 35, fig. 3
Mining road between Las Caobas and Rompino, Samba Hills, Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 25668 **Myrella compressa** (Dall) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 234, pl. 35, fig. 10
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25568, **Mytella guyanensis** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
25568a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 123, pl. 12, figs. 8, 8a
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25568a
Guayaquil, Ecuador Recent
- 25580, **Mytella speciosa** (Reeve) Hypotype
25580a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 124, pl. 14, fig. 6
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25580a
Negritos, Peru Recent
- 28328 **Mytilarca chemungensis** (Conrad) "var." Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 24
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27325 **Mytiloconcha dariensis** Olsson Holotype
Olsson, "Some Tert. Moll.", PRI, 1967, p. 7, pl. 1, figs. 3, 3a
Rio Chico, Tuira Basin, Darien, Panama
Pucro Series, Miocene
- 29024 **Mytilopsis domingensis** (Recluz) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 195, pl. 39, fig. 5
Zone H or "sandy clays", on Rio Cana near Caimito, Dominican Rep.
?Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26642 **Mytilopsis leucophaeatus** ? Conrad Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 206, pl. 27, figs. 11, 12
leucophaeatus [sic]
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 25937 **Mytilopsis trautwineana** (Tryon) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 140, pl. 84, figs. 8, 8a
Rio Cayapas, Ecuador Recent
- 25938, **Mytilopsis zeteki** Hertlein & Hanna Hypotypes
25938a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 141, pl. 84, figs. 9, 9a
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25938a
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25563 **Mytilus arciformis** (Dall) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 113, pl. 12, figs. 4, 4a, broken
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25564, **Mytilus arciformis** (Dall) Hypotype
25564a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 113, pl. 12, fig. 4b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25564a
Posorja, Ecuador Recent

- 25566 **Mytilus edulis** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 113, pl. 12, fig. 6
New Jersey Recent
- 29473 **Mytilus solisianus** d'Orbigny Plastotypes
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 449, pl. 15, fig. 7
Bahia de Tury-Assú, St. of Maranhão, Brazil
Pliocene or Pleistocene sandstone
- 28793 **Nassarina olssoni** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 88, pl. 21, fig. 2
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- Nassarius cercadensis* (Maury)
See *Alectrion cercadensis* Maury
- 26252 **Nassarius (Phrontis) vibex** (Say) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 349, pl. 30, figs. 13, 14
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26175 **Natica (Naticarius) canrena** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 244, pl. 23, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28831 **Natica canrena** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 134, pl. 23, fig. 10
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 27453 **Natica (Naticarius) canrena antinacca** Cossmann
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 504 Unfigured hypotypes
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28550 **Natica eminulopsis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 101, pl. 13, fig. 7 not deposited
by Cornell Univ., 1971. Presumed lost
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28424 **Natica (Polinices) onusta** Whitfield Hypotype
Harris, B.A.P., v. 1, No. 4, 1896, p. 118, pl. 2, fig. 17
Matthews' Landing, Alabama R., Wilcox Co., Ala.
Midway Gr., Paleocene
(Listed as missing in Brann & Kent, p. 583; found, 1971)
- 28551 **Natica cf. N. semilunata** Lea var. Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 101, pl. 13, fig. 8
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28834 **Natica (Stigmaulax) sulcata** Born Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 135, pl. 23, fig. 13
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Probably Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29245 **Natica (Stigmaulax) sulcata cerux** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 73, pl. 1, fig. 9
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28832, **Natica youngi** Maury Syntypes
28833 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 135, pl. 23, figs. 11, 12
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28299 **Nautilus ? sp.** Figured specimen
Martin, Md. Geol. Surv., Miocene, 1904, p. 130, pl. 39, fig. 1
Miller, G.S.A., Mem. 23, 1947, p. 111, pl. 74, fig. 6 as *Aturia ? sp.*
Plum Pt., Calvert Co., Md.
Calvert Fm., Chesapeake Gr., Miocene

- 25708 **Neocyrena fortis** (Prime) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 197, pl. 28, figs. 2c, 2d
Cojimenes, Ecuador Recent
- 25709 **Neocyrena radiata** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 198, pl. 28, fig. 5 not
PRI 125709 as in expl.
Guanico, Panama Recent
- 28307 **Neptunea antiqua** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Wells, Nautilus, v. 74, No. 1, 1960, p. 26, pl. 4, fig. 3
North Sea
Recent
- 28306 **Neptunea cf. N. antiqua** (Linnaeus) Figured specimen
Wells, Nautilus, v. 74, No. 1, 1960, p. 26, pl. 4, fig. 1
Six Mile Cr., 1 mi. S. of Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ground moraine of Wisconsin glaciation
- 27488 **Nerita (Nerita) fulgurans** Gmelin Cast of hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 479, pl. 62, fig. 14
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26059 **Nerita peloronta** Linnaeus Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 114, pl. 8, figs. 12, 13
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26057 **Nerita tessellata** Gmelin Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 111, pl. 8, figs. 8, 9
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26058 **Nerita versicolor** Gmelin Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 113, pl. 8, figs. 10, 11
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 28849 **Neritina (Puperita) figulopicta** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 152, pl. 24, fig. 10
From gravels on Rio Cana, near Caimito, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28850 **Neritina (Smaragdia) viridemaris** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 152, pl. 24, fig. 11 not deposited
by Cornell Univ., 1971
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26971 **Nervostrophia vestita** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 608, pl. 78, figs. 1, 3
22 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 26972- **Nervostrophia vestita** Crickmay Paratypes
26974 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 608, pl. 78, figs. 2, 4-6 and
one unfigured specimen
22 mi. above mouth of Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 27596 **Nesovitrea (Perpolita) binneyana** (Morse) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 226, pl. 16, figs. 25-27
Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 28837, **Neverita nereidis** Maury Syntypes
28838 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 137, pl. 23, figs. 17, 18
Zone H or I, near Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 27457 **Neverita paraganensis** F. Hodson Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 507
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraganá Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 25768 **Nioche (Nioche) asperrima** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 307, pl. 53, figs. 3, 3a
Bayovar, Sechura Bay, Peru Recent
- 25775 **Nioche (Nioche) asperrima** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 307, pl. 54, fig. 6
Guaymas, Mexico Recent
- 25769 **Nioche (Nioche) asperrima histrionica** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 307, pl. 53, figs. 4, 4a
Panama City, Panama Recent
- 25756 **Nioche (Antinioche) beili** Olsson Paratype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 310, pl. 50, fig. 4
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25778 **Nioche (Nioche) metodon** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 308, pl. 55, figs. 3, 3a
El Lagartillo, Panama Recent
- 25752, **Nioche (Nioche) squamosa** (Carpenter) Hypotype
25752a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 309, pl. 49, fig. 10 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25752a
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 28848 **Niso grandis** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 143, pl. 24, fig. 8
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28794 **Nitidella cibaoica** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 99, pl. 21, figs. 3, 4
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 26223, **Nitidella laevigata** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26224 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 318, pl. 28, figs. 11-14
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26225, **Nitidella laevigata** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26226 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 318, pl. 28, figs. 15-18
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26227, **Nitidella nitida** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
26228 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 320, pl. 28, figs. 19-22
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26229 **Nitidella cf. N. ocellata** (Gmelin) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 322, pl. 28, figs. 23, 24
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29951 **Nodogenerina advena** Cushman & Laiming Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 140, pl. 11, fig. 45
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7009 **Nodosaria catesbyi** d'Orbigny Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 225
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7010 **Nodosaria catesbyi** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 225, pl. 27, figs. 2, 3
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene

- 27321 **Nodosaria catesbyi hustonae** McLean Holotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 15, pl. 4, fig. 4
Kings Mill Wharf (now destroyed), James R., James City Co., Va.
Basal Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27417 **Noetia dauleana paraguayensis** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 434, pl. 53, figs. 10, 11
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27416 **Noetia dauleana paraguayensis** Jung Unfigured paratype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 434
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28939, **Noetia (Sheldonella) maoica** Maury Syntypes
28940 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 166, pl. 30, figs. 17, 18
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25549 **Noetia (Eontia) olssoni** Sheldon & Maury Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 102, pl. 10, figs. 2, 2a
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25547 **Noetia (Noetia) reversa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 101, pl. 10, figs. 1, 1a
Limonas, Ecuador Recent
- 25548 **Noetia (Noetia) reversa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 101, pl. 10, fig. 1b
Sua, Ecuador Recent
- 27152 **Nonion grateloupi** (d'Orbigny) Unfigured hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 26
Well 3-S, 95', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
"Pleistocene-Miocene" (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 27271, **Nonion grateloupi** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
27267 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 26, pl. 6, figs. 5, 6
Well A-2, 81', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29933 **Nonion grateloupi** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 138, pl. 9, fig. 27
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27190 **"Nonion grateloupi** Clapp" Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 27, pl. 6, fig. 4
Well 1-NE, 200', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
?, probably Miocene
- 27168 **Nonion mediocostatus** (Cushman) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 27, pl. 6, fig. 8
Well 3-S, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27182 **Nonion mediocostatus** (Cushman) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 27, pl. 6, fig. 7
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 7022, **Nonion pizarrensis** (W. Berry) Unfigured hypotypes
7023 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 228
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene

- 27189 **Nonion pizarrensis** (W. Berry) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 28, pl. 7, fig. 2
Well 1-SW, 160', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
?, probably Miocene
- 27191 **Nonion pizarrensis** (W. Berry) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 29, pl. 7, fig. 1
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27150 **Nonion** sp. Unfigured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 28
Offshore well A-11, 95', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 29934 **Nonionella atlantica** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 139, pl. 19, fig. 28
Coastal well, 59-79', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 7024 **Nonionella auris** (d'Orbigny) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 229
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27160 **Nonionella auris** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 27, pl. 7, fig. 3
Offshore well A-11, 80', near Newport News, Va.
Pleistocene
- 27203 **Nonionella auris** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 29, pl. 7, fig. 4
Locality uncertain
- 21026, **Northia (Northia) northiae miocenica** Olsson, 1922 Syntypes
21032 Olsson, Neogene Moll. NW. Ecuador, PRI, 1964, p. 159, pl. 27, figs. 4, 4a
See Brann & Kent, p. 602
- 20474 **Northia (Nicema) predistorta** (Marks) Holotype
Olsson, Neogene Moll. NW. Ecuador, PRI, 1964, p. 160, pl. 27, figs. 1, 1a for *Cantharus (Triumphis) predistortus* Marks in Brann & Kent, p. 170
- 25695a **Notochione columbiensis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 303, pl. 41, fig. 6; pl. 52, fig. 1b
San Carlos, Panama Recent
- 25695b **Notochione columbiensis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 303, pl. 41, fig. 6
Lobitos, Peru Recent
- 25762 **Notochione columbiensis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 303, pl. 52, fig. 1
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25763, **Notochione columbiensis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25763a, Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 303, pl. 52, fig. 1a
25763b (Manta, Ecuador) not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25763a (Santa Elena, Ecuador); PRI 25763b (San Lorenzo, Ecuador)
Recent
- Notocorbula islatrinitatis* (Maury)
See *Corbula islatrinitatis* Maury
- 8236 **Notoluponia ampla** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 60, pl. 6, fig. 6
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Upper portion of Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene

- 27537 **Nucinella allenii** H. E. Vokes Holotype
H. Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 1, 1966, p. 38, text-fig. 1
Near Columbus, Sabine R., Sabine Par., La.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 27538, **Nucinella allenii** H. E. Vokes Paratypes
27539 H. Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 1, 1966, p. 38, text-fig. 1
Near Columbus, Sabine R., Sabine Par., La.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 28320 **Nucula corbuliformis** (Hall & Whitfield) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 14
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25502 **Nucula (Nucula) declivis** Hinds Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 55, pl. 1, figs. 4, 4a
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25501 **Nucula (Nucula) exigua** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 56, pl. 1, figs. 2-2b
exigua [sic]
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25504, **Nucula (Nucula) exigua** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
25504a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 56, pl. 1, figs. 10, 10a
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25504a
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25512 **Nucula (Nucula) iphigenia azulensis** Olsson, 1942 Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 55, pl. 2, figs. 9, 9a
Punta Piedra, near Puerto Armuelles, Panama Pliocene
- 26468 **Nucula (Ennucula) mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 39, pl. 1, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26469 **Nucula (Ennucula) mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 39, pl. 1, figs. 9, 10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25500 **Nucula (Nucula) paytensis** A. Adams Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 56, pl. 1, figs. 1a, 1b
Fig. 1 not deposited, 1961
Bayovar, Peru Recent
- 28892 **Nucula tenuisculpta** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 161, pl. 26, fig. 8
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26465 **Nucula (Nucula) venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 36, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26466, **Nucula (Nucula) venezuelana** Weisbord Paratypes
26467 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 36, pl. 1, figs. 3-6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25511 **Nuculana (Saccella) acapulcensis** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 65, pl. 2, fig. 8a
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 26476 **Nuculana (Saccella) axelolssoni** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 43, pl. 2, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26477 **Nuculana (Saccella) axelolssoni** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 43, pl. 2, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26478 **Nuculana (Saccella) axelolssoni** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 43, pl. 2, figs. 9, 10 broken, 1976
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25509 **Nuculana (Saccella) eburnea** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 62, pl. 2, fig. 4; pl. 3, fig. 10
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25510, **Nuculana (Saccella) eburnea** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25510a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 62, pl. 2, fig. 4a not deposited, 1961; Not pl. 3, fig. 10. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25510a
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25503 **Nuculana (Saccella) elenensis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 63, pl. 1, fig. 9
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25506 **Nuculana (Saccella) fastigata** Keen Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 62, pl. 2, fig. 2
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25507 **Nuculana (Saccella) fastigata** Keen Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 62, pl. 2, fig. 2a
Punta Blanca, Ecuador Pliocene
- 27409 **Nuculana (Saccella) gnomon** Jung Unfigured paratype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 415
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26470 **Nuculana (Saccella) karlmartini** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 41, pl. 1, fig. 11
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26471, **Nuculana (Saccella) karlmartini** Weisbord Paratypes
26472 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 41, pl. 1, figs. 12-15
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26473- **Nuculana (Saccella) karlmartini** Weisbord Paratypes
26475 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 41, pl. 1, figs. 16, 17; pl. 2, figs. 1-4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26479 **Nuculana (Saccella) marella** Weisbord Holotype
(= *N. tacaguana* Weisbord)
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 45, pl. 2, figs. 11, 12 broken prior to 1976
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
See Jr. Pal., v. 39, No. 1, 1965, p. 164, *N. marella* preoccupied
- 25508 **Nuculana (Saccella) ornata** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 60, pl. 2, figs. 3, 3a
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25505, **Nuculana (Politoleda) polita** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
25505a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 66, pl. 2, figs. 1, 1a
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25505a
Old Panama, Panama Recent

- 26480 **Nuculana (Saccella) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 47, pl. 2, fig. 13, internal mold
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26604 **Nuculana (Jupiteria ?) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 47, pl. 23, fig. 1 internal mold
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- Nuculana tacaguana* Weisbord
See *N. marella* Weisbord
- 27564 **Oculina diffusa** Lamarck Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 62, pl. 8, figs. 1-3
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27561 **Oculina cf. O. valenciennesi** Edwards & Haime Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 65, pl. 6, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29840 **Odontaspis sp. indet.** Unfigured specimen
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 299
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 26130 **Odostomia ? ambigua** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 462, pl. 16, figs. 13, 14; pl. 17, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26355 **Odostomia (Evalea) antilleana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 463, pl. 44, figs. 1, 2
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26356 **Odostomia (Evalea) antilleana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 463, pl. 44, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 8247 **Odostomia jacksonensis** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 101, pl. 17, fig. 13
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 26357 **Odostomia (Evalea) mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 465, pl. 44, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26358 **Odostomia (Parthenina) meridioamericana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 466, pl. 44, figs. 7, 8
[*meridioamericana* (sic)] Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26353 **Odostomia playagrandensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 462, pl. 43, figs. 20, 21
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28883 **Odostomia sanctidominici** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 151, pl. 25, fig. 21
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28884 **Odostomia yaquica** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 151, pl. 25, fig. 22
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28675 **Oliva brevispira** Gabb Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 68, pl. 10, fig. 16
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
 = *Oliva cercadia* Maury in Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 196
- 28676 **Oliva brevispira** Gabb Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 68, pl. 10, fig. 17
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 = *Oliva cercadia* Maury in Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 196
- Oliva cercadia* Maury
 See *O. brevispira* Gabb
- 28674 **Oliva cristobalcoloni** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 67, pl. 10, fig. 15
 Zone H or I, near Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28672, **Oliva cylindrica** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
 28673 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 67, pl. 10, figs. 14, 14a
 Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 27473 **Oliva (Oliva) cf. O. cylindrica** G. B. Sowerby, II
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 540 Unfigured specimens
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 29360 **Oliva paraensis** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 175, pl. 9, fig. 1
 (cast too poor for positive identification) Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29374 **Oliva paraensis** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 175, pl. 9, fig. 15
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29361, **Oliva pirabica** Maury Plastotypes
 29365 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 175, pl. 9, figs. 2, 6
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26265 **Oliva (Ispidula) reticularis** Lamarek Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 368, pl. 33, figs. 3, 4
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26266 **Oliva (Ispidula) schepmani** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 370, pl. 33, figs. 5, 6
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26267 **Oliva (Ispidula) schepmani** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 370, pl. 33, figs. 7, 8
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26268 **Oliva (Ispidula) schepmani** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 370, pl. 33, figs. 9-11
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26269 ***Oliva (Ispidula) schepmani*** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 370, pl. 33, figs. 12, 13
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28483 ***Oliva trinidadensis*** Maury "Syntype"
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 67, pl. 10, fig. 4
Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene
Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 525,
pl. 56, fig. 7
He designated the horizon as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Plio-
cene
- 29362 ***Olivella calcis*** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 179, pl. 9, fig. 3
(cast too poor for positive identification)
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26278 ***Olivella (Minioliva) fundarugata*** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 385, pl. 35, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26279 ***Olivella (Minioliva) fundarugata*** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 385, pl. 35, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26280 ***Olivella (Minioliva) fundarugata*** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 385, pl. 35, figs. 5-8
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26274 ***Olivella (Olivella) gracilis ternuculata*** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 378, pl. 34, figs. 9, 10
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28679 ***Olivella indivisa*** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 69, pl. 11, fig. 3
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26282 ***Olivella (Minioliva) maiquetiana*** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 388, pl. 35, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26283 ***Olivella (Minioliva) maiquetiana*** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 388, pl. 35, figs. 13, 14
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26391 ***Olivella (Niteoliva) minuta*** (Link) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 383, text-figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28677 ***Olivella muticoides*** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 68, pl. 11, fig. 1
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28678 ***Olivella muticoides canaliculata*** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 68, pl. 11, fig. 2
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene

- 29363 **Olivella paraensis** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 177, pl. 9, fig. 4
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26270 **Olivella (Olivella) petiolita** ? (Duclos) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 374, pl. 34, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26284 **Olivella (Minioliva) salinae** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 389, pl. 35, figs. 15, 16
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 28680 **Olivella sanctidominici** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 69, pl. 11, fig. 4
Zonè D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26287 **"Olivella" sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 392, pl. 36, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26275 **Olivella (Olivella) spissilabiata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 380, pl. 34, figs. 11-14
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26281 **Olivella (Minioliva) subfilifera** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 386, pl. 35, figs. 9, 10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29369 **Olivella subperdita** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 179, pl. 9, fig. 10
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26271 **Olivella (Olivella) venezuelensis** Olsson Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 376, pl. 34, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26272, **Olivella (Olivella) venezuelensis** Olsson Hypotypes
26273 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 376, pl. 34, figs. 5-8
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26276, **Olivella (Niteoliva) verreauxii** (Ducros) Hypotypes
26277 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 381, pl. 34, figs. 15-18
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 29916 **Oolina hexagona scalariformis** (Williamson) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 137, pl. 8, fig. 15
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29917 **Oolina hexagona scalariformis** (Williamson) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 137, pl. 8, fig. 16
Well, 55-60', N. end of Hilton Head Is., Beaufort Co., S.C.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene

Opalia (? *crenatoides* var.) *insculpta* Carpenter
See *Dentiscala insculpta* (Carpenter)

- 27284 **Orbulina universa** d'Orbigny Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 55, pl. 18, fig. 3
Well A-2, 90', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29999 **Orbulina universa** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 148, pl. 15, fig. 92
Well, 55-60', N. end of Hilton Head Is., Beaufort Co., S.C.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 26351 **Orinella ? (Cricolophus) humboldti** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 460, pl. 43, figs. 15, 16
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26350 **Orinella ? salinae** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 459, pl. 43, figs. 13, 14
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 29293 **Orthaulax brasiliensis** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 111, pl. 4, fig. 10
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28333 **Orthoceras bebryx** "var. *cayuga*" Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 33
Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- Ostrea abrupta** d'Orbigny Hypotypes
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 40, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2 not deposited
by Cornell Univ., 1971. Presumed lost
Route to El Pilar, near Coycuar, Ven. Cretaceous
- 27140 **Ostrea ammonitides** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Bull. Can. Pet. Geol., v. 12, No. 1, 1964, p. 157, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2
Well, 6965', S. 28, T. 52, R. 11, W5, west-central Alberta, Can.
Nordegg Mbr. (Fm.), early Lower Jurassic
- 27141- **Ostrea ammonitides** Crickmay Paratypes
27142 Crickmay, Bull. Can. Pet. Geol., v. 12, No. 1, 1964, p. 157, pl. 1, figs. 1-3
Well, 6965', S. 28, T. 52, R. 11, W5, west-central Alberta, Can.
Nordegg Mbr. (Fm.), early Lower Jurassic
- 27143 **Ostrea ammonitides** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Bull. Can. Pet. Geol., v. 12, No. 1, 1964, p. 157, pl. 1, fig. 4
Well, 7674', S. 5, T. 51, R. 11, W5, west-central Alberta, Can.
Nordegg Mbr. (Fm.), early Lower Jurassic
- 26623 **Ostrea (Agerostrea ?) antecursor** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 192, pl. 25, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Las Brucas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26620 **Ostrea (Alectryonia ?) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 190, pl. 25, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26621 **Ostrea (Alectryonia ?) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 190, pl. 25, figs. 3, 4
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26622 **Ostrea (Alectryonia ?) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 190, pl. 25, figs. 5, 6
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26602 **Ostrea (Ostrea) caraboboensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 180, pl. 22, figs. 9, 10
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26612 **Ostrea (Ostrea) caraboboensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 180, pl. 23, figs. 11, 12
carabobensis [sic]
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 25618 **Ostrea (Crassostrea) columbiensis** Hanley Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 172, pl. 23, figs. 4, 4a
Market at Guayaquil, Ecuador Recent
- 25614, **Ostrea (Crassostrea) corteziensis** Hertlein Hypotype
25614a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 171, pl. 23, figs. 1, 1a
Cathedral Rocks, Panama City, Panama Recent
- 28427, **Ostrea crenulimarginata** Gabb Hypotypes
28428 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 36, pl. 5, fig. 11; pl. 6, fig. 4
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28429 **Ostrea cynthiae** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 37, pl. 6, fig. 5
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 7079 **Ostrea disparilis** Conrad Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 215
Cobhams, Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28944 **Ostrea gilbertharrisii** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 182, pl. 32, figs. 1-3
Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Formation uncertain, Miocene
- 28442 **Ostrea golfotristensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 37, pl. 7, fig. 1 broken and mostly
gone prior to 1977
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28943 **Ostrea haitensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 182, pl. 31, figs. 1, 2 broken before
1977
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 25613 **Ostrea iridescens** Gray Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 174, pl. 22, fig. 7
Fig. 7a not deposited, 1961
Punta Patilla, Panama City, Panama Recent
- 25615 **Ostrea iridescens** Gray Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 174, pl. 23, fig. 2
Caletto Sal, Peru Recent
- 25616 **Ostrea iridescens** Gray Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 174, pl. 23, fig. 2a not
deposited, 1961
Cathedral Rocks, Panama City, Panama Recent
- 26596 **Ostrea (Ostrea) libella** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 176, pl. 21, figs. 3, 4
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene

- 26594, **Ostrea (*Ostrea*) libella** Weisbord Paratypes
 26597 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 176, pl. 20, figs. 3, 4; pl. 21, figs. 5, 6
 La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
 Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26599 **Ostrea (*Ostrea*) lixula** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 179, pl. 22, figs. 3, 4
 100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26600 **Ostrea (*Ostrea*) lixula** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 179, pl. 22, figs. 5, 6
 100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26601 **Ostrea (*Ostrea*) lixula** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 179, pl. 22, figs. 7, 8
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 840 **Ostrea megodon** Hanley Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 183, pl. 34, fig. 3
 Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 82, pl. 11, fig. 3 as *O. messor caimitica* Maury (holotype); and Brann & Kent, p. 635
- 25617 **Ostrea (*Alectryonia*) megodon** Hanley Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 172, pl. 23, figs. 3, 3a
 Bayovar, Peru Recent
- Ostrea messor caimitica* Maury
 See *Ostrea megodon* Hanley PRI 840
- 29839 **Ostrea paleomarginidentata** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 245
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 25600, **Ostrea (*Alectryonia*) palmula** Carpenter Hypotype
 25600a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 173, pl. 17, figs. 6, 6a
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25600a
 Camarones, near Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25619 **Ostrea (*Alectryonia*) palmula** Carpenter Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 173, pl. 23, figs. 5, 5a not
 PRI 26519 as in expl.
 Guanico, Panama Recent
- 25620 **Ostrea (*Alectryonia*) palmula** Carpenter Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 173, pl. 23, figs. 7, 7a not
 deposited, 1961
 Guanico, Panama Recent
- 26598 **Ostrea (*Ostrea*) pannucea** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 177, pl. 22, figs. 1, 2
 Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28431 **Ostrea** cf. ***O. percrassa*** Conrad and ***O. compressirostra*** Say
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 37, pl. 6, fig. 7 Figured specimen
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- Ostrea puelchana** d'Orbigny Hypotypes
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 40, pl. 5, figs. 3-5, 9, 10
 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971. Presumed lost
 Union Estate, Brighton, Trinidad "upper Oligocene"

- 28435 **Ostrea pulaskensis** Harris Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 38, pl. 7, fig. 2
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 26615 **Ostrea (Crassostrea) rhizophorae** Guilding Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 185, pl. 24, figs. 3, 4
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26614 **Ostrea (Crassostrea) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 184, pl. 24, figs. 1, 2
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 28430 **Ostrea thalassoklusta** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 39, pl. 6, fig. 6
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28425, **Ostrea thirsae** (Gabb) Hypotypes
28426 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 39, pl. 5, figs. 6-8
Bed 8 (not bed 6), Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 26616 **Ostrea (Alectryonia) vespertina venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 187, pl. 24, figs. 5, 6
Stream, near Litoral anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26617- **Ostrea (Alectryonia) vespertina venezuelana** Weisbord Paratypes
26619 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 187, pl. 24, figs. 7-11
Stream, near Litoral anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26603 **Ostrea (Crassostrea) virginica** Gmelin Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 181, pl. 22, figs. 11, 12
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26068 **Otiomyllon venezuelanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 143, pl. 9, figs. 11, 12;
pl. 13, figs. 13, 14 Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28823 **Ovula (Neosimnia) wisewoodae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 113, pl. 22, fig. 17
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28308 **Pachecdyceras murale** Flower Holotype
Flower, Jr. Pal., v. 21, No. 5, 1947, p. 430, pl. 59, figs. 2, 3, 6
Chazy, Clinton Co., N.Y.
Chazy Ls. (Gr.), Ordovician
- 26000 **Pachychilus caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 482, pl. 1, figs. 1-3
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28319 **Palaeoneilo filosa** (Conrad) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 12
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25912 **Panamicorbula cylindrica** Morrison Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 435, pl. 76, figs. 2, 2a
Limonas, Ecuador Recent
- 25911 **Panamicorbula inflata** (C. B. Adams) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 435, pl. 76, figs. 1-1c
Puerto Palmas, Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent

- 25939A **Pandora (Clidiophora) arcuata** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 456, pl. 81, fig. 1 not
deposited, 1961
Charapota, Ecuador Recent
- 25939B, **Pandora (Clidiophora) arcuata** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotypes
25939a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 456, pl. 81, figs. 1a-1d, 1g
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25939a (locality uncertain)
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 28903 **Pandora inconspicua** Gabb Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 195, pl. 26, figs. 19?, 19a
Probably Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25940, **Pandora (Foveadens) panamensis** Dall Hypotypes
25940a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 457, pl. 81, figs. 2-2b
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25940a
Old Panama, Panama Recent
- 25941, **Pandora (Pandora) uncifera** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
25941a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 454, pl. 81, fig. 4
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25941a
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25781 **Paphonotia elliptica** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 312, pl. 55, fig. 10
Negritos, Peru Recent
- 25684 **Papyridea mantaensis** Olsson Paratype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 250, pl. 38, fig. 7
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 26701 **Papyridea** aff. **P. soleniformis** (Bruguère) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 266, pl. 37, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25677 **Papyridea soleniformis aspersa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 249, pl. 37, fig. 8
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25683 **Papyridea soleniformis aspersa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 249, pl. 38, figs. 6-6b
Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 27568 **Paracyathus defilippii** Duchassaing & Michelotti Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 71, pl. 10, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7047 **Paracypris choctawhatcheensis** Puri Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 234
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29915 **Parafissurina marginata** (Walker & Jacob) Unfigured hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 138 author not Montagu
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27293 **Parafissurina marginata** (Walker & Jacob) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 44, pl. 13, fig. 2
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 25926, **Parapholas acuminata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
25926a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 447, pl. 78, figs. 5a, 5c, 5d
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25926a
Crucitas, Ecuador Recent

- 25933 **Parapholas calva** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 447, pl. 80, figs. 5, 5a,
6, 6a not deposited, 1961
Jaramijo, Ecuador Recent
- Paraseraphs* sp.
See worm tube?
- 22709 **Parastarte triquetra** (Conrad) Unfigured specimen
Perry, B.A.P., v. 26, No. 95, 1940, p. 68; Perry & Schwengel, 1955, p.
75
Sanibel Is., Lee Co., Fla.
Recent
- Parmicorbula gibbosa* (Lea)
See *Corbula ignota* de Gregorio
- 26047 **Parviturbo venezuelensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 99, pl. 7, figs. 5-7 lost
prior to 1965
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27481 **Paziella (Panamurex ?)** cf. **P. gatunensis** (Brown & Pilsbry) Cast of figured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 523, pl. 69, figs. 11, 12
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 798 **Pecten archon** Maury Syntype
Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 344
See Brann & Kent, p. 656
- 28969 **Pecten caimitica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 189, pl. 34, fig. 12
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26549 **Pecten (Pecten) caribeus** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 121, pl. 12, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26608 **Pecten (Pecten) caribeus** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 121, pl. 23, fig. 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26609 **Pecten (Pecten) caribeus** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 121, pl. 23, figs. 7, 8
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26547 **Pecten (Pecten) catianus** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 119, pl. 11, figs. 9, 10
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26548 **Pecten (Pecten) catianus** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 119, pl. 11, figs. 11-13
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28968 **Pecten cercadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 188, pl. 34, fig. 11
Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28961, **Pecten eugrammatus** Dall Hypotypes
 28962 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 184, pl. 34, figs. 4, 5
 Samba Hills, between Las Caobas and Rompino, Dominican Rep.*
 Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 28965 **Pecten excentricus** [sic] Gabb [**eccentricus**] Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 187, pl. 34, fig. 8
 Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.*
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29459 **Pecten grapteus** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 261, pl. 14, fig. 4
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28970, **Pecten hatoviejonis** Maury Syntypes
 28971 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 189, pl. 34, figs. 13, 14
 Rio Amina, between Hato Viejo and Potrero, Dominican Rep.
 Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 26550 **Pecten (Pecten) maiquetiensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 124, pl. 12, figs. 3, 4
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26551 **Pecten (Pecten) maiquetiensis** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 124, pl. 12, figs. 5, 6
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26562 **Pecten (Amusium) marensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 136, pl. 14, figs. 2, 3
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 900 **Pecten maturensis** Maury Syntype
 Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 346 as
Aequipecten (Plagiectenium) maturensis (Maury); See Brann &
 Kent, p. 666
- 26559 **Pecten (Amusium) papyraceus** (Gabb) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 131, pl. 13, figs. 7, 8
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26560 **Pecten (Amusium) papyraceus** (Gabb) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 131, pl. 13, fig. 9; pl. 14,
 fig. 1
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28289 **Pecten princepoides** Emmons Syntypes
 Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
 Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 280(189), fig. 198?
 Meherrin R., Murfreesboro, Hertford Co., N. Carolina
 Marl beds, Miocene
- 26554 **Pecten (Pecten?) remulus** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 127, pl. 12, figs. 9, 10
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26552 **Pecten (Pecten) sp.** Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 126, pl. 12, fig. 7
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26553 **Pecten (Pecten) sp.** Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 126, pl. 12, fig. 8
 100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 28287 **Pecten** sp. ?Figured specimen
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 282 (191), fig. 201?
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- 28433 **Pecten** sp. indet. Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, pl. 7, fig. 5
Brighton, Trinidad
?Upper Pliocene
- 28963 **Pecten (Aequipecten) thetidis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 185, pl. 34, fig. 6
Samba Hills, between Las Caobas and Rompino, Dominican Rep.*
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 28966, **Pecten thompsoni** Maury Syntypes
28967 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 188, pl. 34, figs. 9, 10
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28964 **Pecten vaginulus** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 186, pl. 34, fig. 7
Mining road between Las Caobas and Rompino, Samba Hills, Dominican Rep.
Formation unknown, Miocene
- 26555 **Pecten (Euvola) ziczac caboblancoensis** Druckerman Topotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 128 *ziczag* [sic], pl. 13,
fig. 1
Catia La Mar village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26556 **Pecten (Euvola) ziczac caboblancoensis** Druckerman Topotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 128 *ziczag* [sic], pl. 13,
figs. 2, 3
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26557 **Pecten (Euvola) ziczac caboblancoensis** Druckerman Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 128 *ziczag* [sic], pl. 13,
figs. 4, 5
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26558 **Pecten (Euvola) ziczac caboblancoensis** Druckerman Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 128 *ziczag* [sic], pl. 13,
fig. 6
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26453 **Pectunculus deltoideus** mut. **ignus** de Gregorio Syntype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 194 *deltoideus* [sic],
pl. 23, fig. 36 *deltidoideus* [sic]
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 154 as *Glycymeris*
trigonella (Conrad)
- 26456 **"Pectunculus deltoideus** mut. **ignus"** de Gregorio "Syntype"
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 194, pl. 23, fig. 34
Fig. 34 is not the same as pl. 23, figs. 33, 36, 37 and is, it is assumed,
not this species
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 154, *Glycymeris*
trigonella (Conrad) ?

- 26454 **Pectunculus deltoideus** mut. **percuneatus** de Gregorio Syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 194 *deltoidus* [sic],
pl. 23, figs. 38-41 *deltidoideus* [sic]
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1965, p. 154 as *Glycymeris*
trigonella (Conrad)
- 26744 **Periglypta** aff. **P. listeri** (Gray) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 300, pl. 43, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25754 **Periglypta multicostata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 293, pl. 50, fig. 3, 3a
Pedro Gonzalez Is., Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 25755 **Periglypta multicostata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 293, pl. 50, fig. 3b
Taboga Island, Panama Recent
- 8251 **Periploma equalum** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv. Bull. 120, 1977, p. 138, pl. 28, fig. 1
Ravine at Riverside Park, near Pearl R., Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 26849 **Periploma margaritacea** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 407, pl. 58, figs. 4, 5
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26850, **Periploma margaritacea** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
26851, Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 407, pl. 58, figs. 6-9; pl. 59,
26853 figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25943, **Periploma (Albimanus) pentadactylus** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotype
25943a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 464, pl. 82, figs. 3, 3a not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25943a
Guanico, Panama Recent
- 25942A **Periploma (Periploma) planiuscula** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 463, pl. 82, fig. 2 not
deposited, 1961. Guanico, Panama Recent
- 25942B **Periploma (Periploma) planiuscula** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotypes
25942a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 463, pl. 82, figs. 2a, 2b
not deposited, 1961. Fig. 2c not deposited, 1961, locality unknown.
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25942a (locality uncertain)
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 23434 **Perna obliqua** Lamarck Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 41, pl. 7, fig. 6
Black Rock, near Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Recent
- 26295 **Persicula (Gibberula) glandula** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 404, pl. 37, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26296 **Persicula (Gibberula) glandula** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 404, pl. 37, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26305 **Persicula (Rabicea ?) hodsoni** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 412, pl. 38, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26306 **Persicula (Rabicea ?) hodsoni** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 412, pl. 38, figs. 7, 8
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26299 **Persicula (Rabicea) interrupta mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 409, pl. 37, figs. 9, 10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26300 **Persicula (Rabicea) interrupta mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 409, pl. 37, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26301 **Persicula (Rabicea) interrupta mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 409, pl. 37, figs. 13, 14
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26298 **Persicula (Rabicea) interruptalineata** (Megerle von Mühlfeld) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 407, pl. 37, figs. 7, 8 *interruptelineata* [sic]; not PRI 26278 as in expl.
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26297 **Persicula (Gibberula) lavalleeana** (d'Orbigny) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 405, pl. 37, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26302, 26304 **Persicula (Rabicea) venezuelana lavelana** (F. Hodson) Hypotypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 413, pl. 37, figs. 15, 16; pl. 38, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26303 **Persicula (Rabicea) venezuelana lavelana** (F. Hodson) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 413, pl. 38, figs. 1, 2
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27443 **Persicula (Rabicea) venezuelana lavelana** (F. Hodson)
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 560 Unfigured hypotypes
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 25560 **Perumytilus purpuratus** (Lamarek) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 117, pl. 12, fig. 1
Paracas, Peru Recent
- 25577, 25577a **Perumytilus purpuratus** (Lamarek) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 117, pl. 14, figs. 1a, 1b
Fig. 1 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25577a
Paracas, Peru Recent
- 28817 **Petalconchus domingensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 128, pl. 22, fig. 11
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 226 as *P. sculpturatus domingensis* G. B. Sowerby, II
- 28818 **Petalconchus laddfranklinae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 128, pl. 22, fig. 12
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene

Petalconchus sculpturatus domingensis G. B. Sowerby, II
See *P. domingensis* G. B. Sowerby, II

- 8232 **Petalococonchus transcostatus** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 46, pl. 3, fig. 18
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 29007 **Petricola caimitica** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 219, pl. 37, fig. 11
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25774, 25774a **Petricola (Petricolaria) concinna** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, pl. 54, figs. 4-4b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = 25774a
 Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25770 **Petricola (Petricola) denticulata** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 314, pl. 54, figs. 1-1c
 Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25771 **Petricola (Petricola) denticulata** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 314, pl. 54, fig. 1d not deposited, 1961. Galeras, Ecuador Recent
- 26773 **Petricola (Naranio) lapicida** (Gmelin) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 327, pl. 47, figs. 13, 14
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25773 **Petricola (Petricolaria) parallela** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 316, pl. 54, figs. 3-3b
 Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 29008 **Petricola (Rupellaria) riocanensis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 220, pl. 37, fig. 12
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25772 **Petricola (Petricola) robusta** G. B. Sowerby, I Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 315, pl. 54, figs. 2, 2a
 Montanita, Ecuador Recent
- 25782 **Petricola (Naranio) sp.** Figured specimen
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, p. 317, pl. 55, fig. 11 not deposited, 1961. Off Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 26774-26776 **Petricola (Rupellaria) typica** (Jonas) Hypotypes
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 329, pl. 47, fig. 15; pl. 48, figs. 1-4
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26777 **Petricola (Rupellaria) typica** (Jonas) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 329, pl. 48, figs. 5, 6
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28976 **Phacoides (Lucinisca) cercadica** Maury Syntypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 204, pl. 35, fig. 5
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29492 **Phacoides (Here) eudaidalus** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 293, pl. 16, fig. 4
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29518 **Phacoides (Lucinisca) fluctivagus** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 299, pl. 16, fig. 20
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene

- 29491 **Phacoides (Here) glomeramen** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 294, pl. 16, fig. 3
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28975 **Phacoides (Lucinisca) hispaniolana** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 204, pl. 35, fig. 4
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29500 **Phacoides (Lucinisca) luciniolae** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 297, pl. 16, fig. 12
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28978 **Phacoides (Miltha) riocanensis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 205, pl. 35, fig. 7
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28977 **Phacoides (Miltha) smithwoodwardii** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 204, pl. 35, fig. 6
 Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29501 **Phacoides (Lucinisca) thalassogonus** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 301, pl. 16, fig. 13
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28979 **Phacoides (Parvilucina) yaquensis** (Gabb) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 206, pl. 35, fig. 8 not deposited
 by Cornell Univ., 1971
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28355 **Phacops rana** Green Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 8, fig. 63
 "Above Glenwood", near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28768 **Phalium moniliferum** (Guppy) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 110, pl. 18, figs. 4, 5
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28772 **Phalium moniliferum reclusum** (Guppy) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 110, pl. 19, fig. 1
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29303 **Phalium paraense** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 119, pl. 5, fig. 7
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28551, **Phasianella punctata** (Gabb) Hypotypes
 28852 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 153, pl. 24, fig. 12, 13
 Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 27650 **Philine (Megistostoma) dockeryi** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 76, pl. 1, figs. 8, 9
 broken during photography
 Riverside Park, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 25655 **Phlyctiderma orbella** (Gould) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 204, pl. 32, fig. 5
 Mission Bay, San Diego, Calif. (T. Burch Coll.) Recent

- 25653 **Phlyctiderma semiaspera** (Philippi) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 204, pl. 32, figs. 3a, 3c
Figs. 3, 3b not deposited, 1961. Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 26856 **Pholadomya cf. P. candida** G. B. Sowerby, I Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 411, pl. 59, figs. 7, 8 internal
mold
Near Playa Grande Yatching Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25925A **Pholas (Thovana) chiloensis** Molina Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 443, pl. 78, fig. 4
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 25925B **Pholas (Thovana) chiloensis** Molina Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 443, pl. 78, fig. 4a
Jaramijo, Ecuador Recent
- 28476 **Pholas mackiana** Maury "Snytype"
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 64, pl. 9, fig. 31
700 feet E. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
Selected as lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 414,
pl. 40, fig. 12, lower Pliocene
- 28720 **Phos costatus** Gabb Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 88, pl. 14, figs. 13, 14
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28717 **Phos elegans** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 86, pl. 14, fig. 10
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28721, **Phos fasciolatus** Dall Hypotypes
28722 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 88, pl. 14, figs. 15, 16
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29334 **Phos fictilis** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 131, pl. 7, fig. 7
(cast too poor for positive identification)
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28714 **Phos gabbi** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 86, pl. 14, fig. 6
Zone 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28716 **Phos guppyi** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 87, pl. 14, fig. 9
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28715 **Phos moorei** Guppy Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 86, pl. 14, fig. 8; fig. 7 not
deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Zone E or F, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Domini-
can Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28718, **Phos semicostatus** Gabb Hypotypes
28719 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 87, pl. 14, figs. 11, 12
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28302 **Phragmocerina litchfieldensis** Flower Holotype
Flower, B.A.P., v. 32, No. 129, 1948, p. 9, pl. 2, figs. 1-3
Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N.Y.
Manlius Ls., L. Devonian

- 27569 **Phyllangia americana** Edwards & Haime Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 68, pl. 10, fig. 3; pl. 11,
fig. 1
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25860 **Phyllodina fluctigera** Dall Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI. 1961, p. 380, pl. 68, fig. 9; pl. 69,
fig. 5 not deposited, 1961
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 25603 **Pinctada mazatlanica** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 147, pl. 18, figs. 3-3b
Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 26537 **Pinna** aff. **P. carnea** Gmelin Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 107, pl. 10, fig. 3
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26246 **Pisania pusio** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 339, pl. 30, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26735 **Pitar (Pitar) albida** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 291, pl. 42, figs. 7, 8
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26678 **Pitar (Pitar ?) antillensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 294, pl. 33, figs. 8, 9 broken
prior to 1976
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27483 **Pitar (Lamelliconcha) circinatus** (Born) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 463
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 25723 **Pitar (Pitar) consanguineus** (C. B. Adams) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 274, pl. 45, figs. 3a-3c
Fig. 3 not deposited, 1961
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 26740 **Pitar (Hysteroconcha) dione** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 298, pl. 42, figs. 17-19
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26741, **Pitar (Hysteroconcha) dione** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26742 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 298, pl. 43, figs. 1-4 *Ptiar*
[sic]
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26743 **Pitar (Hysteroconcha) dione** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 298, pl. 43, figs. 5, 6 *Ptiar*
[sic]
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 29832 **Pitar (Pitar) ewekoroensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 280
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 25715, **Pitar (Pitar) fluctuatus** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
25715a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 275, pl. 43, figs. 7, 7a
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25715a Guanico, Panama Recent

- 26736 **Pitar (Pitar) maiquetiensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 293, pl. 42, figs. 9, 10
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26737 **Pitar (Nanopitar ?) marensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 295, pl. 42, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26738 **Pitar (Nanopitar ?) marensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 295, pl. 42, figs. 13, 14
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27486 **Pitar (Pitarella) paraguanensis** (H. K. Hodson)
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 461 Unfigured hypotypes
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26679 **Pitar (Pitarella ?) scutellaris** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 296, pl. 33, fig. 10; pl. 42, figs. 15, 16
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28998 **Pitaria acuticostata** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 216, pl. 37, fig. 2 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 1411, **Pitaria (Pitaria) angelinae** (Harris) Syntypes
1412 Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 17, pl. 4, figs. 16, 19 for *Meretrix angelinae* Harris in Brann & Kent, p. 543
- 29560 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) baumanni** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 333, pl. 19, fig. 4
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29006 **Pitaria cercadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 216, pl. 37, fig. 10 hinge broken and lost prior to 1977
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 37, pl. 7, fig. 8; pl. 9, fig. 4 as *P. (Pitarella) cercadica* Maury
- 28412 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) circinata** (Born) Hypotype
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 48, pl. 9, fig. 11
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28463 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) circinata** (Born) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 56, pl. 9, figs. 12, 13
1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
- 28997 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) circinata** (Born) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 215, pl. 37, fig. 1
Zone H or I, on Rio Cana near Caimito, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 50 as *P. circinata mauryae* Palmer (paratype)
- 29542 **Pitaria cf. P. circinata** (Born) Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 453, pl. 18, fig. 2
Bahia de Tury-Assú, St. of Maranhão, Brazil
Pliocene or Pleistocene sandstone

- 28413 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) circinata mauryae** Palmer Holotype
Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 50, pl. 9, fig. 21
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- Pitaria circinata mauryae* Palmer
See *P. circinata* (Born) PRI 28997
- 28464 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) labreana** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 57, pl. 9, figs. 14, 15
1000 feet W. of pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
See Palmer, P. A., v. 1, No. 5, 1927, p. 51, pl. 8, figs. 19, 28
See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 375, pl. 27, figs. 3, 4, lower Pliocene
- 28479 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) labreana** Maury, 1912 Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 151, pl. 27, fig. 11 broken before 1977
Outcrops near the pier at Brighton, Trinidad
Asphaltic marl (upper Morne l'Enfer Fm.), upper Pliocene
- 29546 **Pitaria (Lamelliconcha) perarcana** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 333, pl. 18, fig. 6
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28999 **Pitaria planivieta** (Guppy) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 217, pl. 37, fig. 3 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- Pitaria quirosana* H. K. Hodson
See *Macrocallista maculata* (Linnaeus), PRI 22992
- 29544 **Pitaria vertumni** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 424, pl. 18, fig. 4
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 25621, **Placuanomia cumingii** Broderip Hypotype
25621a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 178, pl. 24, figs. 1, 1a
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25621a
Jaramijo, Ecuador Recent
- 28958, **Placunanomia lithobletha** Dall Hypotypes
28959 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 192, pl. 34, figs. 1, 2
Rio Cana, near Cana on Guayubin to Mao Rd., Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 26111 **Planaxis (Supplanaxis) nucleus** ? (Bruguière) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 168, pl. 14, figs. 17, 18
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 27022 **Planetophyllum planetum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 1
Stony Is., Twsp. 122, Slave R., Alberta, Can.
Basal Devonian Ls. (? *adoceta* zone), ? early Middle Devonian
- 27023- **Planetophyllum planetum** Crickmay Paratypes
27025 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 4, pl. 1, figs. 1-3
Stony Is., Twsp. 122, Slave R., Alberta, Can.
Basal Devonian Ls. (? *adoceta* zone), ? early Middle Devonian

- 7037, **Planulina depressa** (d'Orbigny) Unfigured hypotypes
 7038 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 232
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 30001, **Planulina depressa** (d'Orbigny) Hypotypes
 30002 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 149, pl. 15, figs. 94, 95
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27084 **Platyaxum dimitrum** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
 p. 8, pl. 1, figs. 5, 6; pl. 5, figs. 2, 3
 Well, 8815', S. 25, T. 63, R. 12, W5, Alberta, Can.
 Beaverhill Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 28330 **Platyceras** sp. Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 28
 Williams Brook, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 29950 **Plectofrondicularia** cf. **P. longistriata** Le Roy Figured specimen
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 140, pl. 11, fig. 44
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 22932, **Pleiorytis caroniana** (Maury)
 22933 Vokes, Amer. Mus. Nov., No. 988, 1938, p. 15, fig. 11 (PRI 22932),
 for *Asaphis delicatus* Weisbord in Brann & Kent, p. 91
- 26778 **Pleiorytis venezuelensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 332, pl. 48, figs. 7, 8
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26779 **Pleiorytis venezuelensis** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 332, pl. 48, figs. 9, 10
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26780 **Pleiorytis venezuelensis** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 332, pl. 48, figs. 11, 12
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- Pleurofusua longirostropsis* de Gregorio
 See *Pleurotoma longirostropsis* de Gregorio
- 7096 **Pleurophopsis unioides** Van Winkle Holotype
 Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 24, pl. 3, fig. 12 *Pleurophopsis*
 [sic]
 1 mi. W. of Godineau R., shore of Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Limestone lens in Lengua Fm., middle Tertiary
 See *Unio* sp. indet. PRI 28452
- 7097, **Pleurophopsis unioides fernandensis** Van Winkle Syntypes
 7098 Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 25, pl. 3, figs. 13, 14
 1 mi. W. of Godineau R., shore of Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Limestone lens in Lengua Fm., middle Tertiary
- 28482 **Pleurotoma guppyana** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 66, pl. 10, fig. 3
 Bed 8 (not bed 6), Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene

- 26447 **Pleurotoma (Pleurofusua) longirostropsis** de Gregorio
Unfigured syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 34; there are 3 unfigured specimens from the De Gregorio Collection that appear to be this species
? Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
? Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 830 as *Pleurofusua longirostropsis* de Gregorio ? (type lost)
- 28291 **Pleurotoma lunatum** Lea Hypotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 264(173), fig. 144?, broken
Miocene marl beds of Cape Fear R., eastern N. Carolina
- 28288 **Pleurotoma tuberculata** Emmons Holotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 265(174), fig. 147?, broken
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- 26546 **Plicatula caribbeana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 118, pl. 11, figs. 5-8
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27651 **Plicatula creola** Allen Holotype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 77, pl. 1, figs. 10, 11
Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27652 **Plicatula creola** Allen Paratype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 77, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13
Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 29471 **Plicatula eroessa** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 413, pl. 15, fig. 3
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 29472 **Plicatula flabellifera** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 263, pl. 15, fig. 5
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26542 **Plicatula gibbosa** Lamarck Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 113, pl. 10, figs. 10, 11
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26543 **Plicatula gibbosa** Lamarck Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 113, pl. 10, figs. 12, 13
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29589- **Plicatula hunterae** Shaak & Nicol Unfigured paratypes
29593 Shaak & Nicol, Tulane Stud. Geol. & Pal., v. 11, No. 2, 1974, p. 108
Warren Bros. Marl Pit, E. of Sarasota, Sarasota Co., Fla.
Pinecrest Beds, Pliocene
- Plicatula cf. P. torta** Gabb Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 41, pl. 7, fig. 3 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971. Presumed lost
Headwaters of Rio Grande, near Guariqueen, Ven. Cretaceous
- 26544 **Plicatula venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 117, pl. 11, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26545 **Plicatula venezuelana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 117, pl. 11, figs. 3, 4
broken prior to 1976
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28711 **Plochelaea crassilabra** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 77, pl. 14, fig. 3
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 29594 **Plumalina densa** Hall Unfigured hypotype
Sass & Rock, B.A.P., v. 67, No. 287, 1975, p. 409
RR cut, along N.Y. Rte. 21, opposite Almond Dam, Steuben Co., N.Y.
Canaseraga SS ?, upper Devonian
- 29595 **Plumalina plumaria** Hall Unfigured hypotype
Sass & Rock, B.A.P., v. 67, No. 287, 1975, p. 412, not PRI 29593 as in
text
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Renwick Sh., Ithaca Fm., upper Devonian
- 28354 **Plumalina plumaria** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 8, fig. 62
Base of West Hill, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25624 **Pododesmus foliatus** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 178, pl. 24, figs. 3, 3a
Lobitos, Peru Recent
- 25625 **Pododesmus foliatus** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 178, pl. 24, fig. 3b
Punta Blanca, Ecuador Recent
- 25626 **Pododesmus foliatus** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 178, pl. 24, figs. 3c, 3d
Isla la Plata, Ecuador Recent
- 6086 **Pododesmus rudis** (Broderip) Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 529, pl. 77, fig. 1
Key West, Fla.
Recent
- 26592, **Pododesmus rudis** (Broderip) Hypotypes
26611 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 173, pl. 19, figs. 7, 8; pl. 23,
fig. 10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 6087 **Pododesmus waccamawensis** (Gardner) Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 530, pl. 77, fig. 2
Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene
- 6088 **Pododesmus waccamawensis** (Gardner) Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 530, pl. 77, figs. 2a, 2b
Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene
- 6089 **Pododesmus waccamawensis** (Gardner) Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 530, pl. 77, fig. 2c
Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene
- 26171 **Polinices hepaticus** (Röding) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 240, pl. 22, figs. 9, 10
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26170 **Polinices lacteus** (Guilding) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 238, pl. 22, figs. 7, 8
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 27464 **Polinices nelsoni** Olsson Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 506
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28836 **Polinices stanislasmeyneri** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 136, pl. 23, figs. 15, 16
Rio Cana, near Cana on Cerro Gordo to Mao Rd., Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 28835 **Polinices subclausus** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 136, pl. 23, fig. 14
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 26172- **Polinices subclausus** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
26174 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 241, pl. 22, figs. 11-16
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25707, **Polymesoda (Egeta) anomala** (Deshayes) Hypotype
25707a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 194, pl. 27, fig. 7
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25707a
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 25705 **Polymesoda (Egeta) inflata** (Philippi) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 195, pl. 27, figs. 3, 3a
Tumaco, Colombia Recent
- 25706, **Polymesoda (Polymesoda) notabilis** (Deshayes) Hypotypes
25706a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 192, pl. 27, fig. 6 (Tumbez, Peru); fig. 6a (Limonas, Ecuador); unfigured hypotype = PRI 25706a (locality uncertain) Recent
- 25710 **Polymesoda (Polymesoda) notabilis** (Deshayes) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 192, pl. 28, fig. 6
Sua, Ecuador Recent
- 27475 **Polystira barretti** (Guppy) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 561
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 27581 **Pomatiopsis lapidaria** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 262, pl. 15, fig. 8
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 26902 **Pomatoceros minutus** Rioja Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A. P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 161, pl. 22, fig. 3
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26903 **Pomatoceros minutus** Rioja Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 161, pl. 22, fig. 4
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26097 **Pomatoceros minutus** Rioja Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 161, pl. 21, figs. 4, 5 for *Serpulorbis catella* Weisbord in Weisbord, 1962, which see
- 27570 **Porites branneri** Rathbun Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 42, pl. 10, fig. 4
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 27559 **Porites furcata** Lamareck Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 38, pl. 4, figs. 1-4
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 29986 **Poroeponides lateralis** (Terquem) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 146, pl. 14, fig. 79
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 26131 **Portoricia salinensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 174, pl. 16, figs. 15-17
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- Potamides infraliratus* Spieker
See *P. suprasulcatus* (Gabb)
- 28814 **Potamides ormei** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 126, pl. 22, fig. 8
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
For citations see Woodring, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 306-B, 1959, p. 176
as *Potamides suprasulcatus* (Gabb)
- Potamides (Lampanella) ormei* Maury
See *P. suprasulcatus* (Gabb)
- 2330, **Potamides suprasulcatus** (Gabb)
2338 Hedberg, G.S.A. Bull., v. 48, No. 12, 1937, p. 2024 for *Potamides*
infraliratus Spieker in Brann & Kent, p. 735
See also Woodring, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper, 306-B, 1959, p. 176
- 22967 **Potamides suprasulcatus** (Gabb)
Hedberg, G.S.A. Bull., v. 48, No. 12, 1937, p. 2024 for *Potamides*
(*Lampanella*) *ormei* Maury in Brann & Kent, p. 735
- Potamides suprasulcatus* (Gabb)
See *Potamides ormei* Maury
- 27114 **Productella gulosi** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 19, pl. 13, figs. 9-13
Carcajou Rock, Mackenzie R., 128° 26' 28" W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Uppermost Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27115- **Productella gulosi** Crickmay Paratypes
27117 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 19, pl. 13, figs. 14-18
Carcajou Rock, Mackenzie R., 128° 26' 28" W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Uppermost Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 28369 **Productella speciosa** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 46
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28350, **Productella truncata** Hall Figured specimens
28342 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, figs. 47, 48
Locality unknown
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27118 **Productella verecunda** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 20, pl. 13, figs. 1-3
Dawson Landing, Great Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
Pine Point Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27119- **Productella verecunda** Crickmay Paratypes
27121 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 20, pl. 13, figs. 4-8
Dawson Landing, Great Slave Lake, N. W. Terr., Can.
Pine Point Fm., Middle Devonian

- 26404 **Proteonina cumberlandiae** Conkin Unfigured paratype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 248
SW. of Morehead, Rowan Co., Ky.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26405 **Proteonina wallingfordensis** Conkin Unfigured paratype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 250
Kenwood Hill, Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 28459 **Protocardia coycuarensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 54, pl. 9, fig. 7
6 mi. S. of Parare, between Parare and Coycuar, Ven.
Black shales of Hurupu beds (?Querecual Fm.), Cretaceous
- 28995 **Protocardia gurabica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 213, pl. 36, fig. 10
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28996 **Protocardia islahispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 214, pl. 36, fig. 11
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 25767, **Protothaca (Tropithaca) grata** (Say) Hypotypes
25767a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 305, pl. 53, figs. 2-2b
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25767a. Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25692, **Protothaca (Protothaca) thaca** (Molina) Hypotype
25692a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 304, pl. 41, fig. 1
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25692a Lima, Peru Recent
- 25766, **Protothaca (Protothaca) thaca** (Molina) Hypotype
25766a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 304, pl. 53, figs. 1, 1a
(Lima, Peru; W. Weywrack Coll.) not deposited, 1961
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25766a (Paracas, Peru) Recent
- 26102 **Protula ? playagrandensis** (Weisbord) Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 164, pl. 21, figs. 6, 7 for
Serpulorbis pallidus Weisbord in Weisbord, 1962, which see
- Prunum calypsonis* (Maury)
See *Marginella calypsonis* Maury
- 27433 **Prunum (Prunum) quirosense** (F. Hodson) Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 558
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- Prunum springvalense* (Maury)
See *Marginella springvalensis* Maury
- 25902 **Psammacoma elytrum** Keen Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 415, pl. 74, fig. 7 not
deposited, 1961. Cojimeses, Ecuador Recent
- 27420 **Psammacoma? cf. P. falconensis** H. K. Hodson Unfigured specimen
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 473
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 25861 **Psammacoma lamproleuca** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 414, pl. 68, fig. 12
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25898A **Psammacoma lamproleuca** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 414, pl. 74, fig. 3
Búcaro, Panama Recent

- 25898B **Psammacoma lamproleuca** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 414, pl. 74, fig. 3a
Pedernales, Ecuador Recent
- 25898C **Psammacoma lamproleuca** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 414, pl. 74, fig. 3b
Sua, Ecuador Recent
- 25904 **Psammacoma siliqua** (C. B. Adams) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 415, pl. 74, fig. 9
Fig. 9a not deposited, 1961
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 29032 **Psammosolen sanctidominici** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 228, pl. 37, fig. 13
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25847, **Psammothalia cognata** (C. B. Adams) Hypotypes
25847a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 417, pl. 67, figs. 1-1b not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25847a
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 25864, **Psammothalia cognata** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
25864a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 417, pl. 68, fig. 16 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25864a
Boca Pan, Peru Recent
- 25895 **Psammotreta asthenodon** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 413, pl. 74, fig. 1
Puerto Chame, Panama Recent
- 25896, **Psammotreta asthenodon** (Pilsbry & Lowe) Hypotype
25896a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 413, pl. 74, fig. 1a not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25896a
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 25901 **Psammotreta aurora** (Hanley) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 411, pl. 74, figs. 6, 6a
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25897, **Psammotreta dombei** (Hanley) Hypotype
25897a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 412, pl. 74, fig. 2 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25897a
El Lagartillo, Panama Recent
- 25853 **Psammotreta grandis** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 412, pl. 67, fig. 4
Mompiche, Ecuador Recent
- 25858 **Psammotreta grandis** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 412, pl. 68, fig. 7
Psammotreta [sic]. Mompiche, Ecuador Recent
- 25899 **Psammotreta gubernacula** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 413, pl. 74, figs. 4, 4a not
deposited, 1961. Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25903 **Psammotreta** sp. Figured specimens
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 411, pl. 74, figs. 8, 8a
San Miguel, Rey Is., Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 29809, **Pseudaulicina simplex** Furon Unfigured hypotypes
29810 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 201
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 25666 **Pseudochama corrugata** (Broderip) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 226, pl. 34, figs. 4-4b
Poicri, near Las Tablas, Panama Recent
- 25657, **Pseudochama panamensis** (Reeve) Hypotype
25657a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 225, pl. 33, figs. 1, 1a
Fig. 1b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25657a
La Libertad, Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent

- 26676 **Pseudochama radians** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 243, pl. 33, figs. 5, 6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26681, **Pseudochama radians** (Lamarck) Hypotypes
26682 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 243, pl. 34, figs. 1-4
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26683 **Pseudochama radians** ? (Lamarck) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 243, pl. 34, figs. 5, 6
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26684 **Pseudochama** ? sp. Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 246, pl. 34, figs. 7, 8
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28509 **Pseudoliva bocaserpentis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 79, pl. 11, fig. 6
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29802, **Pseudoliva (Buccinorbis) guineensis** Adegoke
29803 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 166 Unfigured paratypes
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28567 **Pseudoliva soldadoensis** Van Winkle Holotype
Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 22, pl. 3, fig. 10
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- Pseudoliva vetusta linosa* Conrad in Gabb
See *P. vetusta moerens* de Gregorio
- 26430 **Pseudoliva vetusta moerens** de Gregorio Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 109, pl. 8, figs. 39, 40
? Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
? Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 858 as ? *Pseudoliva vetusta linosa* Conrad in Gabb
- 29790, **Pseudomalaxis (Platylaxis) nigeriensis** Adegoke
29791 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 120 Unfigured paratypes
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 7019 **Pseudopolymorphina rutila** (Cushman) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 227
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29928 **Pseudopolymorphina rutila** (Cushman) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136, pl. 9, fig. 24
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29927 **Pseudopolymorphina** sp. Figured specimen
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 136, pl. 9, fig. 23
Coastal well, 59-79', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 28898 **Pteria inornata** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 181, pl. 26, fig. 14
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 25604 **Pteria sterna** (Gould) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 146, pl. 18, fig. 4
Lobitos, Peru Recent
- 28357 **Pterinea chemungensis** (Conrad) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 9, fig. 67
Owego, Tioga Co., N.Y.
West Falls Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28358 **Pterinea chemungensis** (Conrad) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 9, fig. 69
? Owego, Tioga Co., N.Y.
West Falls Gr., Upper Devonian
- 7081 **Pterotyphis (Tripterotyphis) fayae** Keen & Campbell
Unfigured paratype
Keen & Campbell, Veliger, v. 7, No. 1, 1964, p. 54
Barra de Navidad, Jalisco, Mex.
Recent
- 7052 **Pterygocythereis americana** (Ulrich & Bassler) Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 235
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 26920 **Pterynotus (Nothotyphis) norfolkensis** Fleming Cast of paratype
Fleming, Trans. Roy. Soc. New Zealand, Zool., v. 2, No. 14, 1962, p. 117 (cast of TM 3146)
Probably beach drift on Norfolk Is., N. of New Zealand
Recent See Vokes, B.A.P., v. 61, No. 268, 1971, p. 75 as *Tripterotyphis norfolkensis* (Fleming)
- 7088 **Ptiloncodus harrisi** Bordeau Holotype
Bordeau, Jr. Tenn. Acad. Sci., v. 47, No. 3, 1972, p. 119, fig. 6
Flying L Ranch, near Dougherty, Murray Co., Okla.
Viola Ls., Fernvale Phase, Ordovician
- 7083, **Ptiloncodus harrisi** Bordeau Paratypes
7084, Bordeau, Jr. Tenn. Acad. Sci., v. 47, No. 3, 1972, p. 119, figs. 1, 2, 5
7087 Flying L Ranch, near Dougherty, Murray Co., Okla.
Viola Ls., Fernvale Phase, Ordovician
- 7085, **Ptiloncodus harrisi** Bordeau Paratypes
7086 Bordeau, Jr. Tenn. Acad. Sci., v. 47, No. 3, 1972, p. 119, figs. 3, 4
Outcrop along U.S. Hwy. 77, about 4 mi. N. of Springer, Carter Co., Okla.
Viola Ls., Fernvale Phase, Ordovician
- 7089 **Ptiloncodus harrisi** Bordeau Paratype
Bordeau, Jr. Tenn. Acad. Sci., v. 47, No. 3, 1972, p. 119, fig. 7 *Ptiloncodus* [sic]
Outcrop along U.S. Hwy. 77, about 4 mi. N. of Springer, Carter Co., Okla.
Viola Ls., Fernvale Phase, Ordovician
- 15031 **Punctum minutissimum** (Lea) Hypotypes
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, figs. 9a, 9b
Johnsontown Sec.?, Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27605 **Punctum minutissimum** (Lea) Hypotype
Brown & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 240, pl. 17, figs. 12-14
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15008 **Pupoides albilabris** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Brown & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 1
Johnsontown Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

- 7058 **Puriana rugipunctata** (Ulrich & Bassler) Unfigured hypotypes
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 237
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29319 **Purpura** cf. **P. floridana** Conrad Cast of unfigured specimen
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 445
 Bahia de Tury-Assú, St. of Maranhão, Brazil
 Pliocene or Pleistocene sandstone
- 26206 **Purpura patula** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 297, pl. 26, figs. 15, 16
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm.?, lower Pliocene ?
- 28522 **Purpura** sp. indet. Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 82, pl. 12, fig. 4
 Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
 Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247,
 1969, as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29828 **Pycnodonte ewekoroensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 249
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28872 **Pyramidella (Orinella) arionis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 146, pl. 25, fig. 10
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28867 **Pyramidella canaliculata** (Gabb) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 144, pl. 25, fig. 5
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28871 **Pyramidella (Callolongchaeus) cercadensis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 146, pl. 25, fig. 9
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28869 **Pyramidella diademata** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 145, pl. 25, fig. 7
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28870 **Pyramidella olssoni** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 145, pl. 25, fig. 8
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28868 **Pyramidella semicanaliculata** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 144, pl. 25, fig. 6
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 8240 **Pyramimitra quadralirata** Dockery Holotype
 Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 72, pl. 9, fig. 10
 Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene

Pyrazisinus harrisi Maury
 See *Terebralia dentilabris* (Gabb)

Pyrene aureola Howard, 1963
 See *Pyrene aureomexicana* Howard, 1963

- 26857 **Pyrene aureomexicana** Howard Unfigured paratypes
Howard, Santa Barbara Mus. Nat. Hist. Occ. Paper No. 7 (Supplement), June, 1963 new name for *P. aureola* Howard in Santa Barbara Mus. Nat. Hist. Occ. Paper No. 7, May, 1963, p. 2
Norse Beach, Punta Penasco, Sonora, Mex.
Recent
- 26243 **Pyrene (Eurypyrene ?) occidentalis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 334, pl. 29, figs. 21, 22 [*Eurypyrene (sic)*]
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26242 **Pyrene (Eurypyrene) venezuelanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 332, pl. 29, figs. 19, 20 [*Eurypyrene (sic)*]
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26371 **Pyrgiscus brucasensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 477, pl. 45, figs. 10-13
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26372 **Pyrgiscus curucutiensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 479, pl. 45, figs. 14, 15
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26370 **Pyrgiscus facetus** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 476, pl. 45, figs. 8, 9
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26369 **Pyrgiscus granadensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 476, pl. 45, figs. 6, 7
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26367 **Pyrgiscus magnacrista** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 474, pl. 45, fig. 4; pl. 46, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26368 **Pyrgiscus magnacrista** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 474, pl. 45, fig. 5
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27307 **Pyrgo denticulata** (H. B. Brady) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 10, pl. 3, fig. 2
Well 1-NE, 184', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
?, probably Miocene
- 29306, **Pyrula paraensis** (White) Plastotypes
29308 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 123, pl. 5, figs. 10, 12
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28276 **Pyrula reticulata** Lamarck Hypotype
Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 250(159), fig. 109?
Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina

Pyrula trinitaria Maury
See *Ficus carbacea* (Guppy)

- 27208 **Quinqueloculina lamarckiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 3
Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27243, **Quinqueloculina lamarckiana** d'Orbigny Hypotypes
27216 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 8, pl. 2, figs. 4, 5
0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27205 **Quinqueloculina seminula** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 9, pl. 2, fig. 6
Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27227 **Quinqueloculina seminula** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 9, pl. 3, fig. 1
0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 27240 **Quinqueloculina seminula** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 9, pl. 2, fig. 7
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 7008 **Quinqueloculina** sp. Unfigured specimen
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 225
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 25788 **Raeta undulata** (Gould) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 332, pl. 56, figs. 6a, 6b
Fig. 6 not deposited, 1961. Tumbes, Peru Recent
- 28563 **Ranina porifera** Woodward Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 106, pl. 13, fig. 23
Farallon Rock, near San Fernando, Trinidad
? Mt. Moriah Fm. (Liddle, 1946), upper Eocene
- Redstonea sperabilis* (Crickmay)
See *Lyriclasma sperabilis* Crickmay
- Regelia glauca* (Crickmay)
See *Cyrtospirifer glaucus* Crickmay
- 26412 **Reophax kunklerensis** Conkin Unfigured paratype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 279
Kunkler Quarry, W. of Uniontown, Perry Co., Ind.
Menard Ls., Upper Mississippian
- 26413 **Reophax mcdonaldi** Conkin Unfigured paratype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 283
Near Vanceburg, Lewis Co., Ky.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- Reticulariopsis timetea* (Crickmay)
See *Warrenella timetea* Crickmay
- 15013 **Retinella** cf. **R. binneyana** (Morse) Figured specimen
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, figs. 6a, 6b
Johnsontown Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27583 **Retinella indentata** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 227, pl. 15, figs. 11-13
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

- 28574 **Retusa yaquensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 17, pl. 3, fig. 6
Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep. Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29964 **Reussella spinulosa** (Reuss) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 11, fig. 57
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29818, **Reymentella olaniyani** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29819 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 99
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 26349 **Rhizorus brucasensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 457, pl. 43, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27527 **Rhynchozoon caboblanquense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 100, pl. 11, fig. 4
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27528 **Rhynchozoon caribense** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 102, pl. 12, fig. 1
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27516 **Rhynchozoon** cf. **R. verruculatum** (Smitt) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 98, pl. 7, fig. 5
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 29815- **Rimella ewekoroensis** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29817 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 130
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28528 **Rimella fowleriana** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 89, pl. 12, fig. 11
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28529, **Rimella knappiana** Maury Syntypes
28530 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 89, pl. 12, figs. 12, 13
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 29792, **Rimella subhumerosa** (Oppenheim) Unfigured hypotypes
29793 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 129
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28579 **Ringicula dominicana** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 21, pl. 3, fig. 11
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26342 **Ringicula (Ringiculella) maiquetiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 450, pl. 42, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26343 **Ringicula (Ringiculella) maiquetiana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 450, pl. 42, figs. 19, 20
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26070 **Rissoa trabeata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 119, pl. 10, figs. 5, 6
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene

- 26072 **Rissoina (Eurissolina) bicrepida** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 121, pl. 10, figs. 9, 10
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26396 **Rissoina (Eurissolina) bicrepida** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 121
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26075 **Rissoina (Cibdezebina) caribella** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 125, pl. 10, figs. 15, 16
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28807 **Rissoina crassilabris** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 132, pl. 21, fig. 19 slightly
broken prior to 1977
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26073 **Rissoina (Schwartzella) maiquetiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 122, pl. 10, figs. 11, 12
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26071 **Rissoina (Phosinella) puntagordana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 119, pl. 10, figs. 7, 8
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28808 **Rissoina sagraiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 132, pl. 21, fig. 20
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26074 **Rissoina (Schwartzella) venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 123, pl. 10, figs. 13, 14
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29956 **Robertina** cf. **R. subteres** (H. B. Brady) Figured specimen
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 141, pl. 11, fig. 50
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27169 **Robulus americanus** (Cushman) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 11, pl. 3, fig. 4
Offshore well A-11, 195', near Newport News, Va.
Choptank Fm., Miocene
- 27166 **Robulus calcar** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 12, pl. 3, fig. 5
Well 1-SW, 160', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York
Co., Va.
?, probably Miocene
- 27315 **Robulus pseudoiota**, McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 13, pl. 3, fig. 6
Offshore well A-11, 165', near Newport News, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27277 **Robulus** sp. Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 13, pl. 3, fig. 7
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 29973, **Rosalina floridana** (Cushman) Hypotypes
29974 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 145, pl. 12, figs. 66, 67
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene

- 29977- **Rosalina subaraucana** (Cushman) Hypotypes
 29979 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 145, pl. 12, fig. 70; pl. 13, figs. 71, 72
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29976 **Rosalina turrita** (Cushman) Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 145, pl. 12, fig. 69
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 26434 **Rostellaria (Calyptraphorus) quidest** de Gregorio Unfigured syntype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 115
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 551 as *Calyptraphorus velatus* (Conrad) This specimen reported as figured in de Gregorio (pl. 10, figs. 1, 2a-b); it is not.
- 27310 **Rotalia bassleri** Cushman & Cahill Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 50, pl. 15, fig. 6
 Offshore well A-11, 165', near Newport News, Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27313 **Rotalia bassleri** Cushman & Cahill Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 50, pl. 15, fig. 5
 Offshore well A-11, 165', near Newport News, Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27245 **Rotalia beccarii** ? (Linnaeus) Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 51, pl. 16, fig. 4
 2.2 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
 Pleistocene
- 27305 **Rotalia beccarii** ? (Linnaeus) Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 51, pl. 16, fig. 2
 Well A-5, 205', Lambert Pt., near Norfolk, Va.
 Choptank Fm., Miocene
- 27197 **Rotalia beccarii tepida** Cushman Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 50, pl. 16, fig. 3
 Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
 Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27225 **Rotalia beccarii tepida** Cushman Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 50, pl. 16, fig. 1
 0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Pleistocene
- 27229 **Rotalia beccarii tepida** Cushman Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 50, pl. 15, fig. 8
 0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Pleistocene-Miocene (Yorktown Fm.) mixture
- 27259 **Rotalia beccarii tepida** Cushman Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 50, pl. 15, fig. 7
 0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Pleistocene
- 27616 **Rugoglobigerina tradinghousensis** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
 Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 367
 Tradinghouse Creek, near Waco, McLennan Co., Tex.
 Taylor Fm., "Lower Taylor Marl" Mbr., Upper Cretaceous
- 27639 **Sablea minuta** Allen Holotype
 Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 70, pl. 2, figs. 1-3
 Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
 Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene

- 27640 **Sablea minuta** Allen Paratype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 70, pl. 2, figs. 4-6
Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27641 **Sablea minuta** Allen Paratype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 70, pl. 2, figs. 7-9
Mouth of Saline Bayou, St. Maurice, Winn Par., La.
Cook Mtn. Fm., Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 25928 **Sanguinolaria (Psammotella) bertini** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 349, pl. 77, fig. 8
Tumbes, Peru Recent
- 26817, **Sanguinolaria (Psammotella) operculata** (Gmelin) Hypotypes
26818 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 370, pl. 53, figs. 14-17
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 29009 **Sanguinolaria (Psammotella) smithwoodwardi** Maury Syntype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 229, pl. 38, fig. 1
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.*
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29010 **Sanguinolaria (Psammotella) smithwoodwardi** Maury Syntype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 229, pl. 38, fig. 2
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.*
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25920A **Sanguinolaria (Sanguinolaria) tellinoides** A. Adams Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 348, pl. 77, fig. 10
Isla del Gallo, Colombia Recent
- 25920B **Sanguinolaria (Sanguinolaria) tellinoides** A. Adams Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 348, pl. 77, fig. 11
Cojimes, Ecuador Recent
- 25921 **Sanguinolaria (Sanguinolaria) vespertina** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 348, pl. 85, fig. 5
Guanico, Panama Recent
- 29423 **Scaphander paraensis** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 217, pl. 12, fig. 7
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29433 **Scapharca agraria** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 409, pl. 12, fig. 17
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 29439 **Scapharca agronomica** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 5, 1925, p. 407, pl. 13, fig. 2
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 28921, **Scapharca artharpennelli** Maury Syntypes
28922 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 178, pl. 29, figs. 9, 10
Zone 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28910 **Scapharca auriculata** (Lamarek) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 175, pl. 28, fig. 3
Found loose at Sabaneta on Rio Yaguajal, Dominican Rep. (origin unknown)
- 28935 **Scapharca caimitaca** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 172, pl. 30, fig. 13 *caimitica* [sic]
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

Scapharca campechiensis (Gmelin)See *Arca pariaensis* Maury

- 28917 **Scapharca cercadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 169, pl. 29, fig. 5
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28909 **Scapharca chiriquiensis** (Gabb) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 174, pl. 28, fig. 2
Cut on Sabaneta to Guayubin Rd., Dominican Rep.
Formation and age not given, probably Miocene
- 28941, **Scapharca cibaoica** Maury Syntypes
28942 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 173, pl. 30, figs. 19, 20
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28927- **Scapharca corcupidonis** Maury Syntypes
28929 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 175, pl. 30, figs. 5-7
Bluff 2 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29438 **Scapharca crandalli** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 231, pl. 13, fig. 1
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29441 **Scapharca crashleyi** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 235, pl. 13, fig. 5
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28912 **Scapharca golfoyaquensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 168, pl. 28, fig. 5
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28911, **Scapharca guayubinica** Maury Syntypes
28913 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 170, pl. 28, fig. 4; pl. 29, fig. 1
Rio Cana, near Cana on Guayubin to Mao Rd., Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 28914, **Scapharca henekeni** Maury Hypotypes
28924 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 167, new name, pl. 29, fig. 2; pl. 30, fig. 2
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
See Pflug, Acta Humboldtiana, ser. geol. palaeont., No. 1, p. 71 as *Anadara henekeni* (Maury)
- 28931, **Scapharca hispaniolana** Maury Syntypes
28932 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 176, pl. 30, figs. 9, 10
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28930 **Scapharca inaequilateralis** (Guppy) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 171, pl. 30, fig. 8
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 29431 **Scapharca inaequilateralis** (Guppy) Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 223, pl. 12, fig. 15
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28923 **Scapharca losquemadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 172, pl. 30, fig. 1
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28908 **Scapharca margaretae** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 169, pl. 28, fig. 1
Rio Cana, near Cana on Guayubin to Mao Rd., Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger

- 29447 **Scapharca melloi** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 237, pl. 13, fig. 12
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29448 **Scapharca paraensis** White (restricted) Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 229, pl. 13, fig. 13
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28907 **Scapharca patricia** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 173, pl. 27, fig. 1
Arca patricia beds near Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28920 **Scapharca pennelli** (Gabb) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 177, pl. 29, fig. 8
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 29442 **Scapharca pertenuicostata** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 231, pl. 13, fig. 6
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29444 **Scapharca pinguescens** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 237, pl. 13, fig. 9
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29443 **Scapharca recondita** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 409, pl. 13, fig. 7
 Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 28925, **Scapharca riocanensis** Maury Syntypes
 28926 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 176, pl. 30, figs. 3, 4
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28916 **Scapharca riogurabonica** Maury Syntypes
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 170, pl. 29, fig. 4
 Zone A or B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29440 **Scapharca vanwinkleae** Sheldon & Maury Plastotype
In Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 233, pl. 13, fig. 4
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28918, **Scapharca (Cunearca) willardausteni** Maury Syntypes
 28919 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 179, pl. 29, figs. 6, 7 *williardau-*
steni [sic]
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 6071 **Scaphella brennmortoni** Olsson & Petit Unfigured paratypes
 Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 546
 Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
 Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene
- 28311 **Schizobolus concentricus** Vanuxem Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 19, pl. 5, fig. 3
 Locality unknown
 Genesee Sh., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28327 **Schizodus chemungensis** (Conrad) Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 23
 Eddy's Dam, Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian

- 28362 **Schizodus chemungensis** "var." **quadrangularis** (Conrad) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 23, pl. 10, fig. 77
2 mi. NE. of Waverly, Tioga Co., N.Y.
West Falls Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28346 **Schizophoria impressa** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 52
Forest Home, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28366 **Schizophoria tioga** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 25, pl. 12, fig. 111
Elmira, Chemung Co., N.Y.
West Falls Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27507 **Schizoporella floridana** Osburn Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 52, pl. 3, figs. 4-6; pl. 7, fig. 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm, lower Pliocene
- 27508 **Schizoporella floridana** ? Osburn Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 60, pl. 3, figs. 7-9; pl. 7, fig. 3
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27518 **"Schizoporella" mamensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 61, pl. 8, fig. 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27059 **Schuchertella adoceta** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 18, pl. 10, fig. 17
Mt. St. Charles, N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower beds of basal Dev. Ls. (lower Hume Fm.), early Middle Devonian
- 27059A **Schuchertella adoceta** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 18, pl. 10, fig. 17
Mt. St. Charles, N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower beds of basal Dev. Ls. (lower Hume Fm.), early Middle Devonian
- 27060 **Schuchertella adoceta** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 18, pl. 10, figs. 10, 11
5 mi. above mouth of Prohibition Creek, N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower beds of basal Dev. Ls. (lower Hume Fm.), early Middle Devonian
- 27061- **Schuchertella adoceta** Crickmay Paratypes
27065 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 18, pl. 10, figs. 12-16; pl. 11, fig. 1
5 mi. above mouth of Bosworth Creek, N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower beds of basal Dev. Ls. (lower Hume Fm.), early Middle Devonian
See Johnson & Perry, Can. Jr. Earth Sci., v. 13, No. 5, 1976, pl. 2, figs. 4, 7 (PRI 27064); figs. 5, 6 (PRI 27061) as *Eoschuchertella adoceta* (Crickmay)
- 25565 **Scolimytilus (Aeidimytilus) adamsianus** (Dunker) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 121, pl. 12, fig. 5 not PRI 25564 as in expl.
Jipijapa (Puerto Callo), Ecuador Recent

- 25572, **Scolimytilus (Aeidimytilus) adamsianus** (Dunker) Hypotype
 25572a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 121, pl. 13, fig. 4 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25572a
 Punta Centinella, Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25573, **Scolimytilus (Aeidimytilus) adamsianus** (Dunker) Hypotype
 25573a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 121, pl. 13, fig. 4a not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25573a
 Jipijapa (Puerto Callo), Ecuador Recent
- 25575, **Scolimytilus (Aeidimytilus) adamsianus** (Dunker) Hypotype
 25575a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 121, pl. 13, fig. 6
 Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25575a
 Punta Banda, Lower California Recent
- 25570 **Scolimytilus (Scolimytilus) playasensis** (Pilsbry & Olsson) Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 119, pl. 13, figs. 2-2c
 Playas, Ecuador Recent
- 25574, **Scolimytilus (Aeidimytilus) puntarenensis** (Pilsbry & Lowe)
 25574a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 121, p. 13, Hypotypes
 figs. 5, 5a *puntarenensis* [*sic*]. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25574a
 Punta Carnero, Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 29287 **Sconsia felix** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 117, pl. 4, fig. 5
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28773 **Sconsia laevigata** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 111, pl. 19, fig. 2
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 27458 **Sconsia laevigata** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Cast of hypotype
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 510, pl. 68, figs. 7, 8
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26123 **Seila adamsii** ? (H. C. Lea) Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 192, pl. 15, figs. 23, 24
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28980 **Semele claytoni** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 227, pl. 35, fig. 9 broken before 1977
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25827 **Semele corrugata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 361, pl. 64, figs. 1a, 1b
 Fig. 1 not deposited, 1961, Bahia de la Independencia, Peru Recent
- 25830, **Semele elliptica** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 25830a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 362, pl. 64, fig. 5 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25830a
 El Lagartillo, Panama Recent
- 25829, **Semele flavescens** (Gould) Hypotypes
 25829a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 362, pl. 64, figs. 4-4b
 Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25829a.
 Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25841 **Semele guaymasensis** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 369, pl. 66, fig. 6
 Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25831 **Semele laevis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 361, pl. 64, fig. 6
 Mompiche, Ecuador Recent

- 25836 **Semele lenticulare** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 363, pl. 65, fig. 8
San Francisco, Ecuador Recent
- 25837 **Semele lenticulare** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 363, pl. 65, fig. 8a broken
Jaramijo, Ecuador Recent
- 25844 **Semele lenticulare** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 363, pl. 66, figs. 9, 9a
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25935 **Semele margarita** Olsson Holotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 370, pl. 66, fig. 3
Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 25935a **Semele margarita** Olsson Unfigured paratype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 370
Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 25843 **Semele pallida** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 364, pl. 66, fig. 8
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 26799 **Semele proficua** (Pulteney) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 356, pl. 51, figs. 9, 10 not
PRI 26807 as in expl.
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26800 **Semele proficua** (Pulteney) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 356, pl. 51, figs. 11, 12
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26801 **Semele proficua** (Pulteney) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 356, pl. 51, figs. 13, 14
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25834 **Semele pulchra** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 368, pl. 65, fig. 5
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 26798 **Semele purpurascens** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 353, pl. 51, figs. 7, 8
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25833 **Semele rosea** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 366, pl. 64, fig. 8 not
deposited, 1961. Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25835 **Semele sowerbyi** Lamy Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 367, pl. 65, figs. 7, 7a
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25842 **Semele sparsilineata** Dall Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 363, pl. 66, fig. 7
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 25832 **Semele tabogensis** Pilsbry & Lowe Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 366, pl. 64, fig. 7 not
deposited, 1961. Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25828 **Semele tortuosa** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 365, pl. 64, figs. 3, 3b
Puerto Callo, Ecuador Recent
- 25838 **Semele venusta** (Reeve) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 370, pl. 66, figs. 1, 1a
Palo Seco, Panama Canal Zone Recent

- 26802 **Semelina nuculoides** (Conrad) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 359, pl. 52, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25846, **Semelina subquadrata** (Carpenter) Hypotype
25846a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 375, pl. 66, fig. 11
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25846a
Concepcion Beach, near Las Tablas, Panama Recent
- 26181, **Semicassis (Tylocassis) granulata** (Born) Hypotypes
26182 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 254, pl. 23, figs. 15, 16
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26183 **Semicassis (Tylocassis) granulata** (Born) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 254, pl. 23, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25581, **Semimytilus algosus** (Gould) Hypotype
25581a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 114, pl. 14, fig. 8
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25581a
Bahia Lagunillas, Paracas, Peru Recent
- 25601, **Semimytilus nonuranus** (Pilsbry & Olsson) Hypotype
25601a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 115, pl. 17, fig. 10 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25601a
Nonura Bay, Sechura, Peru Recent
- 25576, **Septifer zeteki** Hertlein & Strong Hypotype
25576a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 122, pl. 13, figs. 7, 7a
Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25576a
Jipijapa (Puerto Callo), Ecuador Recent
- 29236 **Seraphs (Seraphs) belemnitus** Palmer Topotypes
Jung, P. A., v. 8, No. 47, 1974, p. 25, pl. 6, figs. 12-16
2.9 mi. S. of N. limits of Gulf Hammock, Levy Co., Fla.
Inglis Fm., Ocala Gr., upper Eocene
- 26101 **"Serpula" catiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 152, pl. 19, figs. 1, 2 for
Serpulorbis aff. *S. conicus* (Dillwyn) in Weisbord, 1962, which see
- 26904 **"Serpula" catiana** Weisbord Topotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 152, pl. 20, figs. 1, 2 not
paratype
Catia La Mar village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28562 **Serpula clymenioides** (Guppy) Hypotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 105, pl. 13, figs. 20-22
Farallon Rock, near San Fernando, Trinidad
? Mt. Moriah Fm. (Liddle, 1946), upper Eocene
- 26099 **"Serpula" incompta** (Weisbord) Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 154, pl. 19, figs. 3, 4 for
Serpulorbis incomptus Weisbord in Weisbord, 1962, which see
- 26100 **"Serpula" incompta** (Weisbord) Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 154, pl. 19, figs. 5, 6 for
Serpulorbis incomptus Weisbord in Weisbord, 1962, which see
- 26905, **"Serpula" incompta** (Weisbord) Topotypes
26906 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 154, pl. 20, figs. 3-5 not
paratypes
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 29262 **Serpulorbis amazoniana** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4. 1925, p. 95, pl. 2, fig. 15;
 pl. 3, fig. 21
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26103 **Serpulorbis birugosus** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 157, pl. 14, figs. 8, 9
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
 See Weisbord, 1964, *Hydroides* aff. *H. bispinosa* Bush, PRI 26103
- 26097 **Serpulorbis catella** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 156, pl. 13, figs. 17, 18
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
 See Weisbord, 1964, *Pomatoceros minutus* Rioja, PRI 26097
- 26101 **Serpulorbis** aff. **S. conicus** (Dillwyn) Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 160, pl. 14, figs. 5, 6
 100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
 See Weisbord, 1964, "*Serpula*" *catiana* Weisbord, PRI 26101
- 29263 **Serpulorbis corticesculpturata** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 95, pl. 2, fig. 16
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28815 **Serpulorbis granifera** (Say) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 127, pl. 22, fig. 9
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26099 **Serpulorbis incomptus** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 160, pl. 14, figs. 1, 2
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
 See Weisbord, 1964, "*Serpula*" *incompta* (Weisbord), PRI 26099
- 26100 **Serpulorbis incomptus** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 160, pl. 14, figs. 3, 4
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
 See Weisbord, 1964, "*Serpula*" *incompta* (Weisbord), PRI 26100
- 26102 **Serpulorbis pallidus** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 162, pl. 14, fig. 7
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
 See Weisbord, 1964, *Protula* ? *playagrandensis* (Weisbord), PRI 26102
- 28816 **Serpulorbis papulosus** (Guppy) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 127, pl. 22, fig. 10
 Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26098 **Serpulorbis** cf. **S. papulosus** (Guppy) Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 158, pl. 13, figs. 19, 20
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27517 **Setosella antilleana** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 45, pl. 8, fig. 1
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent

- 25550 **Sheldonella delgada** (Lowe) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 103, pl. 10, fig. 3 *delgada*
[sic]
Not deposited, 1961
Puerto Armuelles, Panama Recent
- 27557 **Siderastrea (Siderastrea) radians** (Pallas) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 28, pl. 2, figs. 4, 5
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 27558 **Siderastrea (Siderastrea) siderea** (Ellis & Solander) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 33, pl. 3, figs. 1-5
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 7020 **Sigmomorphina concava** (Williamson) Unfigured hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 228
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29929 **Sigmomorphina pearceyi** Cushman & Ozawa Unfigured hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 137
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7021 **Sigmomorphina semitecta** "var." **terquemiana** (Fornasini) Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 228 (author Fornasini, not Cushman and Ozawa)
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27247 **Sigmomorphina semitecta terquemiana** (Fornasini) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 24, pl. 6, fig. 1
0.7 mi. NNE. of Bennis Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27287 **Sigmomorphina semitecta terquemiana** (Fornasini) Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 24, pl. 6, fig. 2
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Mary Fm.) boundary
- 27273 **Sigmomorphina** sp. Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 25, pl. 6, fig. 3
Well A-2, 81', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 29930 **Sigmomorphina terquemiana** (Fornasini) Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 137, pl. 9, fig. 25
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29932 **Sigmomorphina** cf. **S. undulosa** (Terquem) Unfigured specimen
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 137
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29031 **Siliqua subaequalis** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 230, pl. 39, fig. 12 broken before
1977
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28819 **Siliquaria gurabensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 129, pl. 22, fig. 13
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican
Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene

- 28758 **Simpulum antillarum cercadicum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 106, pl. 17, fig. 2
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29322 **Simpulum chlorostomoides** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 125, pl. 6, fig. 13
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29325 **Simpulum infelix** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 123, pl. 6, fig. 16
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27647 **Sinistrella meyeri** Allen Holotype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 72, pl. 2, figs. 12, 13
Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27648 **Sinistrella meyeri** Allen Paratype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 72, pl. 2, figs. 14, 15
Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28842 **Sinum gatunense** (Toula) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 138, pl. 24, fig. 2
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 8239 **Sinum jacksonense** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 63, pl. 7, fig. 6
Town Creek, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moodys Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 28841 **Sinum nolani** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 139, pl. 24, fig. 1
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26137 **Sinum ? peculiaris** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 250, pl. 17, figs. 7, 8; pl. 23, figs. 7, 8
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 6091 **Siphocypraea (Siphocypraea) carolinensis floridana** (Mansfield) Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 558, pl. 83, figs. 2-2b
Pinecrest, Miami Canal, Collier Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., Neogene
- 27624 **Siphocypraea (Muracypraea) mus** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
27627 Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 242, 1968, p. 281, pl. 18, figs. 3-3e
Ski Beach, Judibana, Paragwana Pen., Ven.
Recent
- 6090 **Siphocypraea (Siphocypraea) problematica** Heilprin Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 560, pl. 83, figs. 4-4b
Harney Pond, Route 78, Glades Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Marl, Caloosahatchee Gr., Neogene
- 27622 **Siphocypraea (Siphocypraea) transitoria** Olsson & Petit Hypotype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 242, 1968, p. 283, pl. 18, fig. 2
Brighton, Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene

- 27619-27621, 27623 **Siphocypraea (Siphocypraea) transitoria** Olsson & Petit
 Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 242, 1968, Hypotypes
 p. 283, pl. 18, figs. 1, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b
 Kissimmee, Osceola Co., Fla.
 Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 29326 **Siphonalia harrisi** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 135, pl. 7, fig. 1
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- Siphonalia kempi* Maury
 See *Fasciolaria kempi* (Maury)
- 26060 **Smaragdia viridis venezuelensis** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 116, pl. 8, figs. 14, 15
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27519 **Smittipora abyssicola** (Smitt) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 82, pl. 8, fig. 3
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 29771, 29772 **Solariella adedayoi** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 71
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28565 **Solariella godineauensis** Van Winkle Cast of holotype
 Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 26, pl. 3, fig. 17
 1 mi. W. of Godineau R., shore of Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Limestone lens in Lengua Fm., middle Tertiary
- 7101 **Solariella godineauensis** Van Winkle Unfigured topotype
 Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 26
 1 mi. W. of Godineau R., shore of Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Limestone lens in Lengua Fm., middle Tertiary
- Solariella stalagmium* (Conrad)
 See *Solarium perinum* de Gregorio
 See *Solarium supravenustum* de Gregorio
- 29253 **Solarium eudaidelum** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 391, pl. 2, fig. 2
 Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 28826 **Solarium granulatum** Lamarck Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 131, pl. 23, fig. 3
 Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29255 **Solarium granulatum** Lamarck Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 61, pl. 2, fig. 6
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29254 **Solarium intraornatum** White Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, pp. 59, 393, pl. 2, fig. 4
 Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 26443 **Solarium perinum** de Gregorio Syntypes
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 137, pl. 12, figs. 49-52
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 913 as *Solariella stalagmium* (Conrad)

- 28824, **Solarium quadriseriatum** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
 28825 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 131, pl. 23, figs. 1, 2
 Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 237 as *Architectonica quadriseriata* (G. B. Sowerby, II)
- 28545 **Solarium stephanophorum** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 98, pl. 13, figs. 1, 2
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 28827 **Solarium stonemanae** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 132, pl. 23, figs. 4, 5
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26445 **Solarium supravenustum** de Gregorio Holotype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 137, pl. 12 (not pl. 17), figs. 54a-56
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 913 as *Solariella stalagmium* (Conrad)
- 26824 **Solecurtus cumingianus** (Dunker) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 379, pl. 54, figs. 11, 12
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26821 **Solen (Solena) obliquus** Spengler Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 376, pl. 54, figs. 5, 6
 Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
 Recent
- 29567 **Solen (Solena) obliquus** Spengler Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 369, pl. 19, fig. 10
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 25825 **Solen (Solen) pfeifferi** Dunker Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 420, pl. 63, fig. 6 *pfeifferi* [*sic*]
 Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 25824, **Solen (Solena) rudis** C. B. Adams Hypotypes
 25824a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 420, pl. 63, fig. 1
 Fig. 1a not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25824a
 Burica Peninsula, Panama Recent
- 26822 **Solen** sp. Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 378, pl. 54, figs. 7, 8
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26823 **Solen** sp. Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 378, pl. 54, figs. 9, 10
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27571 **Solenastrea** cf. **S. bournoni** Edwards & Haime Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 60, pl. 12, figs. 1-3
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27565 **Solenastrea hyades** (Dana) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 57, pl. 8, figs. 4, 5
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 27566 **Solenastrea hyades** (Dana) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 57, pl. 8, figs. 6-8; pl. 9, figs. 1-4
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 27572 **Solenastrea hyades** (Dana) Unfigured hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 57
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27574 **Solenastrea hyades** (Dana) Unfigured hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 246, 1968, p. 57
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28329 **Spathella typica** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 25
Base of Ithaca Falls, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Sherburne Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25919 **Sphenia fragilis** Carpenter Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 424, pl. 77, figs. 9-9b
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 27628 **Sphenia tumida** Lewis Unfigured paratype
Lewis, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 26 broken after deposit
About 8 mi. W. of Bunnell, Flagler Co., Fla.
Pamlico Fm., Pleistocene
- 27629- **Sphenia tumida** Lewis Unfigured paratypes
27631 Lewis, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 6, No. 1, 1968, p. 26
About 8 mi. W. of Bunnell, Flagler Co., Fla.
Pamlico Fm., Pleistocene
- 27043 **Spinatrypa coriacea** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 14, pl. 9, figs. 6-9
3 mi. SW. of point on Mountain R., 5 mi. from confluence of Virgin R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27044, **Spinatrypa coriacea** Crickmay Paratypes
27045 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 14, pl. 11, figs. 2, 3
3 mi. SW. of point on Mountain R., 5 mi. from confluence of Virgin R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27042 **Spinatrypa dysmorphostrota** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 13, pl. 9, figs. 1-5 *dysmorphostrata* [sic]
1 mi. W. of point on Mountain R., 2 mi. from confluence of Virgin R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
See *Carinatina dysmorphostrota* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Meth. Ind. Agg. Stud. Dev., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1967, p. 5
- 27066 **Spinulicosta stainbrooki** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 18, pl. 11, figs. 4-6
3 mi. SW of point on Mountain R., 5 mi. from confluence of Virgin R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27067- **Spinulicosta stainbrooki** Crickmay Paratypes
27070 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 18, pl. 11, figs. 7-15
3 mi. SW of point on Mountain R., 5 mi. from confluence of Virgin R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian

- 26966 **Spirifer eudoxus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 606, pl. 76, figs. 7, 9-11
Well, 4790', S. 10, T. 49, R. 26, W4, Alberta, Can.
"Upper D₁ Ls. zone", Mississippian
- 28338 **Spirifer laevis** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 7, fig. 38
Base of Ithaca Falls, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Sherburne Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28364 **Spirifer mesacostalis** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 24, pl. 11, fig. 89
Locality unknown
Formation uncertain, probably Upper Devonian
- 26963 **Spirifer zantedeschii** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 606, pl. 76, figs. 2, 4, 5
Well, 4790', S. 10, T. 49, R. 26, W4, Alberta, Can.
"Upper D₁ Ls. zone", Mississippian
- 26964- **Spirifer zantedeschii** Crickmay Paratypes
26965 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 606, pl. 76, figs. 1, 3, 6
Well, 4790', S. 10, T. 49, R. 26, W4, Alberta, Can.
"Upper D₁ Ls. zone", Mississippian
- 26908 **Spirorbis (Laeospira) venezuelensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 166 *spirobis* [sic], pl. 19, figs. 7-10
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26907 **Spirorbis (Laeospira) venezuelensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 214, 1964, p. 166 *Spirobis* [sic], pl. 20, figs. 6, 7
Near Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26580, **Spondylus americanus** Hermann Hypotypes
26581, Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 163, pl. 17, figs. 6-8; pl. 21,
26595 figs. 1, 2
100 m. W. of Costa Fault, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26593 **Spondylus americanus** Hermann Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 163, pl. 20, figs. 1, 2
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28945 **Spondylus bostrychites** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 190, pl. 32, fig. 4
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.*
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29458 **Spondylus pinguisculus** White Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 267, pl. 14, fig. 3
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28432 **Spondylus** sp. indet. Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 41, pl. 7, fig. 4
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 27074 **Spongonaria filicata** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962, p. 2, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2; pl. 3, figs. 6, 7
Houston R., 65° 30' N., 131° 15' W., Yukon Terr., Can.
Bear Rock Fm., Lower Devonian
- 1087 **Springvaleia leroyi** (Guppy) "Neotype"
See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 440 for discussion
Also see Brann & Kent, p. 818

- 26088 **Springvaleia leroyi secunda** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 150, pl. 12, figs. 2-4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26089 **Springvaleia leroyi secunda** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 150, pl. 12, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28304 **Spyroceras geneva** (Clarke) Hypotype
Flower, B.A.P., v. 22, No. 76, 1936, p. 26, pl. 1, fig. 9
Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N.Y.
Cherry Valley Ls., Marcellus Fm., Middle Devonian
- 28303 **Spyroceras** cf. **S. nuntium** (Hall) Figured specimen
Flower, B.A.P., v. 22, No. 76, 1936, p. 27, pl. 1, fig. 4
Near Cazenovia, Madison Co., N.Y.
Cherry Valley Ls., Marcellus Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27497 **Steganoporella magnilabris** (Busk) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 35, pl. 2, figs. 1-3; pl. 6, fig. 1
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 27111 **Stelckia galearius** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 21, pl. 12, figs. 13, 14
1 mi. N. of Mackenzie R., 1.6 mi. W. of Lake Jan, N. W. Terr., Can.
Upper Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27112- **Stelckia galearius** Crickmay Paratypes
27113 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1963, p. 21, pl. 12, figs. 15-19
1 mi. N. of Mackenzie R., 1.6 mi W. of Lake Jan, N. W. Terr., Can.
Upper Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27590 **Stenotrema barbatum** Clapp Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 215, pl. 16, figs. 7-9
Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15024 **Stenotrema fraternum** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, fig. 2
Mound View Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell water deposited silt, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15023, **Stenotrema leai** (Binney) Hypotypes
15023a Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, figs. 1a, 1b
Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 15023a, p. 177
Blevin's Gap Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27588 **Stenotrema leai** (Binney) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 218, pl. 16, figs. 1-3
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15025 **Stenotrema leai aliciae** (Pilsbry) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, fig. 3
Mound View Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell water deposited silt, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15026 **Stenotrema stenotrema** Pfeiffer Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, fig. 4
Blevin's Gap Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

- 28408 **Stereotoceras gibbosum** Flower Holotype
 Flower, P.A., v. 3, No. 24, 1950, p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 3; pl. 4, fig. 3
 Old Cornell Univ. Quarry, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Middle Devonian
- 28352 **Stictopora meeki** Nicholson Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 8, fig. 60
 Glenwood, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 26176 **Stigmaulax guppiana** ? (Toula) Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 247, pl. 23, figs. 3, 4
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29799, **Strepsidura kerstingi** Oppenheim Unfigured hypotypes
 29800 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 158
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29801 **Strepsidura (Eamesidura) newtoni** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 160
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28507 **Strepsidura? soldadensis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 78, pl. 11, fig. 4
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm, Paleocene
- 26384 **Streptorygma erugata** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 337, pl. 47, figs. 14, 15
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29026 **Strigilla caimitica** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 225, pl. 39, fig. 7
 Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25892 **Strigilla (Strigilla) carnaria** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 387, pl. 73, figs. 4, 4a
 Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 26794 **Strigilla carnaria** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 349, pl. 50, figs. 9-12
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26795 **Strigilla carnaria** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 349, pl. 51, figs. 1, 2
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26796, **Strigilla carnaria** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 26797 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 349, pl. 51, figs. 3-6
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25893 **Strigilla (Strigilla) chroma** (Salisbury) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 388, pl. 73, fig. 5
 Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 25891 **Strigilla (Strigilla) cicerula** (Philippi) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 388, pl. 73, fig. 3
 Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25890 **Strigilla (Strigilla) dichotoma** (Philippi) Hypotype
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 389, pl. 73, fig. 2
 Punta Blanca, Ecuador Recent
- 25887 **Strigilla (Strigilla) disjuncta** Carpenter Hypotypes
 Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 387, pl. 73, fig. 1
 Isla del Gallo, Colombia Recent

- 25888 **Strigilla (Strigilla) disjuncta** Carpenter Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 387, pl. 73, fig. 1a
Sua, Ecuador Recent
- 25889 **Strigilla (Strigilla) disjuncta** Carpenter Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 387, pl. 73, figs. 1b, 1c
El Lagartillo, Panama Recent
- 25894 **Strigilla (Strigilla) ervilia** (Philippi) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 389, pl. 73, figs. 6, 6a
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 26791, **Strigilla pisiformis** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26792 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 346, pl. 50, figs. 3-6
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26793 **Strigilla pisiformis** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 204, 1964, p. 346, pl. 50, figs. 7, 8
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 29025 **Strigilla pisiformis** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 225, pl. 39, fig. 6
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 27087 **Stringocephalus aleskanus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 11; pl. 8, figs. 4-7
Carcajou Ridge, 65° 36' N., 128° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27088 **Stringocephalus aleskanus** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 12, pl. 6, figs. 1-3
Carcajou Ridge, 65° 36' N., 128° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27089 **Stringocephalus aleskanus** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962,
p. 12, pl. 6, fig. 6; pl. 9, figs. 2, 3
Gayna R. valley, 65° 18' N., 129° 27' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27136 **Stringocephalus asteius** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 28, pl. 16, figs. 1-3
Ramparts of Mackenzie R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27137- **Stringocephalus asteius** Crickmay Paratypes
27139 Crickmay, Sig. Dev. Brachiopods W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary,
1963, p. 28, pl. 6, figs. 1-4, 8, 10-12; pl. 16, figs. 5, 6
Ramparts of Mackenzie R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Lower Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 26997 **Stringocephalus axius** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, W. Can. Sed. Basin, AAPG, Tulsa, 1954, p. 158, pl. 2, fig.
1; pl. 3, figs. 1, 2, 6; also Jr. Pal., v. 34, 1960, p. 387, figs. E1-E2
Redfern Lake, B.C., Can.
Elk Point ("Ramparts") Fm., Middle Devonian
- 26998 **Stringocephalus axius** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, W. Can. Sed. Basin, AAPG, Tulsa, 1954, p. 158, ?(pl. 2,
figs. 2-9)
Redfern Lake, B.C., Can.
Elk Point ("Ramparts") Fm., Middle Devonian

- 27019 ***Stringocephalus chasmognathus*** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 885, pl. 114, fig. 6; pl. 115, figs. 1, 4-6
7 mi. NW. of Monkman Lake, B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27020, 27021 ***Stringocephalus chasmognathus*** Crickmay Paratypes
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 885, pl. 114, figs. 5, 7; pl. 115, figs. 2, 3; text-figs. C5-C9
7 mi. NW. of Monkman Lake, B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27013 ***Stringocephalus glaphyrus*** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 882, pl. 113, figs. 1-3, 5
10 mi. E. of Sentinel Peak, NW. of Monkman Lake, B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27014 ***Stringocephalus glaphyrus*** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 882, pl. 113, figs. 4, 6-8
5 mi. NW. of Fishhook Lake, B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27015 ***Stringocephalus glaphyrus*** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 882, text-figs. A1-A4
10 mi. E. of Sentinel Peak, NW. of Monkman Lake, B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27016 ***Stringocephalus sapiens*** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 882, pl. 114, figs. 2-4; text-figs. A7-A9
6 mi. E. of Sentinel Peak, NW. of Monkman Lake, B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27017 ***Stringocephalus sapiens*** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 882, pl. 113, figs. 9-12; pl. 114, fig. 1; text-figs. A10-A13
10 mi. E. of Sentinel Peak, NW. of Monkman Lake, B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27018 ***Stringocephalus sapiens*** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 34, No. 5, 1960, p. 882, text-figs. B1-B5
5 mi. NW. of headwaters of Sukunka R., B.C., Can.
"Ramparts" Ls., Middle Devonian
- 27086 ***Stringocephalus vernaculus*** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962, p. 10, pl. 7, figs. 2-7; pl. 8, figs. 1-3
2.25 mi. N. of E. end of Redfern Lake, B.C., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
- 27082 ***Stringophyllum glomerulatum*** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962, p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 15; pl. 2, fig. 6; pl. 4, fig. 8
Houston R., 65° 30' N., 131° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27083 ***Stringophyllum glomerulatum*** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, New Dev. Fossils W. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1962, p. 7, pl. 2, fig. 7; pl. 4, fig. 9
Houston R., 65° 30' N., 131° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27595 ***Strobilops labyrinthica*** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 244, pl. 16, figs. 22-24
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

- 28736 ***Strombina bassi* Maury** Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 96, pl. 15, fig. 17
Zone D or E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 26234 ***Strombina caboblanquensis* Weisbord** Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 323, pl. 29, figs. 3, 4
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26230- ***Strombina caboblanquensis* Weisbord** Paratypes
26233 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 323, pl. 28, figs. 25-30; pl. 29, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., Pliocene
- 29702 ***Strombina (Strombina ?) cantaurana* Gibson-Smith**
Unfigured paratypes
Gibson-Smith, Bol. Inf., AVGMP, v. 17, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 1974, p. 58
"Cantaure", Paraguana Pen., Ven.
Cantaure Fm., lower Miocene
- 28729 ***Strombina caribaea* Gabb** Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 98, pl. 15, fig. 6
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28730 ***Strombina cyphonotus* Pilsbry & Johnson** Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 97, pl. 15, figs. 7, 8 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality and formation unknown
- 26235 ***Strombina ? galba* Weisbord** Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 329, pl. 29, figs. 5, 6
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
See Gibson-Smith, Bol. Inf., AVGMP, v. 17, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 1974, p. 57 as *Mazatlanica aciculata* (Lamarck)
- 28735 ***Strombina nannibellae* Maury** Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 96, pl. 15, figs. 15, 16
Near Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28732 ***Strombina nuestrasenorae* Maury** Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 98, pl. 15, fig. 11 *neustrasenorae* [sic], corrected in errata
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28731 ***Strombina prisma* Pilsbry & Johnson** Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 97, pl. 15, figs. 9, 10 not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Locality and formation unknown
- 28733 ***Strombina pseudohaitensis* Maury** Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 95, pl. 15, figs. 12, 13
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28734 ***Strombina pseudohaitensis gurabensis* Maury** Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 95, pl. 15, fig. 14
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29701a ***Strombina (Strombina ?) rutschi* Gibson-Smith**
29701b Unfigured paratypes
Gibson-Smith, Bol. Inf., AVGMP, v. 17, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 1974, p. 60
Estado Falcon (type-loc. of Punta Gavilan Fm.), Ven.
Punta Gavilan Fm., Neogene

- 28797 **Strombinella acuformis** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 100, pl. 21, fig. 7
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 29295 **Strombus** cf. **S. aldrichi** Dall Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 107, pl. 4, fig. 12
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28787, **Strombus bifrons** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotypes
28788 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 119, pl. 20, figs. 2, 3
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 29294 **Strombus** cf. **S. gigas** Linnaeus Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 109, pl. 4, fig. 11
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28786 **Strombus haitensis** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 118, pl. 20, fig. 1
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28792 **Strombus maoensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 120, pl. 21, fig. 1
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28789 **Strombus proximus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 119, pl. 20, fig. 4
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 28790 **Strombus proximus** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 119, pl. 20, fig. 5
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 26159 **Strombus pugilis pugilis** Linnaeus Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 220, pl. 21, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26160 **Strombus pugilis pugilis** Linnaeus Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 220, pl. 21, figs. 3, 4
Near Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28791 **Strombus pugiloides** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 120, pl. 20, fig. 6
Rio Cana, near Cana on Guayubin to Mao Rd., Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 26158 **Strombus** ? sp. indeterminate Brown & Pilsbry Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 223, pl. 20, figs. 15, 16
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28343 **Stropheodonta mucronata** (Conrad) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 22, pl. 7, fig. 49
Old quarry on Six Mile Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 28314 **Styliolina fissurella** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 19, pl. 5, fig. 7
Esty's Glen, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Genesee Sh., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 27606 **Succinea gelida** F. C. Baker Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 243, pl. 17, figs. 15, 16
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

- 15020 **Succinea grosvenori** Lea Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 11
Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27604 **Succinea grosvenori** Lea Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 241, pl. 17, figs. 10, 11
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15021 **Succinea grosvenori gelida** F. C. Baker Hypotypes
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, figs. 12a, 12b
Mound View Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell water deposited silt, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15022 **Succinea ovalis** Say Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 13
Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 29412 **Surcula camposi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 201, pl. 11, fig. 14
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28625 **Surcula jaquensis** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 48, pl. 8, fig. 1
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28626 **Surcula labiata** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 49, pl. 8, fig. 2
Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.*
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28627 **Surcula riomaonis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 49, pl. 8, fig. 3 not deposited
by Cornell Univ., 1971
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29795, **Sycostoma (Sycostoma) jonesi** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29796 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 146
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 26339 **Syntomodrillia ? biconica** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 446, pl. 42, figs. 11, 12
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25821 **Tagelus (Tagelus) affinis** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 351, pl. 62, figs. 4, 4a
Fort Amador Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25817 **Tagelus (Tagelus) dombeii** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 351, pl. 62, figs. 1, 1a
Bayovar, Peru Recent
- 25822 **Tagelus (Tagelus) dombeii** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 351, pl. 62, fig. 5
Paíta, Peru Recent
- 25818 **Tagelus (Tagelus) peruanus** (Dunker) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 352, pl. 62, figs. 2-2b
preuanus [sic]. Old Panama, Panama Recent
- 25819 **Tagelus (Mesopleura) peruvianus** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 353, pl. 62, fig. 3
Zorritos, Peru Recent

- 25820 **Tagelus (Mesopleura) peruvianus** Pilsbry & Olsson Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 353, pl. 62, figs. 3a, 3d
Figs. 3b, 3c not deposited, 1961
Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 26819, **Tagelus plebeius** (Solander) [Lightfoot] Hypotypes
26820 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 373, pl. 54, figs. 1-4
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 25823 **Tagelus (Mesopleura) politus** (Carpenter) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 352, pl. 62, figs. 7, 7a
Puerto Pizarro, Peru Recent
- 29574 **Tagelus whitei** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 367, pl. 20, fig. 1
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 20512 **Tarphypygus clarki** (Lambert) Hypotype
Durham, Calif. Univ., Publ. Geol. Sci., v. 31, 1955, p. 138, figs. 14b, 28a
Also Treat. Invert. Pal., GSA, Univ. Kansas Press, Part U (Echino-
dermata 3), v. 2, 1966, p. U471, fig. 339E
3 km. NW. of Carlos Rojas, Matanzas Prov., Cuba (See R. Palmer,
B.A.P., v. 31, No. 128, 1948, p. 122, loc. 2138)
Upper Eocene
- 20513 **Tarphypygus clarki** (Lambert) Hypotypes
Durham, Calif. Univ., Publ. Geol. Sci., v. 31, 1955, p. 138, fig. 12e
Also Treat. Invert. Pal., GSA, Univ. Kansas Press, Part U (Echino-
dermata 3), v. 2, 1966, p. U471, figs. 343 (1b), 362 (3d)
2 mi. N. of Carretera Central on rd. to San Diego de los Baños, Pinar
del Rio Prov., Cuba (loc. 1002 of R. Palmer)
Upper Eocene sandstone
- 26354 **Tectonatica antilleana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 249, pl. 43, figs. 22, 23
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26177 **Tectonatica venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 248, pl. 23, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26035 **Tegula (Agathistoma) maculostriata** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 75, pl. 5, figs. 17-19
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26034 **Tegula phalera** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 81, pl. 5, figs. 14-16
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26032 **Tegula (Agathistoma) puntagordana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 78, pl. 5, figs. 8-10
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26033 **Tegula (Agathistoma) trilirata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 79, pl. 5, figs. 11-13
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26394 **Tegula (Agathistoma) trilirata** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 79
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26030 **Tegula (Agathistoma) viridula** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 76, pl. 5, fig. 5, operculum
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26029 **Tegula (Agathistoma) viridula** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 76, pl. 5, figs. 2-4
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26031 **Tegula (Agathistoma) viridula** (Gmelin) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 76, pl. 5, figs. 6, 7
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 26090 **Teinostoma (Pseudorotella) antilleanum** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 131, pl. 12, figs. 7-9 not PRI
26089 as in expl.
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 1105 **Teinostoma caroniense** Maury Syntype
Designated lectotype by Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247, 1969, p. 428
See Brann & Kent, p. 836
- 28862 **Teinostoma sandomingense** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 156, pl. 24, fig. 24
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25865, **Tellidora burneti** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotypes
25865a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 381, pl. 69, fig. 1?
Figs. 1a, 1b not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25865a
Fort Amador Beach, Balboa, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 26788 **Tellina (Eurytellina) alternata** ? Say Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 342, pl. 49, figs. 11, 12
Quebrada Las Bruscas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29563 **Tellina celetes** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 357, pl. 19, fig. 7
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29016 **Tellina (Scissula) cercadica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 224, pl. 38, fig. 9
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29017 **Tellina cibaoica** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 223, pl. 38, fig. 10
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26790 **Tellina (Merisca) cristallina** Spengler Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 343, pl. 50, figs. 1, 2
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26789 **Tellina (Merisca) cristallina** Spengler Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 343, pl. 49, figs. 13, 14
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29012 **Tellina (Merisca) cristallina** Spengler [cristallina] Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 223, pl. 38, fig. 4 broken before 1977
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 25862 **Tellina (Tellina) cumingii** Hanley Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 379, pl. 68, fig. 13
not PRI 26862; pl. 69, fig. 3
Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 29014 **Tellina islahispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 221, pl. 38, fig. 6
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29013 **Tellina maoica** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 223, pl. 38, fig. 5
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26784- **Tellina (Eurytellina) nitens** C. B. Adams Hypotypes
26787 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 339, pl. 49, figs. 3-10
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27419 **Tellina (Eurytellina) paraguanensis** H. K. Hodson
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 472 Unfigured hypotypes†
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26782 **Tellina (Eurytellina) punicea** Born Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 335, pl. 48, figs. 14, 15
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26783 **Tellina (Eurytellina) punicea** Born Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 335, pl. 49, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29011 **Tellina riocanensis** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 220, pl. 38, fig. 3
Zone H, ford of Sabaneta to Cercado Rd., Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.*
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29018 **Tellina (Merisca) sanctidominici** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 224, pl. 38, fig. 11
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29019 **Tellina (Scissula) scitula** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 225, pl. 38, fig. 12 broken before
1977
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.*
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26781 **Tellina (Tellina ?) sp. indeterminate** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 335, pl. 48, fig. 13
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29015 **Tellina waylandvaughani** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 222, pl. 38, figs. 7, 8
Fig. 7 slightly broken prior to 1977
Zone G, Rio Gurabo, 2 mi. above Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 25856 **Tellinidella princeps** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 399, pl. 68, fig. 3
Puerto Chame, Panama Recent
- 25884 **Tellinidella princeps** (Hanley) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 399, pl. 72, fig. 1
El Lagartillo, Bahia Honda, Panama Recent

- 25885 **Tellinidella purpurea** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 399, pl. 72, fig. 2
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 28337 **Tentaculites spiculus** Hall Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 37
Cascadilla Creek, Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 26949 **Tenticospirifer keleticus** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 26, No. 4, 1952, p. 603, pl. 73, figs. 10-13, 16-17
Mackenzie R., 8 mi. above mouth of N. Nahanni R., N. W. Terr., Can.
"Leiorhynchus Ls.", late Upper Devonian
- 25916, **Tenuicorbula tenuis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25916a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 434, pl. 77, fig. 3 not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25916a
Venado Beach, Panama Canal Zone Recent
- 25917, **Tenuicorbula tenuis** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
25917a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 434, pl. 77, fig. 3a not
deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25917a
Isla del Gallo, Colombia Recent
- 26439 **Terebra andrega** de Gregorio ?Unfigured syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 17, pl. 1, ? figs. 43,
44)
There are 3 broken specimens, but a positive identification with de
Gregorios' figures cannot be made
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 947 as *Terebra*
mirula de Gregorio ?(holotype lost)
- 28594, **Terebra berlinerae** Maury Syntypes
28595 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 34, pl. 4, figs. 7, 8
Rio Cana, near Caimito, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28581 **Terebra bipartita** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 23, pl. 3, fig. 14
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
See Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 584 as *T. sulcifera* G. B.
Sowerby, II
Terebra bipartita G. B. Sowerby, II
See *T. sulcifera* G. B. Sowerby, II, PRI 1003, 20865, 20866
- 28587 **Terebra cambiarsoi** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 27, pl. 3, fig. 20
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26328 **Terebra (Hastula) cinerea** (Born) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 432, pl. 41, figs. 5, 6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26329 **Terebra (Hastula) cinerea** (Born) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 432, pl. 41, figs. 7, 8
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28584 **Terebra cirrus** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 25, pl. 3, fig. 17
Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 29383 **Terebra clethra** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 199, pl. 10, fig. 3
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29384, **Terebra denotans** Maury Plastotypes
29396 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 193, pl. 10, figs. 4, 17
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29385 **Terebra derbyi** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 397, pl. 10, fig. 5
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29392 **Terebra estaciana** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 399, pl. 10, fig. 12
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 28592 **Terebra gatunensis** Toulou Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 31, pl. 4, fig. 5
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 26324 **Terebra (Strioterebrum) gatunensis kugleri** Rutsch Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 428, pl. 40, figs. 12, 13
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26377 **Terebra (Strioterebrum) gatunensis kugleri** Rutsch Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 428, pl. 45, figs. 24, 25
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28586 **Terebra gausapata laevifasciola** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 27, pl. 3, fig. 19
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28590 **Terebra haitensis** Dall Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 30, pl. 4, fig. 3
Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
See Olsson, "Some Tertiary Moll. . .", PRI, 1967, p. 15 as *Terebra (Oreoterebra) mauryae* Olsson, n. sp.
- 26330 **Terebra (Hastula) hastata mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 434, pl. 41, figs. 9, 10
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26331 **Terebra (Hastula) hastata mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 434, pl. 41, figs. 11, 12
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27491 **Terebra (Strioterebrum) hoffmeyer** Abbott Paratypes
Abbott, Nautilus, v. 65, No. 3, p. 78 2 specimens, Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Jr. donor
Pasay Beach, Manila Bay, Luzon Id., Philippines
Recent
- 27641 **Terebra (Strioterebrum) hoffmeyer** Abbott Paratypes
Abbott, Nautilus, v. 65, No. 3, 1952, p. 78 3 specimens, Ruth A. Craine donor
Pasay Beach, Manila Bay, Luzon Id., Philippines
Recent
- 27448 **Terebra (Paraterebra) inaequalis** G. B. Sowerby, II Unfigured hypotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 581
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene

- 28589 ***Terebra inaequalis*** G. B. Sowerby, II Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 29, pl. 4, fig. 2
 Zone D or E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- Terebra isaacpetiti* Maury
 See *T. petiti* Maury
- Terebra mauryae* Olsson
 See *T. haitensis* Dall
- Terebra mirula* de Gregorio
 See *T. andrega* de Gregorio
- 28585 ***Terebra oligomitra*** Dall Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 26, pl. 3, fig. 18
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29390 ***Terebra paraensis*** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 197, pl. 10, fig. 10
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29393 ***Terebra* cf. *T. paraensis*** Maury Cast of figured specimen
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 197, pl. 10, fig. 13
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29389, ***Terebra peramabilis*** Maury Plastotypes
 29391, Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 195, pl. 10, figs. 9,
 29397 11, 18
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28591 ***Terebra petiti*** Maury, 1917 = ***T. isaacpetiti*** Maury, 1925
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 31, pl. 4, fig. 4 Holotype
 Zone A, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 184 (*T. petiti* preoccupied)
 See Olsson, "Some Tertiary Moll. . .", PRI, 1967, p. 16, pl. 3, figs. 4, 4a
- 28588 ***Terebra protexta*** (Conrad) Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 28, pl. 4, fig. 1
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 26326 ***Terebra (Strioterebrum) quadrispiralis*** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 431, pl. 41, figs. 1, 2
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26327 ***Terebra (Strioterebrum) quadrispiralis*** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 431, pl. 41, figs. 3, 4
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27451 ***Terebra (Strioterebrum)* sp. A** Unfigured specimens
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 590
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- Terebra* sp. indet.** Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 66, pl. 10, fig. 2 not deposited
 by Cornell Univ., 1971. Presumed lost
 Road south of Pitch Lake, Brighton, Trinidad
 Yellow-brown marl, upper Miocene See Jung, B.A.P., v. 55, No. 247,
 1969, as upper Morne l'Enfer Fm., lower Pliocene

- 28582, ***Terebra spirifera* Dall** Hypotypes
 28583 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 24, pl. 3, figs. 15, 16
 Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep., Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 1003 ***Terebra (Paraterebra) sulcifera* G. B. Sowerby, II**
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 584 for *T. bipartita* G. B. Sowerby, II, in Brann & Kent, p. 848
- 20865, ***Terebra (Paraterebra) sulcifera* G. B. Sowerby, II**
 20866 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 584 for *T. bipartita* G. B. Sowerby, II, in Brann & Kent, p. 848
- 27449 ***Terebra (Paraterebra) sulcifera* G. B. Sowerby, II**
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 584 Unfigured hypotypes
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28580 ***Terebra sulcifera* G. B. Sowerby, II** Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 22, pl. 3, fig. 12
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
 See Olsson "Some Tertiary Moll. . .", PRI, 1967, p. 13, pl. 4, fig. 6
 (incorrectly labeled as *T. inaequalis* G. B. Sowerby, I in plate)
- Terebra sulcifera* G. B. Sowerby, II
 See *T. bipartita* G. B. Sowerby, II, PRI 28581
- 26325 ***Terebra (Strioterebrum) trispiralis* Weisbord** Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 430, pl. 40, figs. 14, 15
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27450 ***Terebra (Strioterebrum) ulloa* Olsson** Unfigured hypotypes
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 586
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28282 ***Terebra unilineata* Tuomey & Holmes** Hypotype
 Emmons, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 249, 1969, Reprint (in part) N. Carolina
 Geol. Surv. Rept., 1858, p. 258 (167), fig. 129?
 Miocene marl beds of eastern N. Carolina
- 28593 ***Terebra wolfgangi* Toulà** Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 33, pl. 4, fig. 6
 Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 196, ***Terebralia dentilabris* (Gabb)**
 197 Hoerle, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 10, No. 1, 1972, p. 20, for *Pyrazisinus harrisi* Maury in Brann & Kent, p. 761
- 28560, ***Terebratula stantoni* Maury** Holotype
 28564 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 104, pl. 13, figs. 17, 18
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
 G. A. Cooper of the Nat. Mus. Nat. Hist. (USNM) examined the figured specimen (PRI 28560) and three unfigured specimens (PRI 28564), and thinks, in a forthcoming paper on Cuban brachiopods, they are *Gryphus* ?
- 29040 ***Teredo incrassata* (Gabb)** Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 235, pl. 39, fig. 24
 Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 26449 ***Teredo simplexopsis* de Gregorio** Holotype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8, 1890, p. 236, pl. 38, figs. 26a-b
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene

- 27154 **Textularia articulata** d'Orbigny Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 1
Well 3-N, 95', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 7000 **Textularia candeiana** d'Orbigny Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 223 *canadeiana* [sic]
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27214 **Textularia candeiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 3
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27253 **Textularia candeiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 2
0.7 mi. NE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
? Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 29900 **Textularia candeiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 133, pl. 8, fig. 1
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7001 **Textularia eustisensis** McLean Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 223
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7002 **Textularia gramen** d'Orbigny Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 223
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29901 **Textularia gramen** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 133, pl. 8, fig. 2
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 7003 **Textularia mayori** Cushman Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 223
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 29902 **Textularia mayori** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 133, pl. 8, fig. 3
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 27316 **Textularia obliqua** Clapp Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 6
Offshore well A-11, 165', near Newport News, Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 7005 **Textularia pseudobliqua** McLean Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 224
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27178 **Textularia pseudobliqua** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 5
Well 3-S, 135', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
Bottom of St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27192 **Textularia pseudobliqua** McLean, 1956 Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 4
Offshore well A-11, 185', near Newport News, Va.
Top of Choptank Fm., Miocene

- 7007 **Textularia** spp. Unfigured specimens
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 224
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27172 **Textularia** sp. A Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 7
Well 3-S, 95', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
Top of St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27181 **Textularia** sp. A Figured specimen
McLean, Va., Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 7, pl. 1, fig. 8
Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27255 **Textularia** sp. B Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 1
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27210 **Textularia** sp. C Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 8, pl. 2, fig. 2
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 7004 **Textularia yorktownensis** McLean Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 224
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 7006 **Textularia yorktownensis** McLean Hypotype
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 224, pl. 27, figs. 1a, 1b
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 26209 **Thais (Stramonita) chocolata** (Duclos) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 303, pl. 27, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26208 **Thais (Stramonita) haemastoma** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 300, pl. 27, figs. 3, 4
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26207 **Thais (Stramonita) rustica** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 299, pl. 27, figs. 1, 2
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25945, **Thracia colpoica** Dall Hypotypes
25945a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 458, pl. 83, fig. 7a
Fig. 7 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25945a
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 26403 **Thuramminoides sphaeroidalis** Plummer Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 243
4.5 mi. SSE. of Stanford, Lincoln Co., Ky.
New Providence Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 7099, **Thyasira adoccasa** Van Winkle Syntypes
7100 Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 25, pl. 3, figs. 15, 16
1 mi. W. of Godineau R., shore of Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Limestone lens in Lengua Fm., middle Tertiary
See *Unio* sp. indet. (PRI 28454)
- 29794 **Tibia (?Amplogladius) oppenheimi** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 132
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene

Tingella timetea (Crickmay)
See *Warrenella timetea* Crickmay

- 25716 **Tivela (Pachydesma) argentina** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 270, pl. 44, fig. 1 *argenta*
[sic]
Buenaventura, Colombia Recent

Tivela austeniana (Maury)
See *Mactra austeniana* Maury

- 25718 **Tivela (Tivela) byronensis** (Gray) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 267, pl. 44, fig. 3
San Pedro, near Manglaralto, Ecuador Recent
- 25722 **Tivela (Tivela) delessertii** (Deshayes in G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 268, pl. 44, figs. 9, 9a
Acapulco, Mexico Recent
- 25719 **Tivela (Planitivela) hians** (Philippi) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 270, pl. 44, figs. 4-4b
Negritos, Peru Recent
- 26712, **Tivela (Tivela) mactroides** (Born) Hypotypes
26713 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 276, pl. 39, figs. 7-11
Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
Recent
- 26714 **Tivela (Tivela) mactroides** (Born) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 276, pl. 39, figs. 12, 13
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene

Tivela nasuta austeniana (Maury)
See *Mactra austeniana* Maury

- 25720 **Tivela (Planitivela) planulata** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 269, pl. 44, fig. 5
San Pedro, near Manglaralto, Ecuador Recent
- 25721 **Tivela (Planitivela) planulata** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 269, pl. 44, fig. 5a
Boca Pan, Peru Recent
- 25717 **Tivela (Planitivela) undulata** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 270, pl. 44, figs. 2, 2a
Charapota, Ecuador Recent
- 26715 **Tivela (Planitivela) venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 279, pl. 40, figs. 1, 2
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26677 **Tivela (Planitivela) venezuelana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 279, pl. 33, fig. 7
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26716 **Tivela (Planitivela) venezuelana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 279, pl. 40, figs. 3, 4
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26417 **Tolypammina jacobschapelensis** Conkin Unfigured paratype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 303
1 mi. NW. of Jacobs Chapel Church, Floyd Co., Ind.
Rockford Ls., Lower Mississippian

- 26418 **Tolypammina tortuosa** Dunn Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 307
1 mi. NW. of Jacobs Chapel Church, Floyd Co., Ind.
Rockford Ls., Lower Mississippian
- 26185 **Tonna galea** ? (Linnaeus) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 274, pl. 24, figs. 3, 4
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26186 **Tonna (Cadus) maculosa** (Dillwyn) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 275, pl. 24, figs. 5, 6
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26187 **Tonna (Cadus) maculosa catiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 277, pl. 24, figs. 7, 8
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28335 **Tornoceras peracutum** (Hall) Figured specimen
Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 21, pl. 6, fig. 35
Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
Ithaca Fm., Genessee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 29782 **Torquesia adabionensis** (Oppenheim) Unfigured hypotype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 91
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29784, **Torquesia oppenheimi** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
29785 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 92
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 25672 **Trachycardium (Phlogocardia) belcheri** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 246, pl. 37, fig. 2
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25671 **Trachycardium (Trachycardium) consors** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 245, pl. 37, fig. 1
Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 26691 **Trachycardium (Trachycardium) cf. T. isocardia** (Linnaeus) Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 253, pl. 35, fig. 9; pl. 36, fig. 1
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 29826 **Trachycardium mamillatum** Furon Unfigured hypotype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 272
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 26687, **Trachycardium (Dallocardia) muricatum** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
26688 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 250, pl. 35, figs. 1-4
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26689 **Trachycardium (Dallocardia) muricatum** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 250, pl. 35, figs. 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26690 **Trachycardium (Dallocardia) muricatum** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 250, pl. 35, figs. 7, 8
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 25673 **Trachycardium (Dallocardia) senticosum** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 246, pl. 37, fig. 3
Manta, Ecuador Recent
- 26724 **Transennella caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 283, pl. 41, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26725, 26726 **Transennella caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 283, pl. 41, figs. 3-6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26727 **Transennella caboblanquensis** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 283, pl. 41, figs. 7, 8
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25728 **Transennella modesta** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotypes
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 280, pl. 46, figs. 4-4b
Búcaro, Panama Recent
- 25727 **Transennella pannosa** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 281, pl. 46, fig. 3
Bahia Lagunillas, Paracas Pen., Peru Recent
- 26728 **Transennella venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 285, pl. 41, figs. 9, 10 *Transennella* [sic]
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 8238 **Transovula (Oxycyprea) producta** Dockery Holotype
Dockery, Miss. State Geol. Surv., Bull. 120, 1977, p. 61, pl. 7, fig. 10
Ravine at Riverside Park, near Pearl R., Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 27520 **Trematooecia cheethami** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 106, pl. 9, figs. 1, 2
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27504 **Trematooecia cheethami** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 106, pl. 2, figs. 12, 13; pl. 9, fig. 3
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27504a **Trematooecia cheethami** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 106
About 300 m. WNW. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26422 **Trepeilopsis glomspiroides** Gutschick & Treckman Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 314
Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio
Cuyahoga Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 26423 **Trepeilopsis spiralis** Gutschick & Treckman Unfigured hypotype
Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 317
1 mi. NW. of Jacobs Chapel Church, Floyd Co., Ind.
Rockford Ls., Lower Mississippian
- 26048 **Tricolia affinis cruenta** Robertson Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 101, pl. 7, figs. 8, 9
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent

- 26386 **Tricolia depressa** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 106, pl. 47, figs. 19-21
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26052 **Tricolia fasciata** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 105, pl. 7, figs. 16, 17
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26053 **Tricolia maiquetiana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 107, pl. 7, figs. 18-20
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26051 **Tricolia mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 104, pl. 7, figs. 14, 15
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26050 **Tricolia rubrica** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 102, pl. 7, figs. 12, 13
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26049 **Tricolia tessellata** (Potiez & Michaud) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 108, pl. 7, figs. 10, 11
Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 29972 **Trifarina bradyi** Cushman Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 144, pl. 12, fig. 65
Well, 55-60', N. end of Hilton Head Is., Beaufort Co., S.C.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 28801 **Triforis calypsonis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 122, pl. 21, fig. 13
Locality and formation uncertain (given in errata)
Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 25675 **Trigoniocardia (Trigoniocardia) biangulata** (Broderip & Sowerby) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 251, pl. 37, figs. 6, 6a
Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 26692 **Trigoniocardia (Trigoniocardia) caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 256, pl. 35, figs. 10, 11
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26693, **Trigoniocardia (Trigoniocardia) caboblanquensis** Weisbord
26696 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 256, Paratypes
26697 pl. 35, fig. 12; pl. 36, figs. 2-6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25681, **Trigoniocardia (Trigoniocardia) granifera** (Broderip & Sowerby)
25681a Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 251, Hypotype
pl. 38, fig. 3. Unfigured hypotype = PRI 25681a
Esmeraldas, Ecuador Recent
- 25678 **Trigoniocardia (Americardia) guanacastense** Hertlein & Strong Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 252,
pl. 37, fig. 9. Fig. 9a not deposited, 1961
San Pedro, Santa Elena, Ecuador Recent
- 27423 **Trigoniocardia hannai** Olsson Unfigured hypotypes
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 454
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene

Trigoniocardia maturensis DallSee *Cardium carolinae* Maury

- 26698 **Trigoniocardia (Americardia) media** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 262, pl. 36, figs. 7, 8
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26699 **Trigoniocardia (Americardia) media** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 262, pl. 36, figs. 9-12
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 25682, 25682a **Trigoniocardia (Apiocardia) obovale** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 253, pl. 38, fig. 4 not deposited, 1961. Unfigured hypotypes = PRI 25682a
Zorritos, Peru Recent
- 6068 **Trigonostoma (Emmonsella) betsiae** Olsson & Petit Unfigured paratype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 544
Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene
- 6069 **Trigonostoma (Emmonsella) elizabethae** Olsson & Petit Unfigured paratype
Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 543
Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene
- 27540 **Trigonostoma (Extractrix) hoerlei** Olsson Unfigured paratype
Olsson, "Some Tert. Moll. . .", PRI, 1967, p. 24
Kissimmee, Osceola Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 27436 **Trigonostoma woodringi** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 557, pl. 76, figs. 1, 2
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 15027 **Triodopsis multilineata** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 22, figs. 5a, 5b
Blevin's Gap Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27594 **Triodopsis multilineata** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 220, pl. 16, figs. 19-21
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 26133 **Triphora (Cosmotriphora) caribbeana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 196, pl. 16, figs. 20, 21
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26132 **Triphora (Cosmotriphora) decorata** (C. B. Adams) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 194, pl. 16, figs. 18, 19
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27660-27663 **Tripneustes cf. T. ventricosus** (Lamarck) Figured specimens
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 294, pl. 15, figs. 6-13
Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

Tripterotyphis norfolkensis (Fleming)See *Pterynotus norfolkensis* Fleming

- 28740, ***Tritia golfoyaquensis*** Maury Syntypes
 28741 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 92, pl. 15, figs. 24, 25
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26433 ***Triton ? (Murotriton) grassator*** de Gregorio Syntype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 97, pl. 7, figs. 41, 42
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 785 as *Murotriton grassator* de Gregorio
- 29797, ***Tritonidea africana*** Adegoke Unfigured paratypes
 29798 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 151
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29338 ***Tritonidea amazonica*** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 129, pl. 7, fig. 11
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29315 ***Tritonidea arcana*** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 129, pl. 6, fig. 6
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28783 ***Trivia globosa*** Gray Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 117, pl. 19, fig. 13
 Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28784 ***Trivia islahispaniolae*** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 117, pl. 19, fig. 14?
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26161, ***Trivia pediculus*** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 26162 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 226, pl. 21, figs. 5-8
 Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Recent
- 26163 ***Trivia pediculus*** (Linnaeus) Hypotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 226, pl. 21, figs. 9, 10
 Playa Grande village, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Abisinia Fm., Pleistocene
- 28785 ***Trivia suffusa sanctidominici*** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 117, pl. 19, fig. 15
 Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26425 ***Trochammina ohioensis*** Conkin Unfigured paratype
 Conkin, B.A.P., v. 43, No. 196, 1961, p. 335
 Armstrong, Wayne Co., Ohio
 Cuyahoga Fm., Lower Mississippian
- 27304 ***Trochammina* sp.** Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 10, pl. 3, fig. 3
 Well 3-N, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 28510, ***Trophon progne?*** White Figured specimens
 28511 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 81, pl. 11, figs. 7, 8
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene

Trophon tenuisculptus Carpenter

See *Boreotrophon tenuisculptus* (Carpenter)

- 29352 **Trophon (Boreotrophon) tropica** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 145, pl. 8, fig. 15
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27524 **Trypostega venusta** (Norman) Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 53, No. 237, 1967, p. 49, pl. 11, fig. 1
not PRI 26524 as in expl.
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 25555 **Tucetona strigilata** (G. B. Sowerby, I) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 107, pl. 11, fig. 3 *Tucetoma* [sic]
Viveros Is., Pearl Islands, Panama Recent
- 25785 **Tumbeziconcha thracoides** (Adams & Reeve) Hypotype
Olsson, Moll. Trop. E. Pacific, PRI, 1961, p. 333, pl. 56, fig. 3
Tumbez, Peru Recent
- 26917, **Turbinella angulata** (Solander) [Lightfoot] Hypotypes
26917a Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 62, pl. 3, figs. 2a, 2b
Harney Pond Canal spoil banks, Glades Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Fm., Pliocene
- 26914 **Turbinella chipolana** Dall Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 58, pl. 2, fig. 1c
Ten Mile Creek, about 1 mi. W. of Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 26918 **Turbinella dalli** E. H. Vokes Holotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 59, pl. 2, figs. 2a, 2b
Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 26919 **Turbinella dalli** E. H. Vokes Paratype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 59, pl. 2, fig. 2c
Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 26909 **Turbinella dodonaia** (Gardner) Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 50, pl. 1, fig. 2a
About .5 mi. below Four Mile Creek, Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 26910 **Turbinella dodonaia** (Gardner) Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 50, pl. 1, fig. 2b
Above Farley Creek, Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 26911 **Turbinella dodonaia** (Gardner) Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 50, pl. 1, fig. 2c
Chipola R., Calhoun Co., Fla.
Chipola Fm., lower Miocene
- 27482 **Turbinella falconensis** (H. K. Hodson) Unfigured hypotypes†
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 544
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- Turbinella praelaevigata* E. H. Vokes
See *Xancus praeovoideus* Maury
- 26912 **Turbinella regina** Heilprin Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 55, pl. 3, fig. 3a
Spoil banks, Miami Canal, Palm Beach Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Fm. (not Unnamed u. Miocene Fm., as in expl.),
Pliocene

- 26913 **Turbinella regina** Heilprin Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 55, pl. 3, fig. 3b
Harney Pond Canal spoil banks, Glades Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Fm., Pliocene
- 1116 **Turbinella riosecana** (H. K. Hodson)
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 53, for *Xancus praeovoides* Maury (*praeovoides* [sic]) in Brann & Kent, p. 981
- 26915 **Turbinella scolymoides** Dall Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 61, pl. 3, fig. 1a
About 2 mi. W. of La Belle, Caloosahatchee R., Hendry Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Fm., Pliocene
- 26916 **Turbinella scolymoides** Dall Hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 61, pl. 3, fig. 1b
North New River Canal, 1 mi. S. of South Bay, Palm Beach Co., Fla.
Unnamed post-Calooahatchee Fm., Pleistocene
- 24102 **Turbinella valida** G. B. Sowerby, II
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 47 for *Xancus avia-guensis* H. K. Hodson in Brann & Kent, p. 980
- 26038 **Turbo caboblanquensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 84, pl. 6, figs. 4, 5
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28853 **Turbo crenulatoides** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 153, pl. 24, fig. 14
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 26040 **Turbo (Marmorostoma) crenulatus venezuelensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 87, pl. 6, figs. 8, 9
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28854 **Turbo dominicensis laloi** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 154, pl. 24, fig. 15
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26039 **Turbo (Taeniaturbo ?) marensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 86, pl. 6, figs. 6, 7
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26041 **Turbo** sp. "a" Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 90, pl. 6, figs. 10, 11 operculum
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26042 **Turbo** sp. "b" Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 92, pl. 6, figs. 12, 13 operculum
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26043 **Turbo** sp. "c" Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 93, pl. 6, figs. 14, 15 operculum
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28875 **Turbonilla (Chemnitzia) cercadensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 148, pl. 25, fig. 13
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28876 **Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) dominicensis** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 148, pl. 25, fig. 14
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene

- 28877 **Turbonilla (Pyrgiscus) karlschmidti** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 149, pl. 25, fig. 15
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26363 **Turbonilla marella** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 471, pl. 44, figs. 17, 18
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28882 **Turbonilla (Mormula) nanniebellae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 150, pl. 25, fig. 20
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28873 **Turbonilla (Chemnitzia) ogilvieae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 147, pl. 25, fig. 11
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28878 **Turbonilla (Pyrgiscus) olssoni** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 149, pl. 25, fig. 16
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26366 **Turbonilla (Nisiturris) pupapicula** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 473, pl. 45, figs. 2, 3; pl. 46, figs. 1, 2
Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26364 **Turbonilla (Chemnitzia) pustulella** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 472, pl. 44, figs. 19, 20
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 26400 **Turbonilla (Chemnitzia) pustulella** Weisbord Unfigured paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 472
La Salina de Guaiguaza, W. of Puerto Cabello, St. of Carabobo, Ven.
Guaiguaza Clay, upper Pliocene
- 28880 **Turbonilla (Pyrgiscus) riomaoensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 150, pl. 25, fig. 18
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26365 **Turbonilla (Chemnitzia ?) sp.** Figured specimen
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 473, pl. 45, fig. 1
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28881 **Turbonilla (Visma) turritelloides** Gabb Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 150, pl. 25, fig. 19
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28879 **Turbonilla (Pyrgiscus) turritissima** Guppy Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 149, pl. 25, fig. 17
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28874 **Turbonilla (Chemnitzia) yaquensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 147, pl. 25, fig. 12
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28700, 28701 **Turricula (Costellaria) bullennewtoni** Maury Syntypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 77, pl. 12, figs. 6, 6a
Zone D or E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene

- 28632 **Turris albida antillarum** (Crosse) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 50, pl. 8, fig. 8
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28629 **Turris albida barretti** (Guppy) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 50, pl. 8, fig. 5
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28628 **Turris albida haitensis** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 50, pl. 8, fig. 4
Locality and formation uncertain; Dominican Rep., Miocene
- 29407 **Turris albida paraensis** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 199, pl. 11, fig. 9
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28631 **Turris albida tellea** (Dall) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 50, pl. 8, fig. 7
Zone A, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28630 **Turris albida virgo** (Lamarck) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 50, pl. 8, fig. 6
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 29269 **Turritella agronomica** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 393, pl. 3, fig. 6
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 7070, **Turritella cf. T. alticostata** Conrad Unfigured specimens
7080 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- Turritella altilira tornata* Guppy
See *T. tornata* Guppy
- 26438 **Turritella apita** de Gregorio Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 123, pl. 11, fig. 8
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
- 29277, **Turritella callizona** Maury Plastotype
29277A Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 85, pl. 3, fig. 15
Unfigured plastotype = PRI 29277A
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- Turritella carinata* I. Lea
See *T. mut. tiga* de Gregorio
- Turritella carlottae* F. Hodson
See *T. tornata* Guppy
- 27425 **Turritella cocoditana** F. Hodson Unfigured hypotypes†
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 481
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- Turritella ghigna* de Gregorio
See *T. litripa* de Gregorio

- 28538 ***Turritella humerosa elicatatoides*** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 93, pl. 12, fig. 22
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 26441 ***Turritella litripa*** de Gregorio Holotype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 125, pl. 11, fig. 20
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 988 as *Turritella ghigna* de Gregorio
- 27426 ***Turritella machapoorensis paraguanensis*** F. Hodson
 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 482 Unfigured hypotype†
 "Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
 Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 26079 ***Turritella maiquetiana*** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 146, pl. 11, fig. 3
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26080 ***Turritella maiquetiana*** Weisbord Paratype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 146, pl. 11, figs. 4-6
 100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26081- ***Turritella maiquetiana*** Weisbord Paratypes
 26086 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 146, pl. 11, figs. 7-16
 Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26078 ***Turritella maiquetiana*** Weisbord Holotype
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 146, pl. 11, figs. 1, 2
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 21492, ***Turritella matarucana*** F. Hodson
 21493, Woodring, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 306-A, 1957, p. 107 for *T. plebeia*
 21496, *alowensi* F. Hodson in Brann & Kent, pp. 932, 933
 21497,
 21577
 21523 ***Turritella matarucana*** F. Hodson
 Woodring, U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper 306-A, 1957, p. 107 for *T. plebeia*
alowensi F. Hodson in Brann & Kent, p. 933
- Turritella mauryae* F. Hodson
 See *T. planigyrate* Guppy
- 26442 ***Turritella mela*** de Gregorio Holotype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 127, pl. 11, fig. 40
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Upper Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 998 as *Turritella nasuta* Gabb variation
- 29268, ***Turritella meunieri*** Maury Plastotypes
 29274 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 87, pl. 3, figs. 5, 12
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28539 ***Turritella mortoni*** Conrad Hypotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 95, pl. 12, fig. 23
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene

- 28540 **Turritella mortoni** Conrad var.? Hypotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 96, pl. 12, fig. 24
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
Turritella nasuta Gabb var.
 See *T. mela* de Gregorio
- 28541 **Turritella nerinexa** Harris Hypotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 94, pl. 12, fig. 25
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29279 **Turritella paraensis** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 89, pl. 3, fig. 18
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29265 **Turritella pirabica**? Maury Cast of figured specimen
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 87, pl. 3, fig. 2
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29273 **Turritella pirabica** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 87, pl. 3, fig. 11
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28820 **Turritella planigyrata** Guppy Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 129, pl. 22, fig. 14
 Bluff 2, 4 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 See Hodson, B.A.P., v. 11, No. 45, 1926, p. 30, pl. 23, fig. 11 as *Turritella mauryae* F. Hodson (holotype)
Turritella plebeia alowensi F. Hodson
 See *T. matarucana* F. Hodson
- Turritella robusta fredeai* F. Hodson
 See *T. trinitaria* Maury
- 28542 **Turritella soldadensis** Maury Holotype
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 96, pl. 12, fig. 26
 Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 26087 **Turritella** sp. Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 150, pl. 12, fig. 1
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28822 **Turritella submortoni** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 130, pl. 22, fig. 16
 Zone E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.*
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
Turritella supraconcava fredeai F. Hodson
 See *T. trinitaria* Maury
- 26440 **Turritella** mut. **tiga** de Gregorio Holotype
 De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 126, pl. 11, fig. 22
 Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
 Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
 See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 983 as *Turritella carinata* I. Lea

- 28821 **Turritella tornata** Guppy Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 130, pl. 22, fig. 15
 Zene D or E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
 See Maury, B.A.P., v. 10, No. 42, 1925, p. 230 as *T. altilira tornata* Guppy
 See Hodson, B.A.P., v. 11, No. 45, 1926, p. 43, pl. 27, fig. 11 as *Turritella carlottae* F. Hodson (holotype)
 See also Brann & Kent, p. 905, PRI 21559
- 21405 **Turritella trinitaria** Maury
 Vokes, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 988, 1938, p. 26 for *T. robusta fredeai* F. Hodson (holotype) in Brann & Kent, p. 936; and for *T. robusta fredeai* F. Hodson (paratypes) PRI Nos. 21390, 21392, 21395, 21398, 21400, 21404, 21418, and 21586 in Brann & Kent, p. 935, 936
- 22978, **Turritella trinitaria** Maury
 22979 Vokes, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 988, 1938, p. 26 for *T. supraconcaea fredeai* F. Hodson in Brann & Kent, p. 938
- 26076, **Turritella variegata** (Linnaeus) Hypotypes
 26077 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 144, pl. 10, figs. 17-20
 Beach, SE. of Higuerote, St. of Miranda, Ven.
 Recent
- 6070 **Typhis (Typhinellus) carolinensis** Olsson & Petit Unfigured paratypes
 Olsson & Petit, B.A.P., v. 47, No. 217, 1964, p. 551
 Crescent Beach Airport, Horry Co., S.C.
 Waccamaw Fm., Pliocene
- 28756 **Typhis cercadicus** Maury Holotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 101, pl. 16, fig. 12
 Bluff 1, 1 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
 Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- Typhis costaricensis* Olsson, 1942
 See *Typhis olssoni* Keen
- Typhis linguiferus* Dall
 See *T. sawkinsi* Mansfield
- 4064 **Typhis olssoni** Keen Holotype
 Keen, Jr. Pal., v. 18, No. 1, 1944, p. 64 new name for *T. costaricensis* Olsson, 1942 in Brann & Kent, p. 942
- 1055, **Typhis (Laevityphis) sawkinsi** Mansfield
 1056 Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 525 for *T. linguiferus* Dall in Brann & Kent, pp. 942, 943. See also Keen, Jr. Pal., v. 18, No. 1, 1944, p. 67
- 29426 **Umbrella derbyi** Maury Plastotype
 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 219, pl. 12, fig. 10
 Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
 Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28452 **Unio** sp. indet. Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 50, pl. 8, fig. 18
 Shore, 1 mi. W. of Godineau R., Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Limestone lens in Lengua Fm., middle Miocene
 See Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 24 *Pleurophopsis* [sic] as *Pleurophopsis uniooides* Van Winkle, middle Tertiary

- 28454 **Unio?** sp. indet. Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 50, pl. 9, fig. 1
 Shore, 1 mi. W. of Godineau R., Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Limestone lens in Lengua Fm., middle Miocene
 See Van Winkle, B.A.P., v. 8, No. 33, 1919, p. 25 as *Thyasira adoccasa*
 Van Winkle, middle Tertiary
- 27027 **Utaratuia acupicta** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 5, pl. 2, figs. 1-4
 Rainbow Arch, Carcajou R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27026 **Utaratuia laevigata** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 6-9; pl. 8, fig. 1
 Rainbow Arch, Carcajou R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian
- 27319 **Uvigerina auberiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 42, pl. 11, fig. 7
 0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Pleistocene
- 29965 **Uvigerina auberiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 12, fig. 58
 Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29967 **Uvigerina auberiana** d'Orbigny Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 12, fig. 60
 Coastal well, 59-79', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 7026 **Uvigerina calvertensis** Cushman Unfigured hypotype
 Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 229
 Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
 Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27204 **Uvigerina calvertensis** Cushman Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 42, p. 11, fig. 8
 Locality uncertain
- 27250 **Uvigerina calvertensis** Cushman Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 42, pl. 11, fig. 9; pl. 12, fig. 1
 Intersection of SR 628 and SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Miocene or Pleistocene
- 29966 **Uvigerina canariensis** d'Orbigny Hypotype
 Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 12, fig. 59
 Coastal well, 60-65', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
 Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 27291 **Uvigerina carmeloensis** Cushman & Kleinpell Hypotype
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 42, pl. 12, fig. 2
 Well A-2, 90', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27239 **Uvigerina** sp. A Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 43, pl. 12, fig. 5
 Intersection of SR 628 and SR 678, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
 Miocene, or Pleistocene
- 27221 **Uvigerina** sp. A Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 43, pl. 12, fig. 6
 Pasture, 1 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
 Miocene, or Pleistocene

- 29968 **Uvigerina subperegrina** Cushman & Kleinpell Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 12, fig. 61
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 29969 **Uvigerina subperegrina** Cushman & Kleinpell Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 143, pl. 12, fig. 62
Coastal well, 59-79', E. of Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 7027 **Uvigerina** cf. **U. tenuistriata** Cushman (not Reuss)
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 230 Unfigured specimens
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 27235 **Uvigerina** cf. **U. tenuistriata** Cushman (not Reuss)
Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 43, pl. 12, fig. 3
2.2 mi. N. of Beachland, SR 626, Surry Co., Va.
Pleistocene
- 27261 **Uvigerina** cf. **U. tenuistriata** Cushman (not Reuss)
Figured specimen
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 43, pl. 12, fig. 4
0.7 mi. NNE. of Benns Church, Isle of Wight Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., Miocene
- 15019 **Vallonia albula** Sterki Hypotype
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 10
Mound View Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell water deposited silt, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27582 **Vallonia albula** Sterki Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 257, pl. 15, figs. 9, 10
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27269 **Valvulineria floridana** Cushman Hypotype
McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 47, pl. 14, fig. 2
Well A-1, 84', near Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, Va.
Pleistocene-Miocene (St. Marys Fm.) boundary
- 29980 **Valvulineria** sp. Figured specimen
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 145, pl. 13, fig. 73
Well, 55-60', N. end of Hilton Head Is., Beaufort Co., S.C.
Duplin Marl, lower Pliocene
- 26983 **Vandergrachtella arcuum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 8, pl. 5, figs. 7-9; pl. 6, figs. 1, 2, 4, 5
48 mi. above mouth of Root R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26984 **Vandergrachtella arcuum** Crickmay Paratype
Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 8, pl. 5, figs. 10, 11; pl. 6, fig. 3
48 mi. above mouth of Root R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26985 **Vandergrachtella keenei** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 8, pl. 3, figs. 11-15; pl. 5, fig. 1
8 mi. above mouth of Birch R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., middle Upper Devonian
- 26986- **Vandergrachtella keenei** Crickmay Paratypes
26988 Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 8, pl. 5, figs. 2-5 and two unfigured specimens
8 mi. above mouth of Birch R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., middle Upper Devonian

- 26992 **Vandergrachtella kobayashii** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 10, pl. 5, fig. 6; pl. 6, figs. 6-9
Lower rapids, 44 mi. above mouth of Liard R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., middle Upper Devonian
- 26993 **Vandergrachtella kobayashii** Crickmay Paratypes
Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 10, pl. 4, figs. 9-13
Lower rapids, 44 mi. above mouth of Liard R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., middle Upper Devonian
- 26989 **Vandergrachtella radina** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 9, pl. 4, figs. 1-4
Well, 5391', S. 6, T. 48, R. 24, W4, central Alberta, Can.
Upper Ireton Mbr. (Fm.), middle Upper Devonian
- 26990- **Vandergrachtella radina** Crickmay Paratypes
26991 Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 9, pl. 4, figs. 5-8
Well, 5391', S. 6, T. 48, R. 24, W4, central Alberta, Can.
Upper Ireton Mbr. (Fm.), middle Upper Devonian
- 26994 **Vandergrachtella scopulorum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 10, pl. 4, figs. 19-24
Third (uppermost) Falls of Trout R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., middle Upper Devonian
- 26995- **Vandergrachtella scopulorum** Crickmay Paratypes
26996 Crickmay, New Spirif. Dev. W. Can., Pub. by author, Imp. Oil Ltd.,
Calgary, 1953, p. 10, pl. 4, figs. 14-18, 25, 26
Third (uppermost) Falls of Trout R., N. W. Terr., Can.
Grumbler Fm., middle Upper Devonian
- 26136 **Vanikoro antillensis** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 205, pl. 17, figs. 5, 6; pl.
18, figs. 16, 17 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28708 **Vasum dominicense gurabicum** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 84, pl. 13, fig. 7
Zone D, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican
Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28707 **Vasum haitense** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 84, pl. 13, fig. 6
Zone A, B, or E, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados,
Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29377 **Vasum cf. V. haitense** (G. B. Sowerby, II)
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Cast of figured specimen
Mon. 4, 1925, p. 157, pl. 9, fig. 18 *haitensi* [sic]
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27536 **Vasum (Hysstrivasum) horridum** Heilprin Unfigured hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 1, 1966, p. 23
Hendry Co. rockpit, 3 mi. W. of La Belle, Hendry Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Fm., Pliocene
- 28205, **Vasum (Hysstrivasum) horridum** Heilprin Hypotypes
28206 Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 290, pl. 36, figs. 1-6
Caloosahatchee R., W. of La Belle, Hendry Co., Fla.
Caloosahatchee Fm., lower Pliocene

- 27535 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) locklini** Olsson & Harbison
Unfigured hypotype
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 1, 1966, p. 23
Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28207 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) locklini** Olsson & Harbison Hypotype
Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 291, pl. 36, figs. 2, 3
Spoil bank of Kissimmee R., near Brighton, Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 27532, 27533 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) olssoni** E. H. Vokes Unfigured paratypes
Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 5, No. 1, 1966, p. 22
Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28208 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) olssoni** E. H. Vokes Hypotypes
Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 294, pl. 39, figs. 1, 4
Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28209 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) olssoni kissimmense** Hollister Holotype
Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 294, pl. 39, figs. 2, 3
not PRI 28243 as in text
Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28203 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) palmerae** Hollister Holotype
Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 296, pl. 38, figs. 1, 4
Spoil bank of Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28202 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) schrineriae** Hollister Holotype
Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 293, pl. 37, figs. 2, 3
Spoil bank of Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28201 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) squamosum** Hollister Holotype
Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 292, pl. 37, figs. 1, 4
Spoil bank of Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28204 **Vasum (Hystrivasum) vokesae** Hollister Holotype
Hollister, B.A.P., v. 58, No. 262, 1971, p. 297, pl. 38, figs. 2, 3
Spoil bank of Kissimmee R., Highlands Co., Fla.
Pinecrest beds, Caloosahatchee Gr., upper Miocene
- 28531 **Veatchia carolinae** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 90, pl. 12, figs. 14-16
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29483 **Venericardia agriculturae** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 415, pl. 15, fig. 16
Estação Agronomica, between Bragança and Belém, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm.?, lower Miocene
- 28948 **Venericardia cerrogordensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 199, pl. 33, fig. 3
Rio Cana, near Cana on Cerro Gordo to Mao Rd., Dominican Rep.
Probably Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene or younger
- 29829 **Venericardia costagranosa** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 264
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 28448 **Venericardia crucedemaionis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 51, pl. 8, fig. 14
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene

- 7064 **Venericardia granulata** Say Unfigured hypotypes
Sabol, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 191, 1960, p. 216
Cobhams Wharf, James R., Surry Co., Va.
Yorktown Fm., upper Miocene
- 28947 **Venericardia islahispaniolae** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 198, pl. 33, fig. 2
Zone B, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 29841 **Venericardia (Venericor) nigeriana** Adegoke Unfigured paratype
Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 260
Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene
- 29486 **Venericardia perimetra** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 279, pl. 15, fig. 19
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29477 **Venericardia** cf. **V. perimetra** Maury Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 279, pl. 15, fig. 11
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28449, **Venericardia planicosta** Lamarck Hypotypes
28450 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 51, pl. 8, figs. 15, 16
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28946 **Venericardia scabricostata** (Guppy) Hypotypes
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 198, pl. 33, fig. 1
Zone I, Orchid Gorge above Caimito on Rio Cana, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 28451 **Venericardia thalassoplekta** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 53, pl. 8, fig. 17
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 29484 **Venericardia thaleia** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 274, pl. 15, fig. 17
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 26635 **Venericardia (Glyptoactis) wendellwoodringi** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 203, pl. 26, figs. 18, 19
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26636, **Venericardia (Glyptoactis) wendellwoodringi** Weisbord
26638 Paratypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 203, pl. 27, figs. 1, 2, 5, 6
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26637, **Venericardia (Glyptoactis) wendellwoodringi** Weisbord
26640 Paratypes
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 203, pl. 27, figs. 3, 4, 9
Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Upper Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26639 **Venericardia (Glyptoactis) wendellwoodringi** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 203, pl. 27, figs. 7, 8
100 m. W. of Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 26641 **Venericardia (Glyptoactis) wendellwoodringi** Weisbord
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 45, No. 204, 1964, p. 203, pl. 27, fig. 10 Paratype
Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28469 **Venerupis atlantica** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 60, pl. 9, fig. 21
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
- 29261 **Vermetus (Petalococonchus?) subvarians** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 97, pl. 2, fig. 14
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 27598 **Vertigo gouldi** (Binney) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 251, pl. 17, fig. 2
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27597 **Vertigo hubrichti** Pilsbry Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 253, pl. 17, fig. 1
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15012 **Vertigo modesta** (Say) Hypotypes
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 5
Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27603 **Vertigo modesta** (Say) Hypotype
Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 254, pl. 17, fig. 9
Near Smith Mills, Henderson Co., Ky.
Peoria loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 15011 **Vertigo nylanderi** (Sterki) Hypotypes
Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 4
Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 29957 **Virgulina punctata** d'Orbigny Hypotype
Herrick, B.A.P., v. 70, No. 293, 1976, p. 142, pl. 11, fig. 51
Altamaha R., Doctortown, Wayne Co., Ga.
Duplin Marl, middle Pliocene
- 26064 **Vitrinella mareana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 133, pl. 9, figs. 3, 4; pl. 12, figs. 10, 11 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26065 **Vitrinella mareana** Weisbord Paratype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 133, pl. 9, figs. 5, 6; pl. 12, figs. 12, 13 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 28861 **Vitrinella (Circulus) striata** (Gabb) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 156, pl. 24, fig. 23
Bluff 3, 5 mi. above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
- 26091 **Vitrinella (Striovitrinella) venezuelana** Weisbord Holotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 134, pl. 12, figs. 14-16
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26399 **Vitrinella (Striovitrinella) venezuelana** Weisbord
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 134 Unfigured paratype
Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Mare Fm., lower Pliocene

- 27642 **Viviparus erronis** Allen Holotype
Allen, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 8, No. 2, 1970, p. 70, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2
Below Montgomery Landing, Red R., Grant Par., La.
Moody's Branch Fm., Jackson Gr., upper Eocene
- 29588 **Voluta cantaurana** Gibson-Smith Unfigured paratype
Gibson-Smith, Geos, No. 20, 1973, p. 68
"Cantaure", Paraguana Pen., Ven.
Cantaure Fm., lower Miocene
- 26428 **Voluta cogitabunda** de Gregorio Syntype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 66, pl. 5, figs. 10b-c
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 561 as *Caricella doliata* (Conrad)
- 6081 **Voluta demarcoi** Olsson Paratype
Olsson, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 224, 1965, p. 662, pl. 81, figs. 7, 7a
About 105 mi. off Mesquit, Texas, in 100 fathoms
Recent
- 26322 **Voluta musica** Linnaeus Hypotype
Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 396, pl. 40, figs. 7, 8
Beach of Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
Recent
- 26435 **Voluta (Caricella) pyruloides sita** de Gregorio Syntypes
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 67, pl. 5, figs. 15, 16
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 559 as *Caricella bolaris* (Conrad)
- 26426 **Voluta sayana ipnotica** de Gregorio Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 64, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 516 as *Athleta sayanus* (Conrad)
- 26432 **Voluta sayana mica** de Gregorio Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 64, pl. 5, figs. 3, 4
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 516 as *Athleta sayanus* (Conrad)
- 26437 **Voluta teplica** de Gregorio Holotype
De Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 7, 1890, p. 65, pl. 5, fig. 7
Claiborne Bluff, Alabama R., Monroe Co., Ala.
Gosport Sd., uppermost Claiborne Gr., middle Eocene
See Palmer & Brann, B.A.P., v. 48, No. 218, 1966, p. 516 as ? *Athleta sayanus* (Conrad)
- 27487 **Voluta vautreini** Jung Cast of holotype
Jung, B.A.P., v. 49, No. 223, 1965, p. 545, pl. 74, figs. 7-9
"Cantaure", Mesa de Cocodite, Paraguaná Pen., St. of Falcón, Ven.
Cantaure Fm., upper middle Miocene
- 28489 **Volutilithes pariaensis** Maury Holotype
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 69, pl. 10, fig. 10
Bed 2, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Soldado Fm., Paleocene
- 28490 **Volutilithes** sp. indet. Figured specimen
Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, p. 70, pl. 10, fig. 11
Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene

- 29807, **Volutilithes (Afrovolutilithes) uniplicata** Furon
 29808 Adegoke, B.A.P., v. 71, No. 295, 1977, p. 196 Unfigured hypotypes
 Quarry at Ewekoro, 55 km. NW. of Lagos, Nigeria
 Ewekoro Fm., Paleocene

Volvula cercadensis Van Winkle
 See *V. cylindrica* Gabb

- 28573 **Volvula cylindrica** Gabb Hypotype
 Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 16, pl. 3, fig. 5 broken before 1977
 Locality uncertain; Dominican Rep., Cercado Fm., lower Miocene
 = *V. cercadensis* Van Winkle in B.A.P., v. 8, No. 36, 1921, p. 6
- 26979 **Warrenella apodecta** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 27, No. 4, 1953, p. 598, text-figs. 6-10
 Upper W. slope of Roche à Perdrix, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Flume Fm., early Upper Devonian
- 26980 **Warrenella apodecta** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 27, No. 4, 1953, p. 598, text-figs. 11-15
 Upper W. slope of Roche à Perdrix, Alberta, Can.
 Upper Flume Fm., early Upper Devonian
- 27071 **Warrenella catacosma** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Alberta Soc. Pet. Geol., v. 9, No. 11, 1961, p. 351, pl. 1, figs. 1-3, 8, 9
 Well, 5535', S. 35, T. 48, R. 22, W4, central Alberta, Can.
 Cooking Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 27072 **Warrenella catacosma** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Alberta Soc. Pet. Geol., v. 9, No. 11, 1961, p. 351, pl. 1, figs. 6, 7
 Well, 5484', S. 35, T. 48, R. 22, W4, central Alberta, Can.
 Cooking Lake Fm., Upper Devonian
- 26977 **Warrenella eclecticæ** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 27, No. 4, 1953, p. 596, text-figs. 1-5
 Upper W. slope of Mt. Mackenzie, Alberta, Can.
 Lower Cheviot Fm., early Upper Devonian
- 26978 **Warrenella eclecticæ** Crickmay Paratype
 Crickmay, Jr. Pal., v. 27, No. 4, 1953, p. 596, text-figs. 16-19
 Upper W. slope of Mt. Mackenzie, Alberta, Can.
 Lower Cheviot Fm., early Upper Devonian
- 27053 **Warrenella labrecquei** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 17, pl. 9, figs. 18-22
 6.5 mi. below Louise Falls, Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 27054 **Warrenella labrecquei** Crickmay Paratypes
 27056 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 17, pl. 9, figs. 23-28
 6.5 mi. below Louise Falls, Hay R., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Hay River Sh., Upper Devonian
- 27057 **Warrenella timetea** Crickmay Holotype
 Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960, p. 16, pl. 10, figs. 1-5
 W. end of Carcajou Ridge, 65° 36' N., 128° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
 Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
 See *Reticulariopsis timetea* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Disc. in Dev. West. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1968, p. 8

- 27058 **Warrenella timetea** Crickmay Paratypes
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 16, pl. 10, figs. 6-9
W. end of Carcajou Ridge, 65° 36' N., 128° 15' W., N. W. Terr., Can.
Ramparts Fm., Middle Devonian
See *Reticulariopsis timetea* (Crickmay) in Crickmay, Disc. in Dev.
West. Can., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1968, p. 8
- 26717 **Whiteinella archaeocretacea** Pessagno Unfigured paratypes
Pessagno, P. A., v. 5, No. 37, 1967, p. 298
Bouldin Creek, Austin, Travis Co., Tex.
South Bosque Fm., Eagle Ford Gr., Upper Cretaceous
- Xancus aviaguensis* H. K. Hodson
See *Turbinella valida* G. B. Sowerby, II
- 29328 **Xancus brasiliensis** Maury Plastotype
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 155, pl. 7, fig. 3
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 29329, **Xancus brasiliensis** Maury Unfigured plastotypes
29330 Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, p. 155 (two poor casts
whose identification is questionable)
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28723 **Xancus praeovoideus** Maury Holotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 83, pl. 14, fig. 18 *proaevoideus*
[sic], corrected in errata. Not deposited by Cornell Univ., 1971
Bluff 1 or 3, above Cercado on Rio Mao, Dominican Rep.
Formation uncertain, Miocene
See Vokes, Tulane Stud. Geol., v. 2, No. 2, 1964, p. 52 as *Turbinella*
praelaevigata E. H. Vokes, *nom. nov.*
- Xancus praeovoideus* Maury
See *Turbinella riosecana* (H. K. Hodson)
- 29333 **Xancus** sp. indeterminate Cast of figured specimen
Maury, Serv. Geol. Min. Brazil, Mon. 4, 1925, pl. 7, fig. 6
Rio Pirabas, St. of Pará, Brazil
Pirabas Fm., lower Miocene
- 28706 **Xancus validus** (G. B. Sowerby, II) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 83, pl. 13, fig. 5
Dominican Rep. (Santo Domingo, Gabb Coll.), Miocene
- 28829 **Xenophora conchyliophora** (Born) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 133, pl. 23, fig. 7
Zone F, Rio Gurabo, about 2 mi. W. of Los Quemados, Dominican
Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 28830 **Xenophora delecta** (Guppy) Hypotype
Maury, B.A.P., v. 5, No. 29, 1917, p. 134, pl. 23, figs. 8, 9
Locality uncertain, Dominican Rep.
Gurabo Fm., middle Miocene
- 27037 **Xystriphyllum hyperbolicum** Crickmay Holotype
Crickmay, Older Dev. Faunas N.W.T., Pub. by author, Calgary, 1960,
p. 11, pl. 7, figs. 1, 2 *Xytriphyllum* [sic]
Gayna R., 1.5 mi. from confluence with Mountain R., N. W. Terr.,
Can.
Hume Fm., early Middle Devonian

- 7082 **Zanthopsis vulgaris** Rathbun Figured specimen
 See Rathbun, U.S.N.M., Bull. 138, 1926, p. 48
 E. L. Palmer, Fossils, D. C. Heath and Co., 1965, p. 4 (figured as "Crab")
 Road cut at Porter, Grays Harbor Co., Wash.
 Oligocene
- 15018 **Zonitoides arboreus** (Say) Hypotype
 Browne & McDonald, B.A.P., v. 41, No. 189, 1960, pl. 21, fig. 9
 Medora Sec., Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.
 Tazewell loess, Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene
- 27586 **Zonitoides arboreus** (Say) Hypotype
 Browne & Bruder, B.A.P., v. 54, No. 241, 1968, p. 230, pl. 15, figs. 21-23
 Henderson, Henderson Co., Ky.
 Atherton Fm., Wisconsin Stage, Pleistocene

INCERTAE SEDIS

- 28367 Cystidean Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 26, pl. 13, fig. 120
 Alfred, Allegany Co., N.Y.
 Conneaut Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25356 Dike No. 1
 B. Smith, Science, v. 30, No. 777, 1909, p. 724; N.Y. State Mus. Bull. 286, 1931, pp. 119-125, figs. 21, 22
 Clintonville, Onondaga Co., N.Y.
 In Hamilton Shale, Devonian
- 25357 Dike No. 2
 B. Smith, Science, v. 30, No. 777, 1909, p. 724; N.Y. State Mus. Bull. 286, 1931, pp. 119-125, figs. 21, 22
 Clintonville, Onondaga Co., N.Y.
 In Hamilton Shale, Devonian
- 25358 Dike No. 6
 B. Smith, Science, v. 30, No. 777, 1909, p. 724; N.Y. State Mus. Bull. 286, 1931, pp. 119-125, figs. 21, 22
 Clintonville, Onondaga Co., N.Y.
 In Hamilton Shale, Devonian
- 27683 Echinoid spine M602a Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 335, pl. 22, figs. 1, 2
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club Rd., Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27684 Echinoid spine H603a Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 335, pl. 22, figs. 3-5
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27685 Echinoid spine H603b Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 335, pl. 22, fig. 6
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27686 Echinoid spine T603a Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 335, pl. 22, figs. 7, 8
 Near mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27687 Echinoid spine K604a Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 335, pl. 22, fig. 9
 Near Playa Grande Yachting Club, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene

- 27688 Echinoid spine S610a Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 56, No. 252, 1969, p. 335, pl. 22, fig. 10
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26379 Incertae sedis "a" Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 483, pl. 46, figs. 9, 10; pl. 47, figs. 10, 11
 Quebrada Mare Abajo, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Lower Mare Fm., lower Pliocene
- 26383 Incertae sedis "b" Figured specimen
 Weisbord, B.A.P., v. 42, No. 193, 1962, p. 484, pl. 47, figs. 12, 13
 Punta Gorda anticline, Cabo Blanco, Ven.
 Playa Grande Fm., lower Pliocene
- 27165 Ostracod Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 75, pl. 23, fig. 6
 Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27174 Ostracod Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 75, pl. 23, fig. 7
 Well 3-S, 115', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 27187 Ostracod Figured specimen
 McLean, Va. Div. Min. Res., RI No. 9, 1966, p. 75, pl. 23, fig. 8
 Well 3-S, 105', York R., between Gloucester Pt. and Yorktown, York Co., Va.
 St. Marys Fm., Miocene
- 28316 Plant fragment Figured specimen
 Harris, Elem. Nat. Hist. Ser., No. 2, 1899, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 9
 Esty's Glen, near Ithaca, Tompkins Co., N.Y.
 Genesee Sh., Genesee Gr., Upper Devonian
- 25359 West Dike
 B. Smith, Science, v. 30, No. 777, 1909, p. 724; N.Y. State Mus. Bull. 286, 1931, pp. 119-125, not fig.
 Clintonville, Onondaga Co., N.Y.
 In Hamilton Shale, Devonian
- 28561 worm tube? Figured specimen
 Maury, A.N.S.P., Jr., v. 15, 1912, pl. 13, fig. 19
 Bed 8, Soldado Rock, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad
 Boca de Serpiente Fm., upper Eocene
 See Jung, P. A., v. 8, No. 47, 1974, p. 41 and personal communication, 1977, as *Paraseraphs* sp.

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Vol. 74

No. 303

BRACHIOPODS AND MOLLUSCS OF THE LOWER
PERMIAN ARCTURUS GROUP, NEVADA AND UTAH
PART 1: BRACHIOPODS, SCAPHOPODS,
ROSTROCONCHS, AND BIVALVES

By

THOMAS E. YANCEY

1978

Paleontological Research Institution
Ithaca, New York 14850, U.S.A.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract	257
Introduction	257
Acknowledgements	260
Paleoenvironments	261
Paleoclimatology	262
Stratigraphy of the Arcturus Group	267
Fossil Collections and Description of Localities	274
Systematic Paleontology	
Phylum Brachiopoda	280
Family Lingulidae Menke, 1828	280
Family Rhipidomellidae Schuchert, 1913	281
Family Meekellidae Stehli, 1954	282
Family Orthotetidae Waagen, 1884	283
Family Chonetidae Bronn, 1862	283
Family Echinoconchidae Stehli, 1954	285
Family Marginiferidae Stehli, 1954	285
Family Dictyoclostidae Stehli, 1954	286
Family Linoproductidae Stehli, 1954	287
Family Pontisiidae Cooper & Grant, 1976	296
Family Camarotoechiidae Schuchert & LeVene, 1929	297
Family Athyrididae McCoy, 1844	297
Family Ambocoeliidae George, 1931	300
Family Reticulariiniidae Cooper & Grant, 1976	304
Family Dielasmatidae Schuchert, 1913	304
Phylum Mollusca	305
Class Scaphopoda	305
Family Dentaliidae Gray, 1847	305
Family Siphonodentaliidae Simroth, 1894	309

Class Rostroconchia	311
Family Conocardiidae Miller, 1889	311
Family Bransoniidae Pojeta & Runnegar, 1976	312
Class Bivalvia	313
Family Ctenodontidae Wohrmann, 1893	313
Family Nuculidae Gray, 1824	314
Family Malletiidae Adams & Adams, 1858	323
Family Nuculanidae Adams & Adams, 1858	326
Family Parallelodontidae Dall, 1898	336
Family Pinnidae Leach, 1819	338
Family Myalinidae Frech, 1891	343
References	345
Plates	353
Index	364

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Text-figure	Page
1. Location map of the study area	259
2. Depositional Environments in the Arcturus Group	263
3. Permian biotic provinces of North America	264
4. Cross-sections of the Arcturus Group	270
5. Spines and atrial ridges in <i>Costellarina</i>	290
6. <i>Cardinalia</i> of <i>Wilberryia fragilis</i>	302

BRACHIOPODS AND MOLLUSCS OF THE LOWER PERMIAN ARCTURUS GROUP, NEVADA AND UTAH

PART 1: BRACHIOPODS, SCAPHOPODS, ROSTROCONCHS, AND BIVALVES

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ABSTRACT

The Arcturus Group, early Permian, of eastern Nevada and western Utah contains the Riepe Spring Formation at the base, Riepetown Formation, Pequop Formation, and Loray Formation at the top, and ranges in thickness from less than 1000 meters to greater than 2000 meters. The base of the Arcturus Group is early Wolfcampian in the western and northern parts of the area, and middle Wolfcampian in the center of the depositional area. Deposition of sediments continued without significant interruption until the late Leonardian. The Leonardian-Guadalupian boundary occurs in the overlying Kaibab Formation.

Normal salinity marine biotas are common throughout, and biotas representing hypersaline environments are present in the upper part of the Arcturus Group. Biotas representing hyposaline (brackish) and fresh-water environments are not recognized and are probably absent.

Arcturus Group biotas are dominated by brachiopods and molluscs. Brachiopod diversity and abundances are low, except for the genera *Squamaria*, *Costellarina*, and *Composita*. The small productacean *Costellarina* is common in shallow-water molluscan-dominated biotas and is the most common brachiopod in the Arcturus. Brachiopods described as new are *Costellarina kaasai*, n. sp., *Costellarina piasi*, n. sp., *Costellarina carlstroemi*, n. sp., and *Wilberryia fragilis*, n. gen. and n. sp. The Costellarinininae are transferred from the Strophalosiacea to the Productacea (Linoproductidae) on the basis of new information on the type genus *Costellarina*.

Mollusc diversity and abundance are high in almost all biotas. Scaphopods, rostroconchs, and bivalves of the superfamilies Ctenodontacea, Nuculanacea, Arcacea, Pinnacea, and Ambonychiacea are described in this part of the study. Molluscan taxa designated as new are the bivalves, *Quadratonucula stella*, n. sp., *Polidocia arctura*, n. sp., and *Girtyana stellara*, n. sp., and *Meekopinna*, n. gen.

INTRODUCTION

In the eastern part of the state of Nevada there is a nearly complete stratigraphic section through most of the Permian System, recording continuous deposition from the base of the Wolfcampian Series up through most of the Guadalupian Series. It is the most complete stratigraphic sequence of Permian strata in North America outside the classic west Texas section and is richly fossiliferous in most parts of the sequence. The Nevada Permian biotas have a different aspect from the Texas biotas, having closer affinities to Permian biotas in the remainder of the Basin and Range Province, and the Colorado Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions. These

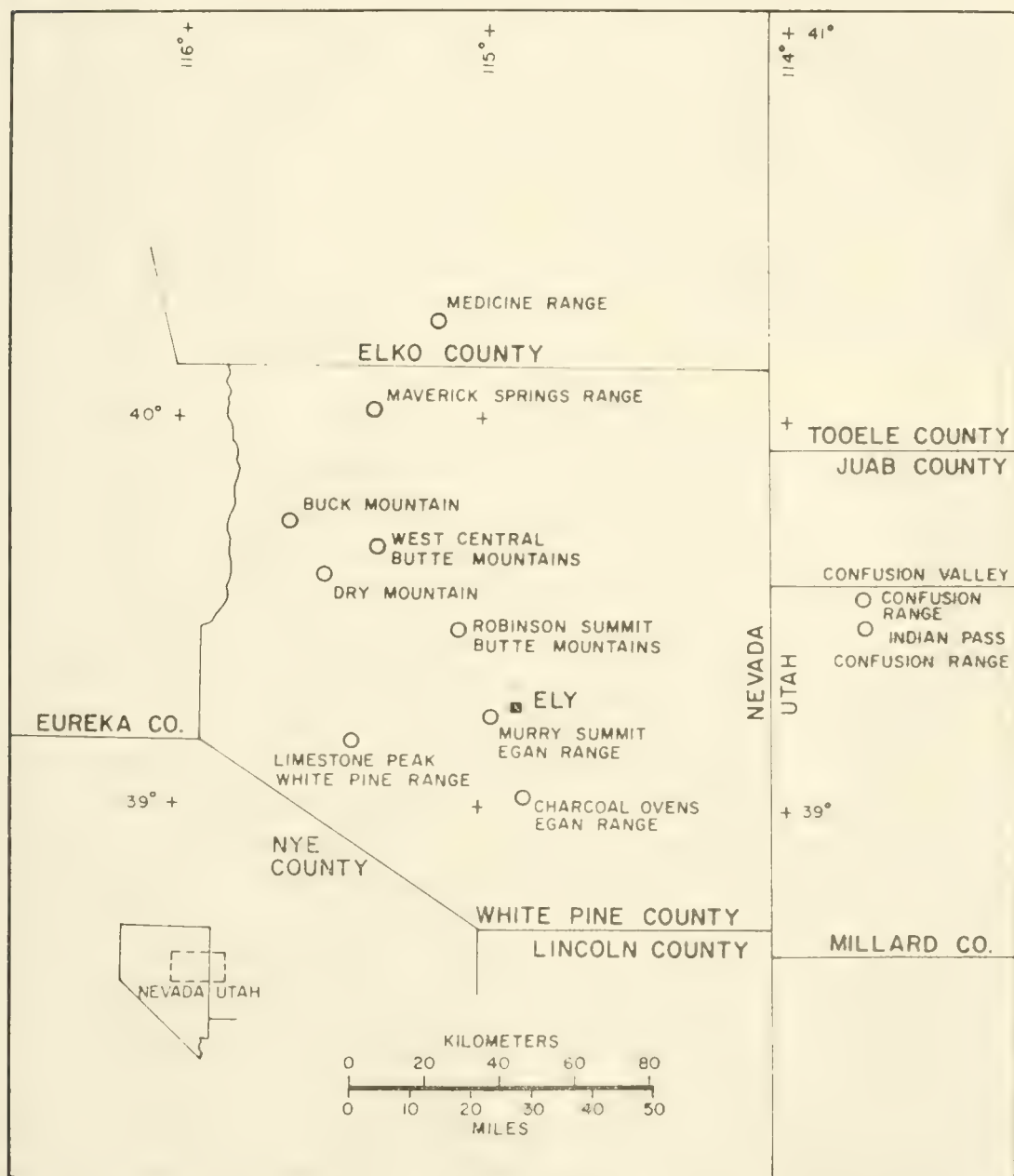
areas contain other good lower Permian sequences, especially southern Nevada, southern Arizona, and Idaho-Utah-Wyoming, but only in eastern Nevada is the section continued up into a thick sequence of fossiliferous upper Permian strata. The Nevada Permian biotas belong in a different biotic province from the tropical Texas Permian (Yancey, 1975), and most species appear to have longer time ranges than comparable species in Texas sections.

The lower Permian section in eastern Nevada contains common or abundant fusulinids, brachiopods, bivalves, and gastropods, and less common ammonites and corals. The fusulinids offer the greatest potential for correlation, and these have been described in publications by Knight (1956), Berge (1960), Slade (1961), Robinson (1961), Brill (1963), Bissell (1964), Stevens (1965), and Douglass (1975), which provide a good analysis of the lower Permian fusulinid biostratigraphy. Ammonoid faunas are present in parts of the Arcturus Group, but these need further description and study before they can be used for biostratigraphy. Corals have been studied from the Arcturus Group (Wilson and Langenheim, 1962; Stevens, 1967) and have been found to be useful for correlation, but their paleoecologic restrictions were similar to the fusulinids, and they tend to have similar distribution patterns. The brachiopods are poorly known, but they promise to be biostratigraphically useful due to the accumulating monographic knowledge of Permian brachiopods in the Texas area. Bivalves and gastropods are the most abundant and diverse fossils, but they have only been briefly described by Mayou (1967), Yancey (1969), and Yochelson and Fraser (1973), so the biostratigraphic potential of these groups has not yet been realized despite their abundance throughout the Permian.

Previous work on the Permian stratigraphy of eastern Nevada is scattered through a number of studies on the general stratigraphy or structure of the region, with a smaller number of studies being confined predominantly to either the Permian or to the structural basin centered in White Pine County, Nevada. The more relevant of the early publications were the reports on the paleontology of the Eureka district by Walcott (1884) and the report on the geology of the Robinson mining district (at Ely) by Lawson (1906). Walcott extensively investigated the Carboniferous deposits of the Eureka area and touched on the Permian. Lawson provided the first stratigraphic study of the Permian rocks of the region. Penne-

baker (1932), Easton (1960), Steele (1960), Bissell (1962, 1964), Stevens (1965), and Barosh (1968) have published on the stratigraphy of Permian deposits in eastern Nevada, and Hose and Repenning (1959) and Brill (1963) have covered the stratigraphy in adjacent western Utah. Investigations on the sedimentary petrography have been made by Zabriskie (1970) and Marcantel (1975).

The area of study (Text-fig. 1) covers the areal extent of exposures of the Arcturus Group, which is exposed over most of White



Text-figure 1. Location map of the study area.

Pine County, the eastern parts of Eureka County, and the southern part of Elko County in Nevada, and adjacent parts of Utah (Millard, Juab, and Tooele counties). Collecting sites were selected to obtain the most complete stratigraphic sections over the geographic extent of the Arcturus Group and to include the most fossiliferous sequences. A greater number of sections are located in the central and northern areas where exposures are more favorable and where rapid facies changes occur. The collection sites are all within a large region centered on the town of Ely, Nevada, in White Pine County.

Collections of fossils were made from all stratigraphic horizons within the Arcturus Group except the Riepe Spring Formation. Fossil collections through the post-Riepe Spring portions of the group were made on stratigraphic sections at 11 sites. Three of these, in western White Pine County, were made by Calvin Stevens of California State University, San Jose, who graciously allowed the loan of those collections. The stratigraphic sections in western White Pine County are in a different facies of the Arcturus Group and contain a different biota from the eastern facies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people have given help in the pursuit of this work and preparation of this report. Particular thanks should go to W. B. N. Berry of the Paleontology Department, University of California, Berkeley, and Calvin Stevens of the Geology Department, California State University, San Jose, who provided valuable discussions and criticism. Calvin Stevens loaned the molluscan portions of his own collections of the Dry Mountain type lithologies and arranged for preparation of this collection. I am especially grateful to Leo Plas and Maurice Kaasa for their valuable assistance in doing field work during two seasons, and for a stimulating association which has contributed substantially to the progress of this work. Support for the first field season was provided jointly by Humble Oil Company, Denver Region, and the University of California, Berkeley, and support for the second field season was provided by the Geological Society of America under grant No. 1411-70. The National Science Foundation provided funds for the engraving of figures and photographic plates in this publication under NSF Earth Sciences Division Grant No. GA-24330, administered by Calvin Stevens, California State University, San Jose.

PALEOENVIRONMENTS

Paleoenvironments of the Arcturus Group sediments are similar throughout the group but are complex in local detail. The Arcturus Group was probably deposited entirely within about 200 meters of sea level, and most of the sediments were deposited under marine conditions. The total thickness of sediments deposited varies regionally from 1000 meters to greater than 2000 meters. Through most of the Arcturus Group there is a trend of eastward-increasing grain size in the sediments, reflecting an eastward increase in bottom energy conditions and a probable eastern sediment source. This sediment source was active throughout the deposition of the Arcturus Group and resulted in deltaic infilling of the basin, with the areas of thickest sediment accumulation in the center of the basin. During at least part of this time the Hamilton Basin was a topographic high projecting westward from a more persistent high area in west-central Utah (Zabriskie, 1970; Stevens, 1973; Marcantel, 1975). Marine waters occasionally covered it, but did not cover the Utah high area or the highs on the Antler Orogenic Belt during the early Permian.

A marine transgression into the center of the Hamilton Basin in early and middle Wolfcampian time over an unconformable surface (Dott, 1955; Bissell, 1964; Zabriskie, 1970) started from deeper areas to the north, and perhaps the west and south. During this time water depth increased towards the north, and perhaps the west and south. During the remainder of the Wolfcampian and the Leonardian, environments were locally complex and variable, but generally similar throughout the Arcturus Group with the exception of the highest stratigraphic horizons. Deposition was everywhere near sea level and shorelines undoubtedly fluctuated greatly. The greatest environmental differences were the facies changes from predominantly terrigenous deposition in the eastern and western parts of the Arcturus Group area to predominantly calcareous deposition in the northern areas. There were some topographic lows in the western areas, which were probably never deeper than 100-200 meters. An eastward-thickening unit at the top of the Arcturus contains abundant evaporite sediments and is probably time transgressive. During the late Leonardian (upper part of the Arcturus Group) hypersaline environments were common in the eastern areas, while more normal

marine environments predominated elsewhere.

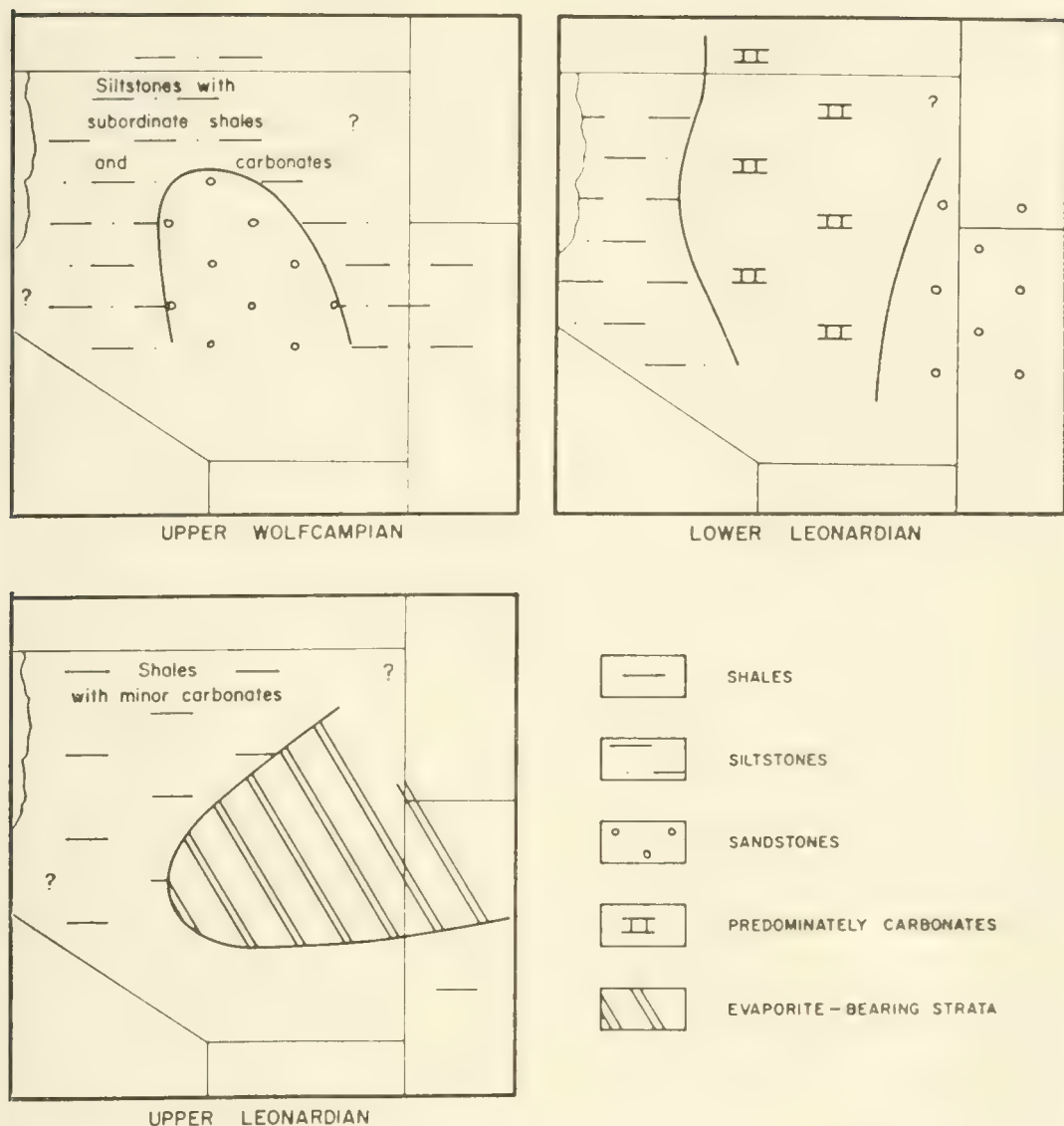
Environmental patterns were complex across the Hamilton Basin throughout the time of deposition. The basin contained many different environments which were inhabited by distinct biotic communities (Yancey and Stevens, 1971). There is no evidence of any brackish or freshwater deposition, but hypersaline and normal marine environments are fully represented. The reconstructions of the Arcturus Group environments in Text-figure 2 show probable spatial relations of environments within the Hamilton Basin at three arbitrary levels within the Arcturus Group.

PALEOCLIMATOLOGY

The paleoclimatic conditions of the Nevada area during the Permian can be deduced from lithologic and biologic data and give evidence of both the average paleotemperatures and paleorainfall conditions. In addition, it is assumed from regional stratigraphic and geologic relationships that the ocean areas were bordered on the east by a wide, low coastal plain that must have had a strong influence on the local climate.

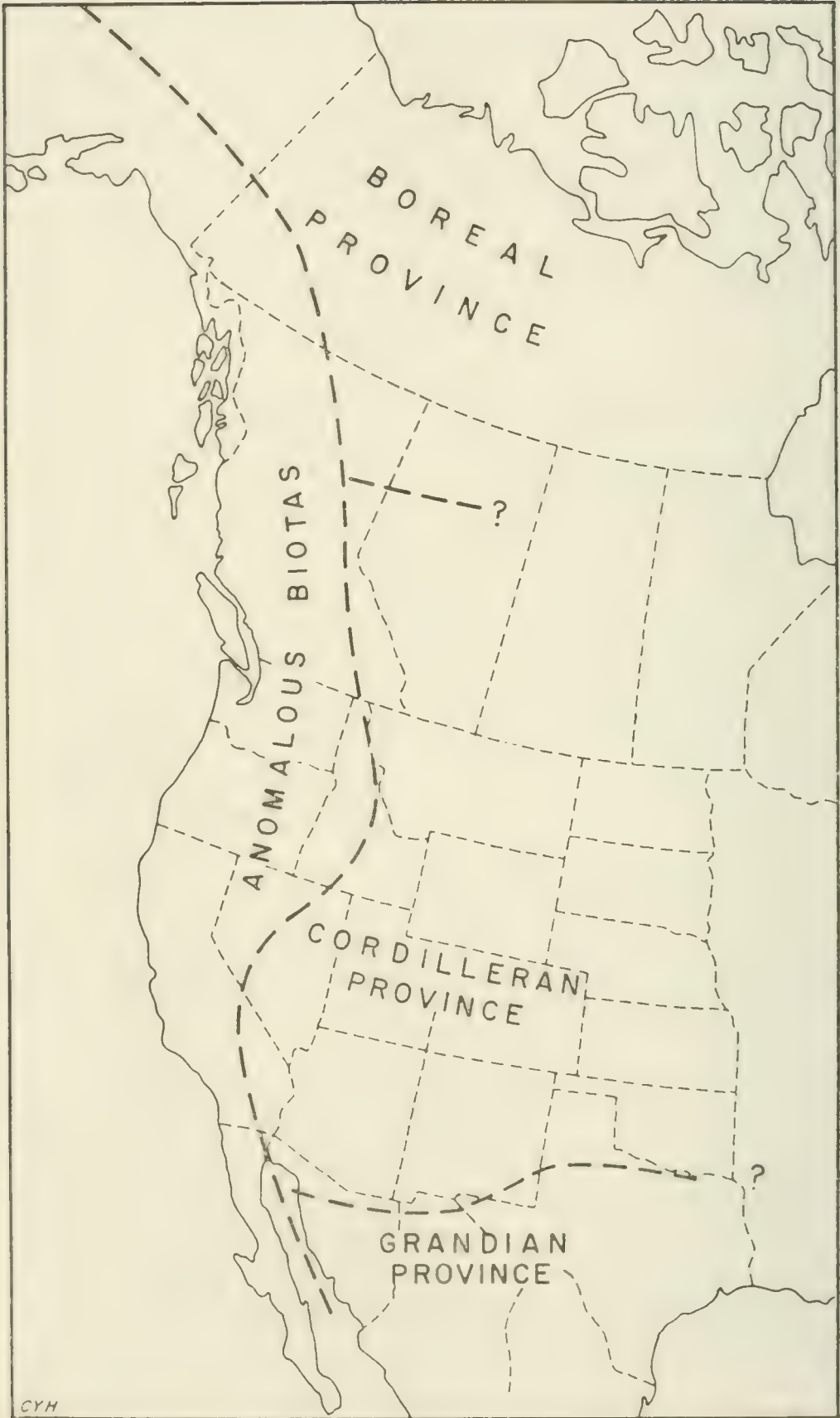
The average paleorainfall can be determined from the lithologic character of both the marine and nonmarine strata of Permian age and the marginal marine biotas. Within the Arcturus Group there are fairly extensive deposits of evaporites (Hose and Repenning, 1959; Steele, 1960) and associated sediments containing algal stromatolites and shrinkage cracks, especially in the upper part of the Arcturus. During the present study it was also found that hypersalinity was common in marginal marine environments and that these environments support distinctive biotic communities, but that hyposaline or brackish water environments are completely lacking. These factors indicate a persistent dry climate probably of widespread extent during the interval of time represented by the Arcturus deposits.

During the same interval of time, red beds, cross-bedded sandstones, and lesser amounts of evaporites are common and extensive in the western states and are usually interpreted to be indicators of dry climates. Brill (1963) showed the interfingering of Arcturus strata with strata on the Colorado Plateau which are usually interpreted to be desert deposits (Coconino-type sandstones — Poole, 1964). The Arcturus Group was deposited in a dry area that ex-



Text-figure 2. Sedimentary environments of deposition at three levels within the Arcturus Group, corresponding to levels near the bottom, middle and top of the group. Lithologies are generalized, and represent the predominant rock type present.

tended over the Colorado Plateau to New Mexico and Texas, and as far northeast as North Dakota (Maughan, 1966). Evaporite deposition over this entire area was commonest during the Leonardian, indicating that that portion of the North American continent was located in the middle latitudes. By comparison with modern climatic zones, it is clear that dry climates are the rule along the western edge of the American continents outside of the equatorial or the cold temperate to arctic zones.



Paleotemperature determinations by the oxygen isotope method have not been attempted, but the relative position on the Permian climatic-temperature gradient can be determined. Stehli (1964, 1971) and Rudwick and Cowen (1967) clearly demonstrated that Permian biotas were temperature controlled, similar to modern biotas, and that both a temperature gradient and a biotic diversity gradient existed during the Permian. In a traverse from the U.S.-Mexico border to the Arctic Ocean, Permian biotic diversity regularly decreases to the north. Three biotic provinces can be distinguished along this trend (Yancey, 1975). In the southern areas there is evidence of tropical temperatures with the common occurrence of large reefs and highly specialized and highly ornamented taxa. In the northern areas there is evidence of polar temperatures and glaciomarine sediments (Text-fig. 3). During the Permian the North American continental block was located mostly or entirely in the Northern Hemisphere (Smith, Briden, and Drewry, 1973) and covered an area from the paleo-equator to near the rotational pole.

The Arcturus biotas have intermediate diversity, lack the specialized genera characteristic of the tropical and arctic areas, and occupy the middle of the three North American biotic provinces. From both biotic and lithologic evidence, this is considered to be a temperate climatic province. Worldwide evidence supports the model of bipolar glaciations separated by temperate zones and an equatorial belt during the Permian, and the climates must have been similar to modern climates. The Arcturus biotas occur in the southern part of the Permian Northern Hemisphere temperate zone and probably had paleotemperatures similar to modern warm temperate climates.

TECTONIC SETTING

The Arcturus Group occurs within a wide north-south trending belt containing thick deposits of Carboniferous and Permian age in eastern Nevada and western Utah. Roberts and others (1965) identified this as a miogeosynclinal belt during the Paleozoic and most of the Triassic. It is bordered on the east by cratonic areas with high ancestral mountain ranges, and on the west by a belt

Text-figure 3. Permian biotic provinces of North America (from Yancey, 1975).

containing siliceous and volcanic rocks of eugeosynclinal or ocean basin type. These tectonic belts extended along the western edge of the North American continental block, and Speed (1971), Silberling (1973), and Rogers and others (1974) identified the western edge of the miogeosynclinal belt as the margin of the continental block during the Permian and Triassic time.

On the miogeosyncline, sediments accumulated in many loosely connected, irregularly subsiding basins interspersed with local highs (Brill, 1963; Stevens, 1965), such as the Oquirrh Basin in Utah and the Bird Spring Basin in southern Nevada. The Arcturus Group was deposited in a broad subsiding area called the Ely Basin by Bissell (1962), the Hamilton Basin by Brill (1963), the Butte Basin by Stevens (1965), and the Arcturus Basin by Zabriskie (1970). This single tectonic feature has such an extraordinary diversity of names only because its geographic and time limits are inadequately known. Ely and Arcturus are stratigraphic names that apply to units which are not coextensive with the basin. Hamilton Basin has priority over Butte, and is used here.

The Hamilton Basin is centered on White Pine County in Nevada and extends from the highs of the Antler Orogenic Belt (Manhattan Geanticline) on the west to a high area called the West Central Utah Highland (Steele, 1960; Bissell, 1962; Zabriskie, 1970) on the east, and about an equal distance north and south where the boundaries are not so well-defined. Most of the boundaries occur where the stratigraphic record has been lost. The northern boundary (Northeast Nevada Highland) and southeast boundary (West Central Utah Highland) are believed to have been high areas during the Permian, but this needs further verification. The basin is most distinct during the lower Permian and may persist into the upper Permian, but post-Permian erosion has removed so much of the record in the southern part of the basin that its temporal existence cannot be determined. Formational units extend widely across the basin suggesting a similar tectonic history in most parts of the area. To the west the Antler Orogenic Belt (or Manhattan Geanticline) was a site of uplift and thrusting and a source of sediment that was shed into the adjacent low areas of the basin. The West-central Utah Highlands were not a significant source of sediment although a major source of sediment for the Hamilton Basin

probably was to the east or southeast.

At the beginning of the Permian the center of the Hamilton Basin was high relative to adjacent areas to the north and west. Marine waters transgressed over the high parts by mid-Wolfcampian time. The basin subsided continuously through the lower Permian, with the thickest deposits accumulating in the center of the basin (especially in the Butte Mountains area).

STRATIGRAPHY OF THE ARCTURUS GROUP

The Arcturus Group is a thick stratigraphic unit, ranging from less than 1000 meters to more than 2000 meters in thickness which includes most lower Permian deposits. Its lower contact occurs either at the system boundary between the Carboniferous and Permian, in a conformable sequence in the northern and western parts of the basin, or at an unconformity at the base of the Permian in other parts of the basin. This unconformity is widespread in central eastern Nevada and adjacent areas (Bissell, 1964; Barosh, 1968; Zabriskie, 1970). In most areas it represents a time gap of most of the Missourian and Virgilian and the early Wolfcampian. The upper contact occurs at a major, sharp lithologic change from fine-grained terrigenous clastics with evaporites to massive limestones of the Kaibab Formation, the lowest unit of the Park City Group in the region.

The Arcturus Group is a mixed terrigenous and carbonate sedimentary sequence containing much more terrigenous clastic (as well as evaporite) rock than underlying and overlying sequences (Ely Group below and Park City Group above). It contains the deposits of a single major cycle of sedimentation, and contains well-defined smaller cycles of sedimentation that may in part be generated by fluctuating sea levels. The entire Arcturus Group appears to be a transgressive-regressive sequence; from a thin transgressive phase of pure carbonate deposition at the base, changing to a thick regressive sequence of more terrigenous clastic strata, and culminating in evaporite-rich strata at the top.

The Arcturus Group ranges in age from early Wolfcampian to late Leonardian, and possibly early Guadalupian. Age determinations are available principally from carbonate units deposited in normal marine environments. The basal transgression (Riepe Spring Forma-

tion) was completed over the center of the basin in mid-Wolfcampian time. Deposition of the Arcturus Group was terminated by the widespread transgressional deposition of carbonate of the overlying Kaibab Formation. The contact between the Arcturus and Kaibab is an approximately isochronous horizon formed by the flooding of the restricted, evaporitic Loray deposits. Dating of the Kaibab transgression has proved difficult. The best available determination correlates the Kaibab of the Hamilton Basin with the type Kaibab which is dated variously as upper Leonardian or lowermost Guadalupian.

Formations within the Arcturus are poorly determined, but there is some uniformity in usage. The Arcturus Group was proposed to include the sequence of Permian units underlying the Kaibab Formation in the vicinity of Ely, Nevada. This sequence includes a basal carbonate unit, a lower sandstone unit, a middle carbonate unit, and a top evaporite-bearing unit. This sequence is typical of the central part of the Hamilton Basin and is exposed along the length of the Egan Range and Butte Mountains in White Pine County, Nevada. Units in this succession have been given the names Riepe Spring Formation, Riepetown Formation, Pequop Formation, and Loray Formation (oldest to youngest respectively) by Steele (1960). The Riepe Spring Formation and Riepetown Formation have type sections in the Egan Range near Ely, but the Pequop Formation and Loray Formation have type sections in Elko County, Nevada. As stated by Yochelson and Fraser (1973), there are problems in applying these names beyond their type areas. The two upper units have been the subject of much nomenclatural debate, and many workers have referred to them as lower Arcturus Formation and upper Arcturus Formation, but they are valid formational units satisfying the criteria of distinct lithology and mappability.

In the northern part of the basin (Elko County, Nevada; Tooele County, Utah) carbonate sediments are predominant throughout the sequence. Formations are different from the central part of the basin, with the Ferguson Mountain Formation at the base, the type Pequop Formation overlying this, and a more terrigenous Loray (?) Formation of variable thickness at the top.

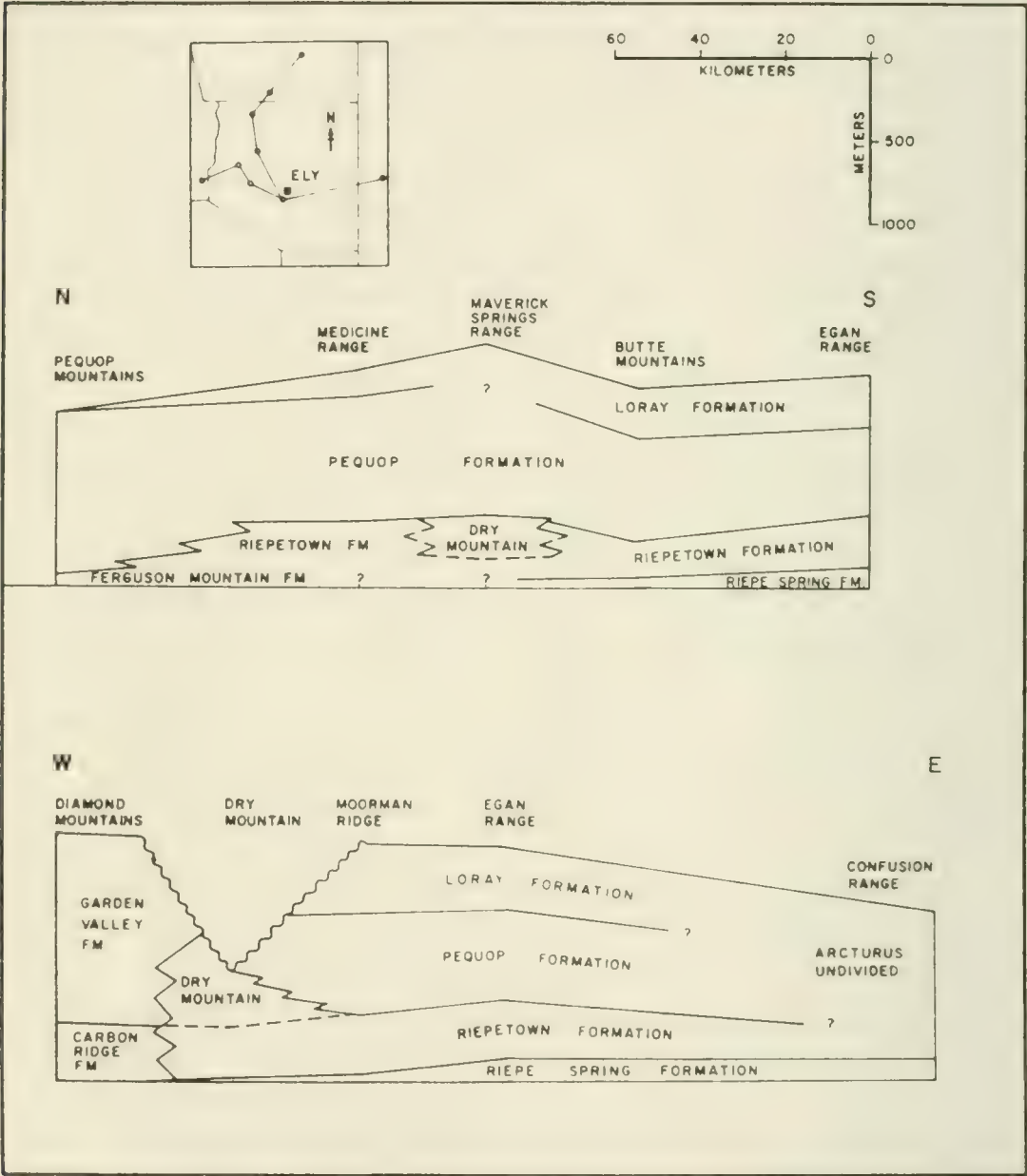
In the western part of the basin there are rapid facies changes

with fine-grained sediments (calcareous siltstones, marls, and silty limestones) predominating in the zone between the center of the basin and basin edge. Coarser-grained sediments with conspicuous chert pebbles and chert conglomerates predominate further west in Eureka County, Nevada. The sequence in the western part of the basin is divided into two formations, a lower unit of mostly carbonate with minor chert sands and conglomerate named the Carbon Ridge Formation, and an upper unit containing conspicuous chert conglomerates and other lithologies, the Garden Valley Formation (Nolan and others, 1956). The Carbon Ridge Formation is the approximate equivalent of the Riepe Spring Formation and Riepetown Formation, and the Garden Valley Formation is the approximate equivalent of the upper formations of the Arcturus Group (Barosh, 1964, unpub. Ph. D. thesis, Univ. Colorado). In the area between the western edge and central part of the Hamilton Basin, massive calcareous siltstone lithologies are common. Barosh noted that they are a transitional facies between the western conglomeratic and central typical parts of the Arcturus Group, and Stevens (1965) referred to them as the "Dry Mountain lithosome" (for exposures at Dry Mountain in White Pine County, Nevada). They appear to be a valid formational unit and are of special interest because they characteristically contain ammonites. In the Maverick Springs Range calcareous siltstones are present in the stratigraphic context of the central basin sequence, where they underlie massive carbonates of the Pequop Formation and are of late Wolfcampian and possibly early Leonardian age.

In the eastern part of the basin the Riepe Spring Formation is present (Barosh, 1968), but the other formations of the Arcturus cannot be distinguished. The post-Riepe Spring portion of the group is designated simply as the Arcturus Formation. The interval here referred to as Arcturus Formation is not lithologically equivalent to and is only partly time equivalent to the interval in the central basin area (Pequop and Loray units) called Arcturus Formation by various authors. Coarse-grained sediments predominate in all but the lowest parts of the sequence and sandstones are common. The area is transitional to the Colorado Plateau area which has thick quartzose sandstones of Early Permian age (Brill, 1963).

Cross sections showing the formational interrelationships are

given in Text-figure 4. A comprehensive and detailed analysis of lower Permian formational relationships east-west across the Hamilton Basin is given in Barosh (1964, unpub. Ph. D. thesis, Univ. Colorado).



Text-figure 4. N-S and E-W cross sections of the Arcturus Group showing formational interrelationships.

Riepe Spring Formation: This formation consists mostly of massive limestones and forms a thin carbonate cover on top of the unconformable surface eroded in late Carboniferous and earliest

Permian time. This unconformity occurs within a sequence of massive limestones and does not correspond with a major change in lithology. The Riepe Spring Formation is less than 200 meters in thickness and is thin in proportion to the remainder of the Arcturus Group. It has been given a Wolfcampian age by Wilson and Langenheim (1962) and Bissell (1964) and is probably middle Wolfcampian in most areas.

Riepetown Formation: This unit is up to 1000 meters thick, and contains sandstones, siltstones, shales, limestones, and dolomites. It is coarser grained than the underlying and overlying formations and is characterized by quartzose sandstones. Massive, thick sandstones occur in some areas (*e.g.*, Murry Summit in the Egan Range), but the sandstones are normally thin and interbedded with other lithologies. The formation is most distinct in the type area in the central part of the basin and is less distinct to the west, north, and east. To the west it grades into predominantly fine-grained deposits of marl and calcareous siltstones.

The Riepetown Formation is mostly of Wolfcampian age (determined from fusulinids and ammonites in the Egan Range, White Pine Range, and Maverick Springs Range). Bissell (1964) recorded middle and late Wolfcampian fusulinids from the Riepetown in the type area, and Zabriskie (1970) recorded late Wolfcampian fusulinids from this unit in the Moorman Ranch area in the White Pine Range. Farther west in the Dry Mountain area, Stevens (1965) reported late Wolfcampian fusulinids in the Riepetown and early Leonardian fusulinids in the overlying calcareous siltstone lithologies (his Dry Mountain lithosome). In the Maverick Springs Range the late Wolfcampian fusulinid *Schwagerina linearis* Dunbar and Skinner, 1937 and the ammonite *Medlicottia vetusta* ? Ruzhentzev, 1949 were collected from the upper part of the formation. The ammonite was submitted to and identified by W. Furnish and B. Glenister, who stated that it can be used as an indicator of late Sakmarian age (pers. comm., 1971).

Pequop Formation: This formation is a thick sequence of carbonates and shales conformably overlying the Riepetown Formation. It is predominantly carbonate and varies in thickness from 300 to 1300 meters (Zabriskie, 1970). This interval is widely recognized within the middle part of the Arcturus Group as a distinctive

carbonate and shale unit overlying sandstones and siltstones of the Riepetown Formation and underlying shales, evaporites, and thin carbonates of the Loray Formation. Although the Pequop is widely recognized and mapped, there is no uniformity in naming it, and many workers refer to it simply as lower Arcturus Formation (using Arcturus Formation in a distinctly different sense than Arcturus Group). The Pequop thickens to the north at the expense of the Riepetown Formation and Loray Formation and in the central Pequop Mountains completely replaces the Riepetown Formation and most of the Loray Formation. The Pequop Formation is not present in the easternmost part of the basin.

The Pequop Formation contains Leonardian age fusulinids in all stratigraphic sections; Robinson (1961) identified early, middle, and late Leonardian species in the richly fossiliferous type section. Wilson and Langenheim (1962) assigned a late Wolfcampian age to the lowest strata of the Pequop (lower Arcturus of their report) in the central Egan Range. A faunal collection in the middle of the Pequop in the Murry Summit section in the central Egan Range yielded the large gastropod *Omphalotrochus* [normally considered a Wolfcampian genus (Yochelson, 1961)], an evolutionarily primitive species of the fusulinid genus *Parafusulina*? (ident. by G. Wilde, 1971), and juvenile specimens of the ammonite *Crinites elkoensis*? Miller, Furnish, and Clark, 1957 (ident. by Furnish and Glenister, pers. comm., 1971). The *Parafusulina*? sp. suggests a Leonardian age for this horizon, and a late Wolfcampian to early or middle Leonardian age is indicated for the Pequop Formation in the Murry Summit section. The formation is clearly older here than in the type section.

Loray Formation: This is the uppermost formation of the Arcturus Group, and is a sequence of evaporitic, terrigenous, and carbonate rocks with a mean thickness of about 300 meters. It has a sharp but conformable contact with the overlying Kaibab Formation and a gradational contact with the underlying Pequop Formation. The formational contact between the Pequop and Loray is arbitrarily placed at the base of the lowest redbed or evaporite horizon, or at the horizon where carbonates are no longer dominant in the stratigraphic section. Because of this gradational contact, many workers lump the two units together as one formation and

refer to the upper unit simply as upper Arcturus Formation. This confusion should not obscure its validity as a formational unit.

The type section of the Loray Formation is in Elko County, north of the Hamilton Basin. On the north edge of the basin, in the central Pequop Mountains, it is thin and mostly replaced by the Pequop Formation (Yochelson and Fraser, 1973). In the central part of the Hamilton Basin it thickens and displays its typical characters, including evaporites and red beds.

The Loray Formation has yielded few fossils useful for age determination. The fusulinid *Pseudoreichelina* cf. *P. nevadaensis* Douglass and Nestell, 1974 has been found in the lower part of the Loray Formation (loc. UCMP D-5539) in the Murry Summit section. The fusulinid is believed to be the same as *P. nevadaensis* from Spruce Mountain, Elko County, described by Douglass and Nestell (1974), but because it has been recovered only in acid insoluble residues, an exact comparison with the thin-sectioned material from Spruce Mountain has not been made. *P. nevadaensis* occurs in the upper Pequop Formation of Spruce Mountain, of late Leonardian age and indicates a probable late Leonardian age for the lower part of the Loray Formation in the Murry Summit section. This agrees well with the late Wolfcampian to early or middle Leonardian age for the underlying Pequop Formation in the same section and further indicates the older age of the Pequop Formation here compared to its type section.

In the central Butte Mountains the Loray Formation contains members of the *Neostreptognathodus sulcoplicatus* — *N. prayi* conodont assemblage zone, including the species *N. prayi* Behnken, 1975 and *N. clinei* Behnken, 1975. Behnken called this interval upper Arcturus Formation, and placed this zone in the middle to latest Leonardian. He stated that *N. prayi* and *N. clinei* imply an "upper Leonardian to lower Wordian" correlation in Nevada, and placed the Loray Formation in the Leonardian. The lower part or all of the overlying Kaibab Formation and the uppermost part of the underlying Pequop Formation also contain conodonts of the *N. sulcoplicatus* — *N. prayi* zone (Behnken, 1975, p. 293). Therefore the Leonardian-Guadalupean boundary would occur well above the Loray Formation, and the Loray Formation in the Hamilton Basin would have to be entirely Leonardian in age.

FOSSIL COLLECTIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITIES

All fossils used in this study were collected from stratigraphic sections where the biostratigraphic horizon of each sample could be determined accurately. Fossils were collected from stratigraphic sections throughout the Arcturus Group, although most collections were made from strata in the central part of the Hamilton Basin, and an emphasis was given to collection of samples from the upper part of the Arcturus Group which contains the more distinctive and lesser known biotas. Most of the Arcturus biotas are dominated by molluscs and brachiopods, so this study has concentrated on description and determinations of the biostratigraphic ranges of species in those two groups.

In addition to the fossils collected by the author, bivalves and gastropods from three sections in the post-Riepe Spring part of the Arcturus Group in western White Pine County, Nevada, were borrowed from collections of Calvin Stevens (California State University, San Jose). Collections of fossils from the Arcturus Group, made by the U.S. Geological Survey, were examined to check for completeness of collections but have not been otherwise utilized here. Collections of Arcturus Group fossils at Stanford University were examined for the same reason.

Because they include so many borrowed specimens, the molluscs studied are from a wider range of environments than are the brachiopods (which are entirely from shallow-water environments). All groups of molluscs were studied except the ammonoids and chitons. The ammonoids were sent to Dr. Furnish and Dr. Glenister, University of Iowa. The chitons were sent to the late Allyn Smith, California Academy of Science.

The localities of the fossil collections are given below. The locality descriptions for sample numbers with a letter prefix (D-5516, etc.) are recorded in the files of the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) at Berkeley, California. Sample numbers with a number prefix (1J-2, etc.) are those of C. H. Stevens, Department of Geology, California State University, San Jose, California.

Charcoal Ovens Section

SE1/4 of Section 3, T. 13 N., R. 63 E. Along the northeast bank of the Willow Spring branch of Williams Creek, east of Ward Mountain, 25 kilometers (16 miles) south of Ely, Nevada. Egan Range, White Pine County, Nevada. Loray Formation, Arcturus Group

UCMP No.	Horizon
D-5516	— from 286' to 351' (87 m to 107 m) below top of unit
D-5517	— 425' (130 m) below top
D-5518	— 403' (123 m) " "
D-5519	— 390' (119 m) " "
D-5520	— 345' (105 m) " "
D-5521	— 323' (98 m) " "
D-5522	— 306' (93 m) " "
D-5523	— from 310' to 318' (95 m to 97 m) below top of unit
D-5524	— 302' (92 m) below top
D-5525	— 300' (91 m) below top
D-5526	— from 293' to 300' (89 m to 91 m) below top
D-5527	— 298' (91 m) below top
D-5528	— from 246' to 286' (75 m to 87 m) below top
D-5529	— from 211' to 216' (64 m to 66 m) below top
D-5530	— from 211' to 216' (64 m to 66 m) below top — float
D-5531	— from 194' to 201' (55 m to 57 m) below top
D-5532	— from 186' to 194' (57 m to 59 m) below top
B-6207	— general locality for 110' to 425' (33 m to 130 m) below top

Murry Summit Section

Section 34, T. 16 N., R. 62 E. North side of Murry Summit, along Nevada Highway Rt. 6, at the north end of Ward Mountain, 10 kilometers (6 miles) SW of Ely, Nevada. Egan Range, White Pine County, Nevada. Pequop and Loray Formations, Arcturus Group.

UCMP No.	Horizon
D-5534	— 720' (220 m) below base of Loray Formation
D-5535	— 730' (223 m) " " "
D-5536	— 190' (58 m) " " "
D-5537	— 200' (61 m) " " "
D-5538	— 50' (15 m) above base of Loray Formation
D-5539	— 240' (73 m) " " "
D-5540	— 600' (183 m) below base of Loray Formation
D-5541	— 140' (43 m) " " "
D-5542	— 85' (26 m) " " "
D-5543	— 195' (60 m) above base of Loray Formation
D-5544	— 127' (39 m) " " "
D-5545	— 220' (67 m) " " "
D-5546	— 240' (73 m) " " "
D-5547	— 245' (75 m) " " "
D-5548	— 320' (98 m) " " "
D-5549	— 220' (67 m) " " "
D-5550	— 240' (73 m) " " "
D-5551	— 295' (90 m) " " "

- D-5552 — 307' (94 m) above base of Loray Formation
 D-5553 — 395' (120 m) " " "
 D-5554 — 365' (111 m) " " "
 D-5555 — base of Loray Fm.
 D-5556 — middle of Loray Fm.
 D-5557 — near top of Loray Fm.
 D-5563 — 800' (244 m) below base of Loray Fm.
 D-5650 — 360' (110 m) above base of Loray Fm.

Murry Summit Section — Dead Horse Wash Area

Sec. 2 & 3, T. 15 N., R. 62 E. North side of Dead Horse Wash, near Murry Summit, south of Nevada Highway Rt. 6, northwest side of Ward Mountain, 11 kilometers (7 miles) SW of Ely, Nevada. Egan Range, White Pine County, Nevada.

UCMP	Horizon
No.	

- D-5558 — near top of Loray Fm.
 D-5559 — 50' (15 m) below D-5558
 D-5560 — 100' (30 m) " "
 D-5561 — 150' (46 m) " "
 D-5562 — 250' (76 m) " "
 D-5564 — 260' (79 m) " "
 D-5565 — 280' (85 m) " "
 D-5566 — Pequop Fm.

Ward Mountain Area

From outcrops of the Arcturus Group between the Murry Summit Section and the Charcoal Ovens Section, in the vicinity of Ward Mountain, SW of Ely, Nevada. Egan Range, White Pine County, Nevada.

UCMP	Location
No.	

- B-6217 — Ely #3 Quadrangle, Pequop Fm.
 B-6222 — W1/2 of Sec. 34, T. 14 N., R. 63 E., Pequop Fm.
 B-6230 — Ely #3 Quadrangle, Riepetown Fm.
 B-6273 — SW1/4 of Sec. 4, T. 13 N., R. 63 E., Riepetown Fm.
 B-6281 — SE1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 15 N., R. 62 E., Pequop Fm.

Confusion Section

Section 36, T. 16 S., R. 17 W. From outcrops of the Arcturus Formation between Chevron Ridge and Plympton Ridge, 1 kilometer (1/2 mile) south of Indian Pass, Confusion Range, Willard County, Utah. Arcturus Formation.

UCMP	Horizon
No.	

- D-5567 — 100' (30 m) below top of Arcturus Fm.
 D-5568 — 250' (76 m) " " "

D-5569 — 300' (91 m)	below top of Arcturus	—midway between Bed A and
D-5570 — 310' (95 m)	" "	Bed B of Hose and Repenning
D-5571 — 320' (98 m)	" "	(1959)
D-5572 — 375' (114 m)	" "	—Bed A of Hose and Repenning
D-5573 — 450' (137 m)	" "	(1959)
D-5574 — 600' (183 m)	" "	"
D-5575 — 650' (198 m)	" "	"
D-5576 — 1000' (305 m)	below top of Arcturus Fm.	
D-5584 — 50' (15 m)	above base of Arcturus Fm.	
D-5585 — 300' (91 m)	below top of Arcturus Fm.	
D-5586 — 250' (76 m)	below top of Arcturus Fm.	

Confusion Section — Desolation Anticline area

Section 15, T. 15 S., R. 17 W.

UCMP No.	Horizon	
D-5587 — 80' (25 m)	below top of Arcturus Fm.	—Bed D of Hose & Repenning (1959)
D-5588 — 80' (25 m)	" "	"
D-5651 — 100' (30 m)	" "	"

Butte Mountains Section

Section 34, T. 21 N., R. 59 E. North side of large unnamed canyon on the west side of the Central Butte Mountains, 32 kilometers (20 miles) north of U.S. Highway Rt. 50 on the Long Valley Road. Butte Mountains, White Pine County, Nevada. Loray Formation, Arcturus Group.

UCMP No.	Horizon	
D-5590 — 100' (30 m)	below top of Arcturus Group	
D-5591 — 105' (32 m)	" "	"
D-5592 — 95' (29 m)	" "	"
D-5593 — 200' (61 m)	" "	"
D-5594 — 425' (130 m)	" "	"
D-5595 — 500' (152 m)	" "	"
D-5596 — 625' (191 m)	" "	"
D-5597 — 650' (198 m)	" "	"
D-5598 — 850' (259 m)	" "	"
D-5599 — 950' (290 m)	" "	"
D-5600 — 900' (275 m)	" "	"
D-5601 — 1050' (320 m)	" "	"
D-5602 — 1250' (381 m)	" "	"
D-5603 — 1260' (384 m)	" "	"
D-5604 — 1400' (427 m)	" "	"
D-5605 — 1375' (419 m)	" "	"
D-5606 — 1450' (442 m)	" "	"
D-5607 — 1500' (457 m)	" "	"
D-5608 — 1550' (473 m)	" "	"

Robinson Summit Section — Butte Mountains

Section 29, T. 19 N., R. 61 E. On ridge east of 30 Mile Road, east side of Butte Mountains, south end of range, 8 kilometers (5 miles) north of U.S. Highway Rt. 50. Loray Formation, Arcturus Group.

UCMP	Horizon
No.	

D-5609 — lower part of section of Loray Fm.

D-5610 — 50' (15 m) above D-5609

D-5611 — 100' (30 m) " "

D-5612 — 110' (34 m) " "

D-5613 — top of Loray Fm. section

Medicine Range Section

Section 12, T. 27 N., R. 60 E. West slope of High Bald Peak area of the Medicine Range, north end of Butte Valley, Elko County, Nevada. Pequop Formation, Arcturus Group.

UCMP	Horizon
No.	

D-5614 — top of Pequop Fm.

D-5615 — 25' (8 m) below top of Pequop Fm.

D-5616 — 100' (30 m) " " "

D-5617 — 200' (61 m) " " "

D-5618 — 210' (64 m) " " "

D-5619 — 215' (66 m) " " "

D-5620 — 250' (76 m) " " "

D-5621 — 300' (92 m) " " "

D-5622 — 500' (153 m) " " "

D-5623 — 510' (156 m) " " "

D-5624 — 800' (244 m) " " "

D-5625 — 1000' (305 m) " " "

D-5626 — 1200' (366 m) " " "

D-5627 — 1400' (427 m) " " "

D-5628 — 1800' (549 m) " " "

Maverick Springs Section

Section 30, T. 25 N., R. 59 E. Beside Murry Canyon Road, on north side of canyon leading up to Mountain Spring from Ruby Valley, at the south end of Ruby Valley. Maverick Springs Range, White Pine County, Nevada. Riepetown — Loray Formations, Arcturus Group.

UCMP	Horizon
No.	

D-5629 — middle of Loray Fm. — *Derbyia* bed

D-5630 — base of exposed Riepetown Fm.

D-5631 — 25' (8 m) above base of Riepetown Fm.

D-5632 — 35' (11 m) " " " —near base of Dry Mountain

D-5633 — 200' (61 m) " " " "lithosome"

D-5634 — 250' (76 m)	above base of Riepetown Fm.
D-5635 — 300' (92 m)	" " "
D-5636 — 425' (130 m)	" " "
D-5637 — 430' (131 m)	" " "
D-5638 — 470' (143 m)	" " "
D-5639 — 465' (142 m)	" " "
D-5640 — 450' (137 m)	" " "
D-5641 — 470' (143 m)	" " "
D-5642 — 485' (148 m)	" " "
D-5643 — 490' (149 m)	" " "
D-5644 — 510' (156 m)	" " "
D-5645 — 530' (162 m)	" " "
D-5646 — 555' (169 m)	" " "
D-5647 — 600' (183 m)	" " "
D-5648 — 480' (146 m)	" " "
D-5649 — 450' (137 m)	" " "
D-5652 — middle of Loray Fm.	— just below <i>Derbyia</i> bed

Buck Mountain Section

Section 5, T. 20 N., R. 57 E. to Section 31, T. 21 N., R. 57 E. On south end of Buck Mountain, at the south end of the Ruby Range, west side of Long Valley, White Pine County, Nevada. Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Formation, Arcturus Group.

CHS	Horizon
No.	

- 1J-2 — near base of section
- 1J-3 — near middle of section
- 1J-6 — near top of section

Dry Mountain Section

Section 23 & 24, T. 20 N., R. 57 E. On Dry Mountain, west side of Long Valley, between the south end of the Ruby Range and the north end of the White Pine Range, White Pine County, Nevada.
Riepetown Formation (including Dry Mountain "lithosome"), Arcturus Group.

CHS	Horizon
No.	

- 1K-5 — about 1000' (300 m) above base of formation
- 1K-7 — base of Dry Mountain "lithosome", about 1200' (365 m) above base of formation
- 1K-8 — about 1400' (425 m) above base of formation
- 1K-9 — about 2000' (600 m) above base of formation

Limestone Peak Section

Section 21 & 22, T. 15 N., R. 59 E. On Limestone Peak, on the southwest side of Jakes Valley, along the east side of the White Pine Range, White Pine County, Nevada. Riepetown Formation (including Dry Mountain "lithosome") and Pequop (?) Formation, Arcturus Group.

CHS Horizon
No.

1X-1 — base of section, lower member, Riepetown Fm.

1X-3 — middle of lower member, Riepetown Fm.

1X-8 — near base of Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Fm.

1X-9 — lower part of Pequop (?) Fm.

1X-12 — middle part of exposed Pequop (?) Fm.

SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

Phylum BRACHIOPODA

Class INARTICULATA Huxley, 1869

Order LINGULIDA Waagen, 1885

Superfamily LINGULACEA Menke, 1828

Family LINGULIDAE Menke, 1828

Genus LINGULA Bruguiere, 1792

Lingula cf. carbonaria Shumard, 1858

Pl. 1, fig. 1

cf. *Lingula carbonaria* Shumard, 1858, St. Louis Acad. Sci., Trans., vol. 1, p. 215.

cf. *Lingula umbonata* White, 1884, Indiana Dept. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Surv., 13th Ann. Rept., p. 120, pl. 25, fig. 14.

cf. *Lingula carbonaria* Shumard, Dunbar & Condra, 1932, Nebraska Geol. Surv., 2d. Ser., Bull. 5, pp. 31-33, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2.

cf. *Lingula carbonaria* Shumard, Hoare, 1961, Univ. Missouri Stud., vol. 36, p. 21, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2.

Description. — Small, elliptical, biconvex shells; half as wide as long, with maximum width about 6 mm; greatest width near midline; of slight to moderate inflation; beaks slightly produced and inflated; exteriors smooth with a few concentric growth lines irregularly placed, and a few fine radial striae; interior with a few indistinct muscle scars about the midline but their pattern cannot be discerned; interior probably without a median ridge; other internal characters unknown.

Discussion. — This small brachiopod is similar to *L. carbonaria* of the mid-continent region in all details except the smaller size and the modest inflation of the beak. The Arcturus specimens are about half the size of most upper Paleozoic *Lingula* specimens and appear to be juveniles. At loc. UCMP D-5591 about 15 specimens were collected on one bedding plane. These specimens are from 4-6

mm in length, and appear to be juveniles of a single year class. Partial specimens collected from nearby locality UCMP D-5592 are larger but still probably juveniles. The small size of *Lingula* at these locations may partly be caused by stunting from high salinity water. This species was described from upper Carboniferous strata, where it is widespread, and appears to be long ranging.

Occurrence. — Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5591, D-5592, Butte Mountains, Nevada.

Class ARTICULATA Huxley, 1869

Order ORTHIDA Schuchert & Cooper, 1932

Suborder ORTHIDINA Schuchert & Cooper, 1932

Superfamily ENTELETACAE Waagen, 1884

Family RHIPIDOMELLIDAE Schuchert, 1913

Genus RHIPIDOMELLA Oehlert, 1890

Rhipidomella transversa King, 1930

Pl. 1, fig. 2

Rhipidomella transversa King, 1930, Univ. Texas Bull., No. 3042, p. 44, pl. 1, figs. 12-13.

Rhipidomella transversa King, McKee, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 492, p. 222, pl. 43, figs. 1-1c.

Description. — Small, well-inflated rhipidomellid brachiopod; wider than long, with greatest width at midlength; width, 8 mm; length, 6 mm; with a slight fold and sulcus developed over the middle 1/3 of shell width; strongly developed ribbing consisting of thick hollow costellae in the middle part of the valve; inner margin of the valve finely corrugated with short, sharp grooves, corresponding to the ends of the hollow costellae; other characters not known.

Discussion. — This species is identical in size and shape to the holotype of the species described and illustrated by King (1930). It has a characteristic greater width than length, and has coarse ribs over the median area of the valve. The high, narrow ventral cardinal area described by King (1930) cannot be seen on this material because of poor preservation but probably is present.

Occurrence. — Upper part of the Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5636, Maverick Springs Range, Nevada.

Order STROPHOMENIDA Öpik, 1934
 Suborder STROPHOMENIDINA Öpik, 1934

Superfamily DAVIDSONIACEA King, 1850

Family MEEKELLIDAE Stehli, 1954

Subfamily MEEKELLINAE Stehli, 1954

Genus MEEKELLA White & St. John, 1867

Meekella attenuata Girty, 1909

Pl. 1, fig. 3

Meekella attenuata Girty, 1908(1909), U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 58, pp. 205-206, pl. 24, figs. 7-9a, pl. 25, figs. 4-4d.

Meekella attenuata Girty, King, 1930, Univ. Texas Bull., No. 3042, pp. 52-53, pl. 5, figs. 2-7.

Meekella attenuata Girty, Stehli, 1954, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull., vol. 105, Art. 3, pp. 304-305, pl. 18, figs. 6-11.

Meekella attenuata Girty, Cooper & Grant, 1974, Smithson. Contr. Paleobiology, No. 15, pp. 354-356, pl. 103, figs. 1-34; pl. 104, figs. 11-20.

Description. — Well-inflated small to medium size *Meekella* with a large attenuated beak on the ventral valve and 15-20 major costae. Two sets of ribbing on the adult portion of the shell: a set of fine costellae covering the shell, increasing by intercalation and in some adult individuals having a costa of slightly larger size in the bottom of the interspace between major costae, and a set of coarse costae beginning at about $1/4$ to $1/3$ of the shell length from the beak and consisting of 15 to 20 costae covering the central and most of the lateral parts of the shell but not the lateral extremities along the hingeline; fine costellae tending to converge toward the crest of major costae; length of hingeline a little more than $1/2$ of the total shell width. Ventral valve — exterior: ornament as above; shape an asymmetrical cone with midline of shell from beak to commissure straight or slightly curved. Ventral valve — interior: with large dental plates separate and subparallel on attachments to valve and gradually divergent on attachments to interarea, projecting into hingeline as two strong sharp teeth. Dorsal valve — exterior: domed and strongly inflated; ornament as above. Dorsal valve — interior: cardinalia of strong high cardinal process supported by high and short, diverging crural plates which enclose adductor muscle scars, cardinal process of two gradually diverging bifid teeth, high and strongly recurved.

Discussion. — This species is distinguished by the numerous large costae and the large attenuated beak of the ventral valve. The species is widespread and abundant in the American Southwest and has an age range from Wolfcampian to Guadalupian. It was gregarious in its life habits and is often found in peri-reefal situations (Stehli, 1954).

Occurrence. — Upper part of Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5540, Egan Range, Nevada.

Family **ORTHOTETIDAE** Waagen, 1884

Subfamily **DERBYIINAE** Stehli, 1954

Genus **DERBYIA** Waagen, 1884

Derbyia sp.

Pl. 1, figs. 4-5

Discussion. — Incomplete shells of the genus *Derbyia* are present at a few localities in the Arcturus Group. These specimens show the characters of the genus, a simple median septum in the ventral valve and large, bifid cardinal process with crural plates in the dorsal valve, but they are not complete enough to be specifically identifiable. The material from loc. UCMP D-5629 was recovered from a thin layer composed mostly of *Derbyia* shells that are layered one on top of the other, and appear to result from a shell bank habit of growth, similar to modern oyster banks in warm temperate waters. All growth stages are present in the sample and the species grew to large size in maturity. Attachment of the shell appears to have occurred, but only at the tip of the beaks of juveniles, and in most cases the attachment was broken in later life.

Occurrence. — Upper part of Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5639, lower part of the Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5629, in the Maverick Springs Range, Nevada; upper part of Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5535, Egan Range, Nevada.

Suborder **CHONETIDINA** Muir-Wood, 1955

Superfamily **CHONETACEA** Bronn, 1862

Family **CHONETIDAE** Bronn, 1862

Subfamily **RUGOSOCHONETINAE** Muir-Wood, 1962Genus **LISSOCHONETES** Dunbar & Condra, 1932**Lissochonetes** sp.

Pl. 1, fig. 6

Chonetes sp., McKee, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 492, pp. 230-231, pl. 44, fig. 13.

Description. — Adult shell subquadrate, with sides narrowing toward the front, and slightly auriculate at the hingeline; twice as wide as long with no sinus developed on front margin, and a small and depressed beak projecting a short distance over hingeline; about seven spine bases present on either side of beak, with spines projecting at a high angle from the hingeline; well-developed fold and sulcus; interior of ventral valve with many pustules arranged in radial rows from the beak; other characters unknown.

Discussion. — This species of *Lissochonetes* is represented by a single valve in the present collections, although it is more abundant in collections from this interval made by members of the U.S. Geological Survey. The species is distinguished by width twice as great as length, moderately inflated folds bordering sulcus, and straight, converging sides with small ears slightly developed. It is similar to *Lissochonetes geinitzianus* (Waagen) in these features but is not discernably mucronate, and has larger pustules. It may represent a new species, but the types of *Chonetes platynotus* White should be examined first to determine the possibility of synonymy.

Three chonetid species groups are present in strata of the Arcturus Group and correlative formations of the southwestern United States. *Lissochonetes* sp. of this report and *Chonetes* sp. of McKee (1938) are of one species group representing *Lissochonetes sensu stricto*, including species close to the type species. *Chonetes kaibabensis* McKee (1938) and the closely related *Chonetes ostiolatus* Girty (1910) are in another species group, also in the genus *Lissochonetes*. A third group includes *Chonetes subliratus* of McKee (1938) and belongs in the genus *Dyoros*. Members of all three species groups may be found in Arcturus Group strata.

Occurrence. — Upper part of the Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5644, Maverick Springs Range, Nevada.

Suborder PRODUCTIDINA Waagen, 1883

Superfamily PRODUCTACEA Gray, 1840

Family ECHINOCONCHIDAE Stehli, 1954

Subfamily ECHINOCONCHINAE Stehli, 1954

Genus BATHYMYONIA Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960

Bathymyonia nevadensis (Meek), 1877

Pl. 1, fig. 7

Productus nevadensis Meek, 1877, U.S. Geol. Explor. of 40th Parallel, Part 1, p. 64, pl. 8, figs. 2-2e.

Pustula nevadensis (Meek), Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, vol. 5, No. 2, p. 31, pl. 8, figs. 1-8.

Bathymyonia nevadensis (Meek), Cooper & Grant, 1975, Smithson. Contr. Paleobiology, No. 19, p. 1041, pl. 352, figs. 1-19, pl. 353, figs. 12-18.

Discussion. — Small juvenile specimens of this species are present in the upper part of the Riepetown Formation. These show the characteristic growth lamellae and spine arrangement of the genus and the short hingeline. The brachial valve interiors have lateral ridges diverging from the median ridge at angles of about 70°, and the visceral disc bears an anterior marginal rim.

Occurrence. — Upper part of Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5639, Maverick Springs Range, Nevada.

Family MARGINIFERIDAE Stehli, 1954

Subfamily COSTISPINIFERINAE Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960

Genus ECHINAURIS Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960

Echinauris subhorrida (Meek), 1877

Pl. 1, fig. 8

Productus subhorrida Meek, 1877, U.S. Geol. Explor. of 40th Parallel, Part 1, p. 75, pl. 7, figs. 3-3b.

Pustula subhorrida (Meek), Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, vol. 5, No. 2, p. 32, pl. 8, figs. 9-11.

Avonia dorsoconcava McKee, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 492, pp. 244-245, pl. 46, figs. 9-10.

Avonia subhorrida newberryi McKee, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 492, pp. 245-247, pl. 46, fig. 11.

Echinauris subhorrida (Meek), Cooper & Grant, 1975, Smithson. Contr. Paleobiology, No. 19, pp. 1015-1016.

Description. — Shell small, subquadrate and elongate with slightly rounded sides; small, sharp, prominent and highly incurved beak; ventral valve strongly arched throughout, but con-

vexity decreasing during later growth; shallow, wide sulcus developed over most of the length of the ventral valve, increasing in prominence during growth; ventral and dorsal valves covered with well-developed costae except on umbo; costae increasing in size with growth of valve; six to nine (approximate count) on visceral disc area — costation not determined on flanks; one set of spines on ventral valve, of large size and projecting from valve at a high angle; a dense set of laterally projecting halteroid spines on either side of the beak along the hingeline, of slightly larger size than the body spines; other features unknown.

Discussion. — Incomplete shells of this species occur in a few localities and appear to be conspecific with Meek's original material collected in Nevada, and with Phosphoria Formation material (Branson, 1930). *Echinauris subhorrida* is more strongly sulcate and has much stronger costae than the type species, *Echinauris lateralis* Muir-Wood and Cooper but otherwise is closely related. The type specimens of the species *Avonia subhorrida newberryi* McKee and *Avonia dorsoconcava* McKee were examined and they do not appear to be specifically distinct from each other, nor from juveniles of *Echinauris subhorrida*. McKee (1938) separated the two species on the basis of size and shallower median sulcus. Both of these are growth related characters. He acknowledged that populations of these species were variable, and that the new species were established on extremes in the morphological variations. These extremes are not distinct enough to justify such a separation.

Occurrence. — Upper part of Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5637, D-5639, D-5643, D-5644, Maverick Springs Range, Nevada.

Family **DICTYOCLOSTIDAE** Stehli, 1954

Subfamily **DICTYOCLOSTINAE** Stehli, 1954

Genus **SQUAMARIA** Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960

Squamaria ivesi (Newberry), 1861

Pl. 1, figs. 9-11

Productus ivesi Newberry, 1861, in Ives, Report upon the Colorado River of the West, U.S. 36th. Congress Ex. Doc. 90, Part 3, p. 122, pl. 2, figs. 1-8.

Productus (Dictyoclostus) ivesi Newberry, McKee, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 492, p. 238, pl. 45, figs. 3-7.

Bellaclathrus spinosus Winters, 1963, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 89, pp. 26-27, pl. 1, figs. 4-8.

Description. — Ventral valve-exterior; large, well-inflated

dictyoclostid with trail; fine cancellate sculpture over visceral area, with rugae disappearing anteriorly, where fine costae enlarge on trail to moderate size; fold and sulcus well developed in maturity; small triangular ears covered with large spines; ginglymus developed; umbo tapering, slightly projecting beyond hingeline. Ventral valve-interior: covered with small endospines; ears separated from body mass by large ear baffles; adductor muscle scars well built up on median line of valve. Dorsal valve-exterior: same ornament as ventral valve, except covered by sparse small spines. Dorsal valve-interior: trilobate cardinal process supported by thickened hinge margins and a short tapering median ridge, succeeded anteriorly by a tall thin brevisseptum; dense small endospines on anterior edge of visceral disc; ear chambers well demarked by ear baffles.

Discussion. — This species is distinguished by its cancellate to costate sculpture and by the small but distinct ears. The ear chambers are distinct and set off by ear baffles in both valves. The species *Squamaria spinosus* (Winters) is identical to young specimens of *Squamaria ivesi* found in the Arcturus Group, and is synonymized. This species group is abundant in the Permian formations of the western states. Further work is needed to see if other species can be defined among the extensive populations available for study. *Squamaria ivesi* is abundant in the Arcturus Group and is the largest brachiopod commonly found. It is characteristic of shallow water deposition in areas of normal salinity and diverse fauna and is found in mixed carbonate and terrigenous sediments.

Occurrence. — Upper part of Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5637, D-5647, Maverick Springs Range, Nevada; Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5540, Egan Range; loc. UCMP D-5614, D-5617, D-5618, D-5622, D-5625, D-5626, D-5627, Medicine Range, Nevada; Arcturus Formation, loc. UCMP D-5586, Confusion Range, Utah.

Superfamily **PRODUCTACEA** Waagen, 1883

Family **LINOPRODUCTIDAE** Stehli, 1954

Subfamily **COSTELLARININAE** Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960
(as Costellariinae)

Diagnosis. — Characterized by a simplified bilobed cardinal process, ventral valve with small interarea having delthyrium, and cicatrix terminating umbo. Ventral valve costellate and having elongate, suberect spines; brachial valve without spines.

Discussion. — *Costellarina* is the only genus in the subfamily Costellarininae and is distinct enough to justify placement in a separate subfamily. However, its basic affinities are to the Productacea, and it is here transferred from the Aulostegidae to the Linoproducidae. Its linoproducid affinities are best seen in the external features of costellation and spination but are also shown by the simplified cardinalia and brevisseptum. The modified cardinal process appears to have evolved by simplification as a result of the small size of *Costellarina*, producing a convergence in form to the cardinal process of the productellids. The attached habit of most individuals is interpreted to be an adaptation from free-living ancestors, a characteristic occasionally seen in *Juresania* (Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960, p. 48, pl. 79). *Costellarina* probably had both attached and free-living niches.

Free-living *vs.* attached life habits and cardinal processes are the most important characters used in classification at the suborder. Most of these are valid, but attachment does occur among some productaceans, just as the free-living habit occurs in some strophalosiaceans (see discussion of *Lyttonia* in Rudwick and Cowen, 1967) and the cardinal process is more variable in form within species and genera than has been recognized. Illustrations by Grant (1966) of a single species of *Waagenoconcha* show considerable variation of the cardinal process.

Genus **COSTELLARINA** Cooper & Muir-Wood, 1967, emended herein

Costellaria Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960 (non Swainson, 1840 = Mollusca)

Type species: *Costellaria costellata* Muir-Wood & Cooper, 1960.

Description. — *Emended.* Ventral valve: Strongly inflated, weakly to strongly costellae, rugae variably developed, often present only near the beak. Having a single set of long body spines which are regularly distributed and curve anteriorly parallel to the curvature of the valve. Ears small, densely covered with spines slightly larger than body spines and extending posteriorly over the hingeline and laterally. Valves without fold or sulcus, maintaining a smoothly expanding growth curve throughout life, without flares. Umbo terminated by a cicatrix; short interarea with delthyrium closed by cardinal process of dorsal valve. Body spines having tubular exten-

sions (atrial tunnels) on the valve interior that extend anteriorly from the spine base a short distance and terminate before reaching a new spine.

Dorsal valve: Flattened on younger portions, then assuming growth shape of ventral valve, containing few or many short endospines on anterior part of valve but without external spines. Cardinal process small with strongly diverging lobes which bear a median slit and recurve over the hingeline, and supported by widely diverging lateral ridges that merge with thickened hinge line ridges. Breviseptum small, located near center of visceral disc. Adductor muscle field poorly defined.

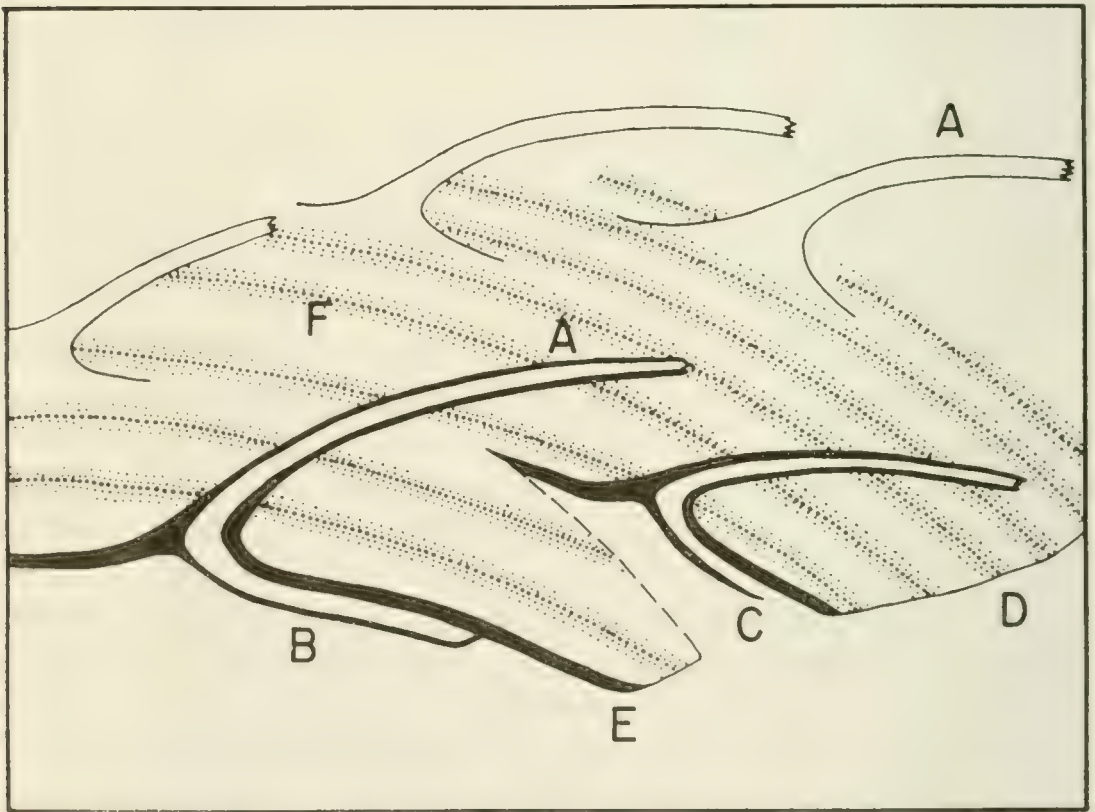
Spine bases: The body spines in *Costellarina* are often perched on small nodes which are usually elongate in the direction of growth. The hollow interior of the spine continues into the visceral cavity. Where it emerges on the interior of the shell it bends sharply anteriorly and is continuous with the atrial ridge (Text-fig. 5). The atrial ridge is a hollow extension of the spine in the form of a tunnel on the inner surface of the valve and extends anteriorly, parallel to the line of growth of the spine. The atrial ridge is about the same thickness as the spine, and appreciably thickens the shell wall. It extends a varying distance forward from the base of the spine and tapers abruptly on the anterior end.

Within a uniformly short distance after the termination of the atrial ridge a new spine is formed. There is obviously a functional relationship between the atrial ridge and the production of new spines. While the old spine is being maintained and is growing, the atrial ridge is being lengthened. When this ceases the atrial tunnel is sealed off and a new spine is grown anterior to the old one. The atrial tunnels contain lobes of mantle tissue which are separated from the expanding visceral tissue by the roof of the tunnel. The spines on the lateral ears of the pedicle valve are not closed off at maturity as are the body spines. It is probable that they continue growing throughout the life of the individual. Atrial ridges have been noticed by Grant (1966) and Waterhouse (1971), but the reconstruction of Grant (1966) is made on the assumption that they remain open to the interior long after the spine is first formed and as the shell is thickened. This is doubtful, even for *Waagenoconcha*, and the atrial tunnel and ridge indicate a relatively short life for the

growth of the spines.

Discussion. — The emended description of this genus corrects the description of the spines which are typically productacean and consist of only one type although they are slightly larger on ears than on the body, and are not rhizoid, nor are there any prostrate spines. The body spines do have anteriorly directed tubular extensions (atrial ridges) on the interior of the valve. The reference to lack of elytridium is removed, since that feature is normally present only in the Strophalosiaceae.

Costellarina is a small, simplified genus that lacks close relations. It is closest to *Cancrinella* but differs from that genus in its modified cardinalia. Although Muir-Wood and Cooper (1960) classified it in the Aulostegidae, the cardinal process (which they use as



Text-figure 5. Drawing of the characters of spines and atrial ridges in *Costellarina*, based mostly on a young specimen of *C. kaasai* paratype UCMF 14303.

A — spines, B — atrial ridge with the anterior end sealed off, showing shell (black) and open space (white), C — hollow atrial ridge with anterior end open, and presumably filled with a tissue lobe extending into spine from mantle edge, D — anterior edge of ventral valve, E — shell wall in cross section, F — fine ribs (costellae) of shell. Magnification approx. $\times 20$.

a prime character in classification) is not similar to typical aulostegid cardinal processes. It is simplified, lacks a shaft, and is similar to the productellid type (a fact also noted by Muir-Wood and Cooper) which is normally bilobed and supported by short diverging lateral ridges. In external features the genus is most similar to *Cancrinella* and the Linoproductidae, so much so that it was described as a homeomorph of *Cancrinella*. Some features of the cardinalia also suggest relationship to *Cancrinella*. It is probable that *Costellarina* evolved from *Cancrinella* by modifications resulting from prolonged period of attachment. The presence of a relatively large cicatrix of attachment was the major justification for assignment to the Strophalosiacea (Aulostegidae).

Species presently placed in *Costellarina* are *C. costellata* (the type species), and *C. kaasai*, n. sp., *C. plasi*, n. sp. and *C. carlstroemi*, n. sp. In addition, the species *Terrakea arctica*, described by Waterhouse (1971), probably belongs in this genus. The holotype and paratypes of *T. arctica* are clearly related to *Costellarina*, but the hypotypes illustrated in the same article are not and belong in different genera. Since Waterhouse's reconstruction of the cardinalia of *T. arctica* was based on hypotype specimens, this feature of the species is still unknown. The other features of size, shape, costellation, spination, and atrial ridges of the primary types all indicate relationship to *Costellarina*.

Costellarina is usually found in a matrix of terrigenous limestone or calcareous clastic rocks, indicating an originally muddy substrate with varying dominant grain size. The greatest abundances of individuals are found in rocks of the finest grain size. *Costellarina* is abundant in depositional environments where sedimentation rates were probably high, and in stratigraphic sequences containing many shallow-water indicators such as redbeds, evaporite deposits, and stromatolites. It occurs commonly in restricted, mollusc-dominated faunas. The known distribution of *Costellarina* broadly parallels the distribution of abundant terrigenous limestones in the lower Permian, and conclusions on the paleogeographic range of the genus must take into account the presence or absence of this rock type.

Life habits. — *Costellarina* is a unique productid in that it was capable of living attached or free. The cicatrix of attachment shows that individuals were attached to a substrate as young. The size of

the cicatrix varies considerably and for most it is too small for an animal that was attached throughout life. They probably detached upon reaching maturity. The attachment surface is almost always smooth and flat, and only rarely is it small or found to have attached to a strongly curved surface. The brachiopod must have been attached to another organism because the sea floor substrate was soft sediment, but often no suitable form is preserved. The most likely substrate for attachment was blades of seaweed, as suggested by Stevens (1966). There is no direct evidence of seaweed in the strata now, but Elias (1937) demonstrated the presence of abundant fleshy seaweed in the lower Permian of Kansas. Attachment spines are rare. It appears that attachment by shell cementation was weak enough to allow the shell to fall to the bottom when it grew large enough.

Costellarina has several shell features which suggest a free-living adult habit. The adult shell is well inflated and has halteroid lateral spines and abundant long curved body spines. These shell characters, and the common occurrence of individuals in clusters, suggest a free-living habit of the adult form similar to the life habits of *Waagenoconcha*, *Marginifera*, and *Echinauris* (Grant, 1966, 1968), which lived nearly buried in sediment with the brachial valve and anterior margin exposed, and were supported in the sediment by the spines. Articulated individuals of *Costellarina* containing geopetal accumulations of clay and spar-filled areas under the beak, similar to geopetal orientations of *Waagenoconcha* and *Marginifera*, have been found in collections of the genus from the Colina Formation in Arizona.

Variation. — Collections of *Costellarina* from Arizona, Utah, and Nevada containing hundreds of individuals, show that variation within a cluster of individuals (here considered to be a population, and henceforth called a population) is limited. The most variable feature within a population is the shape of the shell. The major variation in the species is in differences between populations, so that the species contains a large number of distinct populations which are part of an intergradational series. A single population does not include morphologic forms representative of the entire species, and only by examining several large populations can the full range of variation be indicated.

Within a population the shell shape varies from quadrate to elongate but this variation is greater in some populations than in others. The amount of shell inflation, and the degree of rugation near the beak is less variable. The size, density, and curvature of the body spines is nearly constant within a population. The strength of ribbing is a nearly constant character within a population, but varies between populations, and is variable enough to cause some difficulty in species discrimination when only limited samples are available.

***Costellarina kaasai*, n. sp.**

Pl. 2, figs. 1-11

Heteralosia sp., Stevens, 1966, Geol. Soc. America, Bull., vol. 77, p. 1126.

Costellaria costellata Muir-Wood & Cooper, Mayou, 1967, Brigham Young Univ., Geol. Studies, vol. 14, p. 110, pl. 1, figs. 4, 6, 7, 9.

Grandaurispina sp., Collinson, 1968, Earth Science Bull., Wyoming Geol. Assoc., vol. 1, No. 4, p. 29.

Description. — Ventral valve: Small, well-inflated *Costellarina* with a single set of spines sparsely and regularly scattered over the ventral valve, about 2 mm apart on the anterior margin, leaving the shell at an angle of 30-40 degrees and subsequently curving toward the shell surface to become parallel to it at several mm from the shell surface; ribbing consisting of a few or many weak costellae, rarely none, and weakly developed rugation on the beak area; large individuals becoming slightly elongate; other features as for genus. Dorsal valve: Cardinalia as for genus; small endospines usually present on the anterior margin of the visceral disc, variable in number; other features as for genus.

Discussion. — This species is distinguished by the loose, open arrangement of the spines and the weak ribbing of the ventral valve. It is variable in its ribbing and rugation, because in some populations the ribbing is nearly obsolete while in others there are many well-developed small costellae. A weakly ribbed condition is normal for the species. The spines are openly curved and extend some distance away from the surface of the valve. This common species has probably been confused with other small productids, or considered to be juveniles of known species by other workers. It is similar to illustrations of *Avonia dorsoconcava* as described and illustrated by McKee (1938), but examination of the types of *A. dorsoconcava* shows that it is a synonym of *Echinauris subhorrida*. *Costellarina kaasai* can be distinguished from *E. subhorrida* by the presence of a cicatrix,

absence of a pointed beak, subcircular shape, and absence of a sulcus. *C. kaasai* is most similar to *C. carlstroemi* but differs from that species in having more abundant and more slender spines. *C. kaasai* is similar to *Costellarina arctica* (Waterhouse), but *C. arctica* can be distinguished by its larger ears and greater width/length ratio.

Costellarina kaasai occurs in a wide range of nearshore shallow-water environments. It is most often found in marginal marine situations with a biota of limited diversity, indicating semi-restricted conditions. It is especially characteristic in mollusc-dominated biotas but is also found in more diversified normal marine biotas having abundant brachiopods, bryozoans, and echinoderms. It is found in a variety of lithologies but most often in a sandy mud. This is the most abundant brachiopod species in the Arcturus Group of Nevada-Utah and is widespread in the lower Permian.

Occurrence. — Throughout the Riepetown Formation, Pequop Formation, and Loray Formation of the Arcturus Group in Nevada and Utah, and in correlative strata in west central Utah. Ranging in age from late Wolfcampian (in Riepetown Formation) to late Leonardian (in Loray Formation).

Numbered specimens and material examined. — Holotype UCMP 14270, paratypes UCMP 14271 - 14300, all from the same population from loc. UCMP B-6207, Loray Formation, Egan Range, Nevada; paratypes UCMP 14301 - 14303, loc. UCMP D-5530, Loray Formation, Nevada; paratype UCMP 14304, loc. UCMP D-5608, Loray Formation, Butte Mountains, Nevada.

Also, many hundreds of specimens were examined from numerous localities in the Arcturus Group, Nevada - Utah.

Etymology. — Named for Maurice Kaasa, of the University of California, Berkeley.

***Costellarina plasi*, n. sp.**

Pl. 3, figs. 1-5

Description. — Ventral valve: Small, well inflated; with a single set of long spines regularly scattered over the ventral valve, spaced about 2 mm apart on the anterior margin, leaving the shell at a low angle and immediately bending sharply to become parallel to the shell within a millimeter or two of the shell surface, forming a tight cover over the shell; ribbing consisting of numerous weak to strongly defined costellae; costellae never completely lacking; shape

subquadrate to subrounded; anterior shell margin straightened and elongated in some individuals; weakly developed rugation near beak; other features as for genus. Dorsal valve: Features as for genus.

Discussion. — This species is distinguished from other species in the genus by the tight curvature of the spines over the shell, and by spines that are slightly smaller in diameter than in the other species. The species is slightly smaller than *C. kaasai* and much less strongly costellate than *C. costellata*. When the curvature of the spines cannot be determined, the stronger costellation is a useful means of separating *C. plasi* from *C. kaasai*.

Costellarina plasi occurs in more open marine environments than *C. kaasai*, and is found in biotas of high diversity. It probably lived in less turbid conditions and in slightly higher energy conditions than *C. kaasai*.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5535; lower part of Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5539, Egan Range, Nevada; upper part of the undifferentiated Bird Spring Formation, Clark County, Nevada. Early Leonardian (Pequop Formation and ? upper Bird Spring Formation) to middle (?) Leonardian (lower part of Loray Formation).

Numbered specimens. — Holotype UCMP 14305, paratypes UCMP 14306-14310 all from the same population, loc. UCMP D-5535, Pequop Formation; paratype UCMP 14311 from loc. UCMP D-5539, Loray Formation, Egan Range, Nevada.

Etymology. — Named for Leo Plas, formerly of the University of California, Berkeley.

***Costellarina carlstroemi*, n. sp.**

Pl. 3, figs. 6-10

Description. — Ventral valve: Small to medium-sized, well inflated; with a single set of robust spines scattered over the ventral valve, spaced from 2-4 mm apart along margin, leaving the shell at an angle of about 30-40 degrees and curving towards shell; ribbing of numerous small, broad costellae; shape subquadrate to subrounded; rugation lacking or weak; other features as for genus. Dorsal valve: Features as for genus.

Discussion. — This species is distinguished from other species in the genus by the relatively large, robust spines which are less numerous, both on the ears and body of the shell than in any other

species known in the genus. It is most similar to *C. kaasai* which has a similar shape and a similar curvature of spines. *C. carlstroemi* can be separated from both *C. kaasai* and *C. plasi* by the less numerous, but larger and more robust spines.

This species is described here for comparison with the *Arcturus* species, and is of interest because it is the most southerly known species in the genus, and probably lived in subtropical climates.

Occurrence. — Colina Formation, loc. UCMP B-2978, Pedregosa Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona.

Numbered specimens. — Holotype UCMP 14312, paratypes UCMP 14313-14334, all from the same population from loc. UCMP B-2978, Colina Formation, Pedregosa Mountains, Arizona.

Etymology. — Named for Philip Carlstroem of San Francisco, California.

Order RHYNCHONELLIDA Kuhn, 1949

Superfamily RHYNCHONELLACEA Gray, 1848

Family PONTISIIDAE Cooper & Grant, 1976

Genus PONTISIA Cooper & Grant, 1969

Pontisia sp?

Pl. 4, figs. 1-4

Description. — Small shell with strong fold and sulcus which is strongly plicate, with plications limited to anterior half of shell; subtriangular in outline, well inflated; ventral valve projecting beyond dorsal valve, with deltidial plates leaving free oval foramen; internal characters not seen; fold bearing two strong plications, and sides of fold and sulcus converging dorsally; lateral slopes bearing one or two smaller plications, these extending about a quarter of distance to beak.

Discussion. — Cooper and Grant (1976) revised the Texas Permian rhynchonellids, described many new genera, and changed the basis for classification of this group. Details of the interior of this species are unknown, and it cannot be identified to genus with certainty. Furthermore, this is a bidentate form, which is possibly a variant of a tridentate species, as discussed by Cooper and Grant (1976, p. 1951) for *Wellerella bidentata* Girty. More individuals are needed for identification of this species.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5617, Medicine Range, Nevada.

Family **CAMAROTOECHIIDAE** Schuchert & LeVene, 1929

Genus **BRYORHYNCHUS** Cooper & Grant, 1969

Bryorhynchus ? weeksi (Girty), 1908

Pl. 4, figs. 5-7

Pugnax weeksi Girty, 1908, U.S. Nat. Museum, Proc., vol. 34, p. 296.

Pugnax weeksi Girty, Girty, 1910, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull., No. 436, p. 31, pl. 3, figs. 1-4.

Description. — Small, well inflated, with distinct but weakly developed plications on a moderately high fold and sulcus, and an oval to subrounded outline; plications extending about a third of length of shell; three plications present on fold, and a single weak plication on lateral slopes; margins of fold and sulcus converging rapidly dorsally; internal features not seen.

Discussion. — This species is readily distinguished on the basis of its oval to subcircular outline, and weakly developed plications. The number of plications on the fold and lateral slopes is variable, but a triplicate condition is typical. Until the internal characters are known from etched specimens, the generic assignment is uncertain.

Occurrence. — Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP B-6217; Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5540, Egan Range, Nevada.

Order SPIRIFERIDA Waagen, 1883

Suborder ATHYRIDIDINA Boucot, Johnson & Staton, 1964

Superfamily **ATHYRIDACEA** McCoy, 1844

Family **ATHYRIDIDAE** McCoy, 1844

Subfamily **ATHYRIDINAE** McCoy, 1844

Genus **CLEIOTHYRIDINA** Buckman, 1906

Cleiothyridina ciriacksi Cooper & Grant, 1976

Pl. 4, figs. 8-10

Cleiothyridina ciriacksi Cooper & Grant, 1976, Smithsonian. Contr. Paleobiology, No. 21, part 4, pp. 2135-2136, pl. 650, figs. 1-18.

Description. — Small, well-inflated form with ventral beak overhanging the dorsal valve a short distance; shells subquadrate or subcircular in outline, with slightly greater length than width; fold and sulcus not developed, and shell margin slightly squared off on anterior margin; shell ornamented with characteristic overlapping fimbriate lamellae of small size; greatest width in central part of shell; beaks rounded, not attenuated; interior unknown.

Discussion. — This species is close to the types of *C. ciriacksi* described by Cooper and Grant (1976) from upper Permian Franson member of the Park City Formation in Montana. It is similar in in-

flation of valves, and the slight folding of the plane of commissure, but differs in being slightly longer than wide instead of wider than long, and being slightly larger than the types of *C. ciriacksi*. These minor differences are probably due to population variation. The *Arcturus* specimens are from an older horizon (Leonardian) than the types (probable Guadalupian). The possibility of evolutionary change within the species needs to be examined when further material is available, but the range of variation within a species of the genus may be as great as in the genus *Composita* with which it is closely related. The genus occurs in conditions of normal marine environment with a diverse biota.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5535, D-5546, Egan Range, and loc. UCMP D-5626, Medicine Range, Nevada.

Genus **COMPOSITA** Brown, 1849

Composita mexicana (Hall), 1857

Pl. 4, figs. 11-16

Terebratula mexicana Hall, 1857, Emory's Rept. U.S. & Mex. Boundary Surv., vol. 1, pl. 20, fig. 2.

Composita mexicana (Hall), Girty, 1908 (1909) U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 58, pp. 389-390.

Composita parva Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, vol. 5, No. 2, p. 38, pl. 9, figs. 8-11.

Composita mexicana (Hall), King, 1930, Univ. Texas Bull., No. 3042, pp. 128-129, pl. 43, figs. 1-11.

Composita arizonica McKee, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 492, pp. 257-260, pl. 48, figs. 10-16.

Composita mexicana (Hall), Grinnell & Andrews, 1964, Jour. Paleont., vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 236-237.

Description. — Shell small to medium size (up to 12 mm wide), of ovoid shape, as wide as long; well inflated, with widest part close to mid part of shell; beak of ventral valve prominent and overhanging; fold and sulcus well developed on later-formed half of valve and slightly more than half as wide as the valve; on most adult shells the articulation line of fold and sulcus having a characteristic tonguelike shape on the plane of commissure — wide and low, with short steep sides, and gently curving along top of fold — changing to a high sinusoidal curve having height about equal to width at largest growth stage of shell; on large shells fold and sulcus bordered by a lesser sulcus on either side, which are appressed to the shell, fold and sulcus tongue thus projecting anteriorly; sulcus usually marked with a shallow well-defined groove along the median line; interior characters as for genus.

Discussion. — The wide and nearly flat-topped fold and the well-developed shallow groove on the sulcus of most large individuals are the characteristic features for these populations of the species. However, the groove on the sulcus is not always present on all individuals. The fold and sulcus changes shape during ontogeny, developing a tonguelike shape at maturity, and changing to a high sinusoidal curve at largest growth size. Individuals with the high sinusoidal fold and sulcus are few, since the majority of individuals in each sample are juveniles and small adults.

The species *Composita parva* and *Composita arizonica* are placed in synonymy with *Composita mexicana* because of their overall similarity of form, similarity in development of fold and sulcus, and similar ages of occurrence. *C. mexicana* is variable, as are all *Composita* species, but it is closely related to *Composita subtilita* (Hall), differing mostly in its smaller size and more projecting fold and sulcus tongue. The Arcturus populations are closest to the morphological form described as *Composita arizonica* by McKee (1938), in the shape, size, and amount of anterior projection. The description by McKee (1938) does not indicate a median sinus or groove on the sulcus, but this is probably an oversight, due to poor preservation of material. As suggested by McKee (1938) and Grinnell and Andrews (1964), *C. arizonica* may be transitional between *Composita subtilita* and *Composita mexicana*, and a part of an evolutionary continuum between the two species. However, because of the variability of species in the genus, this form is not consistently separable from *C. mexicana*, and is best regarded as *C. mexicana* proper.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5534, D-5535, D-5540, Egan Range; loc. UCMP D-5614, D-5615, Medicine Range, Nevada.

***Composita plana* Branson, 1930**

Pl. 5, figs. 1-3

Composita plana Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, vol. 5, No. 2, p. 40, pl. 10, figs. 25-27.

Description. — Shell large, subcircular, and flattened; beak prominent and overhanging with large foramen; fold and sulcus poorly developed on young parts of shell — later development not known; hingeplate of subquadrate shape, and supported by diverging crural plates; low narrow median septum, bordered by long, slightly

impressed muscle scars developed on mature specimens.

Discussion. — This species is distinguished by its large size and flattened form. The available material of this form is incomplete but can be recognized by the flat form of even the juvenile shells. This species was collected in strata of the uppermost part of the Arcturus Group and is the earliest appearance of this large species of *Composita* which is more abundant in the overlying Park City Group strata.

Occurrence. — Upper part of Arcturus Formation, loc. UCMP D-5567, Confusion Range, Utah.

***Composita* sp.**

Pl. 5, figs. 4-7

Partim Composita subtilita (Hall), Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, vol. 5, No. 2, p. 38, pl. 9, fig. 11.

Description. — Shell elongate, with greatest width about $\frac{3}{5}$ distance from beak and equal to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length; moderately to highly inflated; beak of ventral valve prominent and overhanging, with open foramen; shape tending to a pentagonal outline, with slightly projecting fold and sulcus that is squared off in front; fold and sulcus slightly developed, and wide; greatest size 9 mm by 11 mm; internal characters not known.

Discussion. — This species is similar to *Composita elongata*, but is less inflated and rotund, and not so narrow as the types of the species, which are nearly parallel sided. They are close in all characters except size to *C. emarginata affinis* of King (1930) and are similar to one specimen of *C. subtilita* (Branson, 1930, plate 9, figure 11). These authors did not distinguish this form from other species of the genus. It lacks a name but seems characteristic of the middle Permian. The Arcturus Group specimens are small and are probably juveniles. The growth series and range of characters in populations of this species are not known. This species appears to be descended from *Composita elongata*.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5535, Egan Range, Nevada.

Suborder SPIRIFERIDINA Waagen, 1883

Superfamily CYRTIACEA Frederiks, 1919 (1924)

Family AMBOCOELIIDAE George, 1931

Genus **WILBERRYA**, n. gen.

Type species: *Wilberrya fragilis*, n. sp.

Description. — Small, thin-shelled, and rounded in shape; well inflated; ventral valve larger than dorsal valve, and more inflated; hingeline short and poorly defined, with two tooth processes on each valve; interarea present but poorly defined on ventral valve; shell has a weakly developed fold and sulcus; ornament consists of small, weakly developed costellae. Ventral valve: Strongly inflated valve with overhanging but not prominent beak; interarea containing an open delthyrium bounded by low ridges which project as tooth processes.

Dorsal valve: Moderately inflated valve with slightly projecting beak; with well-formed tooth sockets having inner socket ridges elevated and expanded to form large toothlike projections; containing long thin crura connected to the base of the tooth sockets; crura elevated above the floor of the valve and not connected to it, and projecting anteriorly, curved parallel to the floor of the valve.

Discussion. — This genus is characterized by its form, weakly costellate ornament, short indistinct hingeline, and simple cardinalia with long thin crura; features which distinguish it from all other common smooth late Paleozoic ambocoeliids. It is closely related to *Crurithyris*. It also superficially looks like *Phricodothyris* or *Martinia* (of the Reticulariaceae) but can be distinguished from them by the absence of concentric lamellae and by the internal features (lack of crural plates or dental plates or median septum). It differs from *Crurithyris* and other ambocoeliids by the short, indistinct hingeline, by the much more equivalved and more rounded form, and by the presence of costellae (the only other ambocoeliid known to possess costellae is the Devonian genus *Ladjia*).

The cardinalia of *Crurithyris*, described and illustrated by Brunton and Champion (1974) for British Isles species, shows definite relationship to *Wilberrya*. Internal characters of the two genera differ primarily in the development of stronger tooth processes and the absence of even a rudimentary cardinal process in *Wilberrya* (Text-fig. 6). In British species of *Crurithyris* these characters show progressive changes through time, with the youngest



Text-figure 6. Cardinalia of *Wilberrya fragilis* showing character of tooth processes and crural bases. A — ventral valve, B — dorsal valve. Drawn from specimens shown in fig. 8, Plate 5, and fig. 13-14, Plate 5.

species most similar to *Wilberrya*. Furthermore, there is a progressive reduction of the crural bases in *Crurithyris* approaching the condition found in *Wilberrya*. These morphologic progressions indicate that *Wilberrya* is a direct descendant of *Crurithyris*.

Wilberrya is uncommon in the biotas in which it is found. It occurs in predominantly molluscan faunas in the Arcturus Group, and appears to have been tolerant of nearshore environmental conditions (periodic high turbidity and high energy). Brabb and Grant (1971) illustrated a larger unnamed species of this genus (listed as *Martinia* sp. undet.) from the Tahkandit Formation of Alaska which contains an arctic type fauna. Gobbett (1963) and Bamber and Waterhouse (1971) illustrated specimens of "*Martinia* sp." which may well belong in this genus, but the internal features of these forms are not known.

Etymology. — Named for W. B. N. Berry, of the Dept. of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley.

***Wilberrya fragilis*, n. sp.**

Pl. 5, figs. 8-19

Description. — Ventral valve: Small, thin-shelled, wider than long, with greatest width just anterior to the hingeline; hingeline short; valve well-inflated, with slight fold and sulcus developed and a broad low fold on each lateral slope at maturity; beak overhanging, not prominent, and strongly incurved; interarea low, containing an open delthyrium bounded by low ridges which project as tooth

processes, diverging from each other at an angle of about 40 degrees and high standing; tooth processes as curved plates; dental plates and septum lacking; ornament consisting of subdued costellae.

Dorsal valve: Small, well-inflated, thin-shelled, with beak slightly projecting; fine costellae covering the valve; juvenile form elongate, becoming wider than long at maturity, and also less inflated; containing well-formed tooth sockets in the cardinalia enclosing a small triangular notothyrium, with the inner socket ridges elevated and expanded on their extremities to form large toothlike projections, these diverging from each other at an angle of about 45 degrees and high standing; containing long thin crura connected to the bases of the tooth sockets, elevated above the floor of the valve and not connected to it; crural bases projecting anteriorly and curving parallel to the floor of the valve (Text-fig. 6).

Discussion. — The presence of costellae and absence of concentric plications, and the small size of this species distinguish it from other ambocoeliid or reticulariacean species. The specimens at hand show variation in the strength of the fold and sulcus and accessory folds and in the strength of costellae on the valves. All folds are broad and low and become stronger with maturity, so considerable variation in the strength of folds can be expected. Nonetheless, among the specimens examined there is a correlation of stronger ribbing associated with weaker folding of the plane of commissure. This appears to be intraspecific and indicates a moderate range of variation within the species.

The globose, highly inflated shell, open delthyrium and fragile shell indicate a probable epifaunal habit. The shells were probably attached to arborescent taxa living above the bottom sediments, either sea weed, sponges, bryozoans or crinoids.

Occurrence. — Upper Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5540; lower part of Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5539, UCMP D-5546, UCMP D-5550, UCMP D-5555, Egan Range; Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5609, Butte Mountains, Nevada.

Numbered specimens. — Holotype UCMP 14344, loc. UCMP D-5546; paratype UCMP 14345, loc. UCMP D-5546; paratype UCMP 14346, loc. UCMP D-5550, paratypes UCMP 14347-14350, loc. UCMP D-5539; paratypes UCMP 14351-14352, loc. UCMP D-5540.

Superfamily **SPIRIFERINACEA** Davidson, 1884

Family **RETICULARIINIDAE** Cooper & Grant, 1976

Genus **RETICULARIINA** Frederiks, 1916

Reticulariina sp?

Pl. 6, figs. 1-3

Description. — Ventral valve: Small, wide shells with rounded cardinal extremities; fold and sulcus deep and narrow with four strong lateral plications; shell punctate; beak incurved, enclosing high interarea with large delthyrium; margin of delthyrium thickened and projecting down as teeth; dental plates extending from margins and angling toward median plane, then dipping straight to floor of valve; high median septum.

Dorsal valve: Cardinalia with strong sockets and thickened inner socket ridges; low cardinal process united with crural plates by narrow shelf; a short raised median line on interior bordered by elongate impressed muscle scars; character of spines not known, large spines lacking.

Discussion. — This species is tentatively assigned to *Reticulariina* on the basis of its relatively large size and greater width than most spiriferinacean species. The available material is inadequate for specific identification.

Order **TEREBRATULIDA** Waagen, 1883

Suborder **TEREBRATULIDINA** Waagen, 1883

Superfamily **DIELASMATACEA** Schuchert, 1913

Family **DIELASMATIDAE** Schuchert, 1913

Subfamily **DIELASMATINAE** Schuchert, 1913

Genus **DIELASMA** King, 1859

Dielasma phosphoriensis Branson, 1930

Pl. 6, figs. 4-6

Dielasma phosphoriensis Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 34-35, pl. 2, figs. 21-25.

Dielasma phosphoriensis Branson, McKee, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 492, p. 263, pl. 48, figs. 21-22.

Description. — Shell elongate, strongly inflated, greatest width just anterior to mid point and about $3/4$ of length; strong fold and sulcus on mature portions of shell; anterior margin projecting and rounded; internal characters unknown.

Discussion. — The strong fold and sulcus is the best diagnostic character for this species but is variable in its development. The material from the Arcturus Group has a well-developed fold and sulcus, as does material from the Kaibab Formation described by McKee (1938).

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5617, Medicine Range, Nevada.

Phylum MOLLUSCA

Class SCAPHOPODA Bronn, 1862

Order DENTALIOIDA Palmer, 1974

Family DENTALIIDAE Gray, 1847

Discussion. — This family includes the two common genera of Paleozoic scaphopods, *Prodentalium* and *Plagioglypta*, in which nearly all Paleozoic scaphopods are placed. *Prodentalium* includes the commonest species of scaphopods in Carboniferous and Permian strata, and includes species with large heavy shells that have longitudinal ribbing [such as *P. raymondi* Young and *P. canna* (White)]. Most of the species that were previously placed in *Plagioglypta* should be transferred to *Prodentalium* (Yancey, 1973 a,b), but there are some small species with strong concentric ornament that are retained in *Plagioglypta* [such as *P. meekiana* (Geinitz)]. Another generic group is represented by long, slender thin-shelled scaphopods with smooth surfaces which are fairly common in Carboniferous strata. These compare closely with modern *Dentalium* (*Laevidentalium*) and are represented in the Paleozoic by *D. (L.) venustum* Meek & Worthen and related forms. Scaphopods with strong and widely spaced ribs are placed in the newly described *Dentalium* (*Paleodentalium*) (Gentile, 1974), which occurs uncommonly in upper Carboniferous strata.

Scaphopods are a common element in molluscan faunas of both shallow- and deep-water environments of the upper Paleozoic. *Prodentalium* is common in shallow-water molluscan communities, where it attains great size and has an adult shell of considerable mass. It is one of the largest molluscs living in those communities.

Genus PRODENTALIUM Young, 1942

Type species: *Prodentalium raymondi* Young, 1942.

Description. — Long, gently curved scaphopods with a thick shell, having longitudinal ribbing consisting of many small ribs, these reduced in size anteriorly; ribs slightly zigzag or offset in alignment; growth lines oblique; some species very large; shell wall thick.

Discussion. — The main characters for distinguishing *Prodentalium* are its small longitudinal ribs, gentle curvature, and its thick shell wall. Most of the common species of Carboniferous and Permian scaphopods belong in the genus *Prodentalium*, and nearly all of the larger species of these periods belong to this genus. Some of these are species which lived in large populations in shallow, nearshore environments, and often grew to large size. These, and other species of the genus, were originally described as *Dentalium*, and the longitudinally striate character was noted. When the genus *Plagioglypta* was defined, the striae were ignored and all forms which appeared to have an annulated character were assigned to *Plagioglypta*. This was a mistake, based on observations of worn individuals. It was not corrected until the new generic name *Prodentalium* was established on Paleozoic material and better observations and descriptions were made on known material.

Species presently assigned to *Prodentalium* are:

Prodentalium raymondi Young — the type species

Dentalium semicostatum Girty

Dentalium canna White — the commonest and most widely cited
scaphopod species of the Permian

Dentalium mexicanum Girty

Dentalium indianum Girty

Dentalium sublaeve Hall

Plagioglypta monolineata Branson

This is not a complete listing of species in the genus, but it includes all of the upper Carboniferous and Permian species known in North America. The species *Prodentalium belcheri* Nassichuk and Hodgkinson, 1976, is not a species of *Prodentalium*, and probably not a scaphopod. *Prodentalium* has a thick shell wall, with shell layers angled to the outer surface, *P. belcheri* has a thin shell wall with shell layers nearly parallel to the outer surface. *Prodentalium* increases regularly in diameter and has a regular rate of curvature, *P. belcheri* is irregularly curved and increases in diameter irregularly. The aperture of *P. belcheri* is irregularly constricted, and it is probable that it is not a molluscan species, but a calcareous worm tube.

Some of these nominal species are synonyms of other species due to their original descriptions being based on fragmentary material. As noted by Miller (1949) the type species of *Prodentalium* is variable in both size and irregularities of ornament. This variability is similar to that occurring in modern species of scaphopods. There is a characteristic progression in ornamentation during ontogeny in *Prodentalium*, and this feature is probably the best means of distinguishing species. Characters used to discriminate species are size of ribs, density of ribbing, ontogenetic change in ribbing, adult size of shell, and curvature of shell.

The density of ribbing is a major character of differentiation between species. A comparison of the density of ribbing on the type specimens of the species listed above follows:

<i>Prodentalium sublaeve</i> (plastotypes)	— 3	ribs/mm on 3.5 mm diameter shell		
" " (same lot)	— 2-3	ribs/mm on 12 mm	"	"
<i>P. raymondi</i> paratype)	— 4±	ribs/mm on 10 mm	"	"
" (paratype)	— 3	ribs/mm on 25 mm	"	"
<i>P. canna</i> (type lot)	— 5-6	ribs/mm on 6+ mm	"	"
<i>P. canna</i> (comparison lot)	— 5	ribs/mm on 5 mm	"	"
" (same lot)	— 3-4	ribs/mm on 10 mm	"	"
<i>P. mexicanum</i> (holotype)	— 4	ribs/mm on 2.5 mm	"	"
<i>P. semicostatum</i> (holotype)	— 4-5	ribs/mm on 5 mm	"	"
<i>P. indianum</i> (holotype)	— 4-5	ribs/mm on 2.5 mm	"	"
" (same specimen)	— 4	ribs/mm on 4 mm	"	"

In addition, ribbing densities of a large lot of *Prodentalium canna* from the Arcturus Group in eastern Nevada are given for comparison. Except for *Prodentalium raymondi*, the ribbing density measurements for all the types were made by me on type specimens at the U.S. National Museum (including plastotypes of *Dentalium sublaeve*).

Four species, based on ribbing densities, can be recognized within this group. Suggested diagnoses and synonymies of species are given as follows:

1) *Prodentalium sublaeve* (Hall), 1858 — having about 3 ribs/mm as a juvenile and about 2-3 ribs/mm as an adult (12 mm diameter); the species is distinguished by low density of ribbing; Carboniferous in age.

Synonyms. — *Dentalium acutisulcatum* Gurley, 1883 — placed in synonymy by M. L. Cooper in an unpublished MS thesis (Kent State, 1972). This lower Carboniferous species has a ribbing density similar to *P. sublaeve*.

2) *Prodentalium raymondi* Young, 1942 — large as adults, attaining a diameter of 30 mm and length of 30 cm on some individuals; having about four ribs/mm on middle diameter (10 mm diameter) and about three ribs/mm on full grown adult shells (25 mm diameter); species distinguished by its large size and high density of ribbing. *P. raymondi* is restricted to the upper Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian) (pers. comm., E. L. Yochelson, 1971) and is probably the ancestor of the Permian species *P. canna*.

3) *Prodentalium canna* (White), 1874 — large scaphopods; having a ribbing density of 5-6 ribs/mm on a small diameter (5 mm diameter) and 3-4 ribs/mm on a large diameter (10 mm); species distinguished from *P. raymondi* primarily by its smaller size and more regular shape but has a similar ribbing pattern. *P. canna* is probably descendent from *P. raymondi* and is restricted to the Permian.

Synonyms. — *Plagioglypta monolineata* Branson, 1930 — a subjective junior synonym (Yancey, 1973b); *Dentalium mexicanum* Girty, 1909 — probably a junior synonym.

4) *Prodentalium semicostatum* (Girty), 1915 — has a ribbing density of 4-5 ribs/mm on small diameter (diameters of 2.5 to 5 mm), ribs small and low in profile; distinguished by an intermediate ribbing density between *P. sublaeve* and *P. raymondi* — *P. canna*. Without more complete material there is no way to determine conclusively if this represents a distinct species, or juveniles of *P. raymondi*, but the different ribbing density suggests that it is a separate species.

Synonyms. — *Dentalium indianum* Girty, 1915 — both *P. semicostatum* and *P. indianum* descriptions are based on small shell fragments but are apparently of the same species; *P. semicostatum* has page priority over *P. indianum*.

***Prodentalium canna* (White), 1874 — emended Yancey, 1973**

Pl. 6, figs. 7-11

Dentalium canna White, 1874, Explor. and Surv. West 100th Merid., Prelim. Rept. Invert. Fossils, p. 23.

Dentalium canna White, White, 1877, Rept. U.S. Geograph. Surv. West 100th Merid. (Wheeler), Part IV, Paleontology, p. 156, pl. 12, figs. 6a-6b.

Plagioglypta canna (White), Girty, 1910, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 436, p. 44, pl. 6, fig. 14.

Plagioglypta monolineata Branson, 1930, Missouri Univ. Studies, vol. 5, No. 2, p. 58, pl. 15, fig. 7.

Plagioglypta canna (White), Chronic, 1952, Geol. Soc. America, vol. 63, No. 2, p. 153.

Prodentalium canna (White), Yancey, 1973, Jour. Paleont., vol. 47, No. 6, p. 1126.

Description. — Large scaphopods probably attaining total length of 20-25 cm for complete mature forms; shell diameter about 2 cm in mature forms, with shell wall thickness in midreaches ranging up to 4-6 mm; shell greatly curved on young portion and nearly straight on adult portion; ornament consisting of longitudinal ribs, slightly zigzag, strongly raised on juvenile portion of shell, becoming lower, weaker, and wider during growth, new ribs added by intercalation; rib density about 5/mm on juvenile shell (up to 5 mm diameter) changing to 3-4/mm on adult shell (10 mm in diameter); ribbing obsolete or lost on apertural areas of large shells.

Discussion. — This species was well described by Yancey (1973b). It is closely related to *P. raymondi* and is clearly a descendent of that species. It differs from *P. raymondi* in its smaller adult size, but the ribbing and general form are the same. At the present time the adult size is the only meaningful character by which to separate the two species. Partly this is due to a lack of knowledge of the juvenile portions of *P. raymondi*.

Prodentalium canna lived in a range of environments from fully normal marine to marginal marine, variable salinity conditions. It has not been found in definitely deeper water environments, and appears to have inhabited shallow waters nearly exclusively. It is present in diverse normal marine biotas but is most common in restricted marginal marine biotas, where it is often present in large numbers. Populations which inhabited marginal marine conditions produced the largest individuals.

Occurrence. — Very common in the Riepetown, Pequop and Loray formations in the Egan Range, Butte Mountains, Maverick Springs Range and Medicine Range, Nevada; common in Arcturus Formation, Confusion Range, Utah.

Order SIPHONODENTALIOIDA Palmer, 1974

Family SIPHONODENTALIIDAE Simroth, 1894

Genus CALSTEVENUS Yancey, 1973

Type species: *Calstevenus arcturus* Yancey, 1973.

Description. — Small, short scaphopods, with rapid width ex-

pansion; curvature of shell relatively strong; growth lines oblique to axis of shell, at an angle of about 75 degrees to axis; apex simple, without notch or lobes, with earlier apical areas not present, and presumably resorbed; ornamentation consisting only of weak growth lines; shell wall thin.

Discussion. — This genus includes only one described species, which is the only definite pre-Cretaceous species of the siphonodentalids known. Its simple form and small size suggest that it is part of the original evolutionary stock of the siphonodentalids. *Calstevenus arcturus* is similar in size and shape to *Plagioglypta meekiana* (Geinitz) although differing greatly in surface features. These two species clearly belong in different genera, but the similarities between them suggest that *P. meekiana* might have siphonodentalid affinities. Further study on *P. meekiana* is needed to verify this.

***Calstevenus arcturus* Yancey, 1973**

Pl. 6, figs. 12-14

Calstevenus arcturus Yancey, 1973, Jour. Paleont. vol. 47, No. 6, p. 1063, text-figs. 1a-1f.

Description. — Shell small, 1.0-1.5 cm long for adults, 1.0 mm in diameter at apex and 2.0 mm in diameter at aperture; shell thickness 0.2 mm for adults; curved, with greatest curvature in apical regions; growth lines oblique, at an angle of about 75 degrees to axis; ornamentation consisting only of numerous faint growth lines; rapid increase in diameter with growth, increase continuous throughout life of individual; apical areas truncated and apparently resorbed.

Discussion. — This species is known only from the calcareous siltstones of the Dry Mountain "lithosome" of the Riepetown Formation and appears to have lived only in muddy substrates in low energy environments in probably deeper waters. It is common in this environment, although unknown elsewhere in the Arcturus Group. It normally occurs with a molluscan fauna including ammonites, taxodont bivalves, and thin-shelled bivalves.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome" of Riepetown Formation, loc. 1J-2 (type locality), 1J-6 at Buck Mountain, 1K-8 at Dry Mountain, 1X-1, 1X-3, 1X-8 at Limestone Peak, White Pine Range, Nevada; also from about the middle of Dry Mountain "lithosome" at Maverick Springs Range, Nevada.

Class ROSTROCONCHIA Pojeta, Runnegar, Morris & Newell, 1972
Order CONOCARDIOIDA Neumayr, 1891

Superfamily CONOCARDIACEA Miller, 1889

Family CONOCARDIIDAE Miller, 1889

Genus ARCEODOMUS Pojeta & Runnegar, 1976

Arceodomus Pojeta & Runnegar, 1976, U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 968, p. 70, pl. 42, figs. 8-10; pl. 43, figs. 1-3, 7-12.

Type species: *Conocardium glabratum* Easton, 1962.

Description. — Shell large, greatly inflated, with rounded and smooth central body portion; prominent curved beaks nearly touching at hingeline; ornament of weak growth lines and weak, smoothed ribs over most of shell; strongly differentiated anterior portion of shell, with shell wall there about three times as thick as on remainder of shell, and with strong radial ribs; small, nearly obsolete posterior rostral tube which may have thickened shell wall; hingeline long and straight; shell wall containing radial rods, rods most distinct in beak areas, forming subdued ribbing; large internal shelf on inside of anterior portion of each valve, with secondary shelves in large individuals.

Discussion. — *Arceodomus* includes several species which are distinct from other conocardiids in the lack of external ribbing on the body of the shell. This part of the shell has internal ribbing that is not exposed unless the shell has been eroded. In addition to the type species *Conocardium glabratum* Easton, 1962, the species *C. japonicum* Nishida, 1968, *C. uralicum* Verneuil, 1845 (discussion in Wilson, 1970), and *C. langenheimi* Wilson, 1970 can be referred to the genus *Arceodomus*. The first three species are of Carboniferous age and are similar in general form, being more elongate and more strongly ribbed than the Permian species *A. langenheimi*. These differences suggest an evolutionary change from the Carboniferous to Permian species involving reduction in size of anterior snout, and shortened length of shell. Short, highly inflated species appear to have evolved in the Permian, and to be confined to that period.

***Arceodomus langenheimi* (Wilson), 1970**

Pl. 7, figs. 1-3

Conocardium langenheimi Wilson, 1970, Los Angeles Co. Mus. Nat. Hist., Contr. Sci. No. 184, 14 pp., figs. 1-34.

Arceodomus langenheimi (Wilson), Pojeta & Runnegar, 1976, U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 968, p. 71, pl. 43, figs. 13-15.

Description. — Shell large, greatly inflated and rounded, up to 7 cm in length, with height about $2/3$ of length and width about $1/2$ of length; ventral margin subparallel to hingeline; posterior shell surface smooth with occasional growth lines and faint smoothed ribs on beak areas; valves tightly articulated and denticulate on inner margin, except at rostrum and anterior portion; strongly differentiated anterior snout projection with shell wall 2-3 mm in thickness, about three times as thick as the other shell wall, and strongly ribbed, ribs sharp and high, separated by flat spaces about two-three times rib width; anterior gape; complexly shaped internal shelf on middle of inside of anterior projection, which projects normal to the shell wall in juveniles but is angled downward in adults, a secondary shelf below the first shelf in larger individuals; shell wall of major part of valve containing radial rods, rods creating a slight ribbing on the outside of valve, and fairly strong ribbing on the inside of juvenile and young valves; small and short rostrum present on posterior end of hingeline, rostrum having a partly thickened shell wall.

Discussion. — This species can be easily recognized among the conocardiids by the large, smooth, rounded posterior portion of the shell, the relatively high beak areas, and the equilaterally triangular shape of the anterior snout projection. In many external features (except the anterior snout projection) it resembles a well-inflated edmondacean rather than a conocardiid, and in shape, beaks and degree of inflation it closely resembles *Edmondia subtruncata* from the Gaptank Formation (Bird, 1968). No relationship is suggested by making this comparison, but it is possible that many individuals of this species or related species have been misidentified as *Edmondia*, if the anterior projection of the shell is not preserved.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. D-5535, Egan Range, Nevada; undiff. Arcturus Formation, 2270' above base, loc. 11-8, NW corner Sec. 19, T. 17 N., R 55 E., Pancake Range, White Pine Co., Nevada.

Family **BRANSONIIDAE** Pojeta & Runnegar, 1976

Bransonia sp?

Pl. 7, fig. 4

Discussion. — This large species is identified as a conocardiid by the shell structure, consisting of radial rods embedded within the

shell wall of the valve, a unique conocardiid feature. Other features are not well preserved, and it is tentatively assigned to *Bransonia* on the basis of shape and probable lack of a hood, although hippocardiid affinities cannot be ruled out. This species is larger and more trigonal in form than *A. langenheimi*, and appears to be definitely ribbed, although weathering may have emphasized the strength of ribbing on exposed surfaces. Details of rostrum, anterior projection and interior are not known, but rostrum and anterior projection are probably relatively small. The shell is large, with a height and minimum length of 5 cm, and inflation of 4.5 cm, which makes this one of the largest species of conocardiids known.

Occurrence. — Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP B-6273, Ward Mountain, Egan Range, Nevada.

Class BIVALVIA Linné, 1758

Subclass PALAEOTAXODONTA Korobkov, 1954

Order NUCULOIDA Dall, 1889

Superfamily CTENODONTACEA Woehrmann, 1893

Family CTENODONTIDAE Woehrmann, 1893

Genus CLINOPISTHA Meek & Worthen, 1870

Clinopistha Meek & Worthen, 1870, Philadelphia Acad. Nat. Sci., Proc. for 1870, p. 44.

Clinopistha, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, pp. 20-21, pl. 4, figs. 1-16.

Type species: *Clinopistha levis* (as *Clinopistha radiata levis*) Meek & Worthen, 1870.

Diagnosis. — Medium-sized, subquadrate forms with an elongate anterior margin and a prominent external ligament on the short posterior margin.

Discussion. — The type species of *Clinopistha* is similar to *Nuculopsis* in external form, particularly to the type species of *Nuculopsis*, *N. girtyi*. Both species are enlarged and elongated in one direction with umbonal areas offset from the center of the shell, both are well inflated, and both have a nearly smooth exterior with irregular fine growth lines. The two differ in that *Clinopistha* has an external ligament which is often preserved and when found is a diagnostic character to separate the two genera. *Clinopistha* has a larger shell which is not so extremely inflated as *Nuculopsis* and has

a thin shell wall. The shell wall of *Clinopistha* is about $1/3$ to $1/2$ the thickness of the shell wall of *Nuculopsis* and is the easiest means of separating the two genera.

Clinopistha is placed in the family Ctenodontidae on the basis of its external form and the possession of an external ligament. Presumably the shell has taxodont dentition, but this has not been demonstrated with undoubted *Clinopistha*. The many illustrations of the type lot of *Clinopistha* that McAlester (1968) presented provide no evidence of this. Most of the type lot are tightly articulated shells showing no dentition.

***Clinopistha levis* Meek & Worthen, 1870**

Pl. 7, fig. 5

Clinopistha radiata levis Meek & Worthen, 1870, Philadelphia Acad. Nat. Sci., Proc. for 1870, pp. 44-45.

Clinopistha levis, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, pp. 20-21, pl. 4, figs. 1-16.

Description. — Medium-sized, well-inflated, sub-rectangular shells; anteriorly elongate with a smoothly rounded extremity; flattened dorsal margin; sharply and smoothly rounded posterior margin; large and raised external ligament on posterior slope; umbos prominent but not inflated; shell wall thin; ornament of fine concentric growth ridges and furrows; and a few faint radial ribs on the posterior portion of the shell; dentition and hinge unknown.

Discussion. — This species agrees in all observed characters with the type lot of the species (illustrated by McAlester, 1968) which is upper Carboniferous. The faint radial rib ornament is present, as in the type lot of the species, but is not as strongly developed. The specimen described here is slightly longer than the average of the type lot but falls within the range of variation of the lot. This occurrence extends the range of the species and of the genus into the Permian, well up in the Wolfcampian Series. Ciriacks (1963) illustrated a more elongate, undescribed species of this genus as "*Nuculopsis* sp. a", from a geologic horizon younger than the Arcturus Group.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Formation, loc. 1J-2, Dry Mountain, Nevada.

Superfamily **NUCULACEA** Gray, 1824

Family **NUCULIDAE** Gray, 1824

Discussion. — Nuculids are common in late Paleozoic faunas,

but their taxonomy is unsettled because of the description of many new taxa since Schenck (1934) revised the family Nuculidae. Following Schenck, the diagnosis of the family is: small, trigonal bivalves with taxodont dentition and a resiliifer, lacking a pallial sinus, and beaks posterior with a well-developed pseudo-lunule and poorly defined escutcheon. None of the Paleozoic forms are known to have a truly denticulate ventral margin.

Upper Paleozoic species of the nukulids belong in the genera *Nuculopsis*, *Nuculavus*, and *Quadratonucula*. Both *Nucula* and *Palaeonucula*, which have been used by past workers for upper Paleozoic species, are post-Paleozoic. Small trigonal nukulids, which include most of the upper Paleozoic species in the family, belong in the genus *Nuculavus* (Chernyshev, 1947). The genus *Nuculanella* proposed by Tasch (1953) is clearly a synonym of *Nuculavus*. *Nuculopsis* (Girty, 1911) includes a small group of distinctive species with elongate form and thick shell wall. *Quadratonucula* (Dickens, 1963) is a small subquadrate form that is definitely a nukulid, although McAlester (1969) placed it in the family Malletiidae. This genus has been overlooked in previous studies and is probably fairly common. However, the majority of upper Paleozoic nukulid species belong in *Nuculavus*, which probably can be split into subgeneric groups.

The recognized genera of upper Paleozoic nukulids, *Nuculopsis*, *Nuculavus*, and *Quadratonucula*, differ greatly from each other and clearly belong in different phylogenetic stocks within the family, as well as being different from most younger genera within the family. Possible subdivision within the family was discussed by Dickens (1963), but he chose to follow Schenck's (1934) informal groupings of genera. Difficulties in intrafamily classification are compounded by uncertain family limits as genera are shuffled from one family to another. Characters of importance in family classification are the nature of the resiliifer, presence or absence of denticulate margins, shell thickness, and shell microstructure. Because a subdivision of the family for upper Paleozoic genera does not work well for groups of lower Paleozoic and post-Paleozoic genera, family subdivision is not attempted. The informal groupings of Schenck (1934) do not work well for upper Paleozoic genera in the family.

Genus **NUCULAVUS** Chernyshev, 1947

- Nuculavus* Chernyshev, 1947, Akad. Nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR (Kiev), Instytut Geol. Nauk. Zbornyk prats' z paleo. ta stratygrafiyyi, vol. 1, p. 5, pl. 1, figs. 11-13.
- Nuculanella* Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., vol. 27, p. 395.
- Nuculanella* Tasch, emended, Dickens, 1963, Australia Bur. Min. Resources, Geol. & Geophys., Bull. 63, pp. 30-31.
- Nuculanella* Tasch, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, pp. 35-36, pl. 13, figs. 1-5.
- Nuculavus* Chernyshev, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, pp. 36-37, pl. 12, figs. 1-9.

Type species: *Nuculavus minuta* Chernyshev, 1947.

Diagnosis. — Small, trigonal nukulids with concentric ornament of fine irregular growth lines, beak located a short distance posteriorly, resilifer small, open, shallow, and triangular.

Discussion. — This genus includes the most common taxodont species of the upper Paleozoic. Species of this genus have been reported under the generic names *Nucula* and *Palaeonucula* which are post-Paleozoic genera and do not extend into the Paleozoic. Chernyshev's (1947) description of *Nuculavus* as a new genus is the first available name for the group. There are many named species in this genus, whose relationships to each other remain to be worked out. Species of *Nuculavus* lived primarily in shallow environments, and usually in populations with great numbers of individuals. The genus is common in upper Carboniferous and lower Permian strata, but its older and younger limits have not been determined. Presumably it ranges through most or all of the Carboniferous and Permian.

***Nuculavus levatiformis* (Walcott), 1884**

Pl. 7, figs. 6-10

- Nucula levatiforme* Walcott, 1884, U.S. Geol. Surv., Mon. 8, p. 241, pl. 22, fig. 1, 1a.
- Nucula levatiformis* Walcott, Girty, 1909, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 389, p. 74, pl. 10, fig. 7-8a.
- Palaeonucula levatiformis* (Walcott), Chronic, 1952, Geol. Soc. America, Bull. 63, p. 138, p. 6, figs. 4-9.
- Palaeonucula levatiformis* (Walcott), Winters, 1963, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 89, p. 49, pl. 6, figs. 4-7a.
- Palaeonucula levatiformis* (Walcott), Yancey, 1969, Paleobios, No. 8, p. 6, figs. 18-20.

Description. — Small, subtriangular shells, averaging about as high as long, with beaks situated posterior of center of hingeline; beak in some specimens close to posterior margin of shell, close to

midpoint in others; outline of shell variable, imperfectly equilaterally triangular; well inflated with thickest part about $1/3$ height below beaks; ornamentation subdued, consisting of many low concentric ribs, some individuals having a few irregular growth constrictions superimposed over these; pseudolunule sharply defined and large, enclosing a flattened area below the beaks and extending to ventral margins, with slight outward bulge midway between beaks and margins; taxodont dentition with about 12-15 anterior teeth and 9-10 posterior teeth including the small teeth under the beak; resilifer small but distinct, of triangular shape, shallow and flat in form with only a slight curvature on the ventral edge; individuals reaching 7 mm in height and 7 mm in length in *Arcturus* populations.

Discussion. — The variation in external form in this species is large, and the height-length ratio ranges from 1:1.5 to 1.5:1. This is the most variable specific character, and variations in the other characters appear to be dependent upon the changes in dimension of the shell. The species is characterized by a moderately inclined beak which may be strongly inclined in a small proportion of individuals in a population.

This species can be differentiated from most other species of *Nuculavus* by its subdued, less prominent beak, moderate inflation of the valves, and rounded extremities. In the available material, there are consistent regional differences within the species. Populations from the *Arcturus* Group of the Ely area tend to have more elevated beaks, and, therefore, have a greater height-length ratio than others. In the populations from the Maverick Springs Range, the more elevated beaks are lacking and the concentric ornament is weak. All of the *Arcturus* populations differ from the Colorado Plateau populations in having a smaller average size and in having weaker concentric ornament. Also, the Colorado Plateau individuals tend to have slightly heavier, thicker shells. These are all infraspecific variations and do not deserve formal designation. They indicate a trend of southward increase in size and thickness of shell, and increase in strength of concentric ornament.

Nuculavus levatiformis is common in lower Permian strata of the western states and is the commonest taxodont species in those rocks. It occurs characteristically with biotas of shallow-water marine environments, including marginal marine environments, and

preferred muddy substrates.

Occurrence. — Many localities in the Pequop Formation and Loray Formation, Egan Range, Butte Mountains, Maverick Springs Range and Medicine Range, Nevada, and Arcturus Formation, Confusion Range, Utah.

Nuculavus sp. A

Pl. 7, figs. 11-14

Description. — Small to medium size, moderately to strongly inflated shells; beak and resilifer at highest point on tooth row; beak well elevated and slightly incurved; margins nearly straight on anterior and posterior slopes, and with sharply curved anteroventral and dorsoventral extremities; tooth rows short but large, with about 10 teeth in the posterior row and 12 or more in the anterior row, some larger; resilifer dish-shaped with a rounded ventral margin, and projects ventrally into the shell; shell wall thick; adductor muscle scars and pallial line deeply impressed on large shells; ornament consisting of closely and regularly spaced concentric ribs; size reaching 11 mm in length and 10 mm in height.

Discussion. — This species is larger and more robust than *N. levatiformis*. Adult shells have nearly straight lateral margins rather than curved ones, and a thicker shell wall. *N. sp. A* also has stronger tooth rows and larger dish-shaped resilifer, and a higher degree of inflation. It is clearly a distinct species from *N. levatiformis*, but the indifferent preservation of the available material and the lack of a growth series prevents a complete comparison. The shells of large individuals are readily distinct by virtue of their more prominent beaks, straighter lateral margins, and more angular extremities, but small shells occurring with them are hard to distinguish from small *N. levatiformis*.

This species appears to be conspecific with specimens illustrated by Ciriacks (1963) as *Nuculopsis* sp. C. The specimen illustrated by him has a more rounded anterior margin but is otherwise similar.

Occurrence. — Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5611, D-5612, Robinson Summit area, Butte Mountains, Nevada.

Nuculavus sp. B

Pl. 7, figs. 15-17

Discussion. — Two lots of poorly preserved specimens from the Murry Summit section in the Egan Range are similar to specimens described by Girty (1915) as *N. wewokana*. This is an extremely in-

flated species which has strongly incurved beaks and a trigonal outline. Not enough specimens are available for study, but it does not appear to intergrade with *N. levatiformis*. The interiors and hinge are not known. There are a large and well-defined pseudolunule and an escutcheon on the dorsal margin. The posterior area contains a small pair of inner escutcheon ridges curving from the beaks to the hingeline just below the beaks. This species differs from *N. wewokana* of the Wewoka Formation in having no earlike projections within the pseudolunule and escutcheon (noticeable on the specimens Girty illustrated), and has more rounded beaks.

This species is closely related to *N. wewokana* and is part of a distinctive stock within *Nuculavus*. Both the Arcturus specimens and *N. wewokana* appear to have inner escutcheon ridges. These ridges are best developed in species of *Polidevicia* and are only occasionally present in species of *Nuculavus*.

Nuculavus sp. B is found in shallow-water, normal marine deposits.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5535; Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5539, Egan Range, Nevada.

Genus **QUADRATONUCULA** Dickens, 1963

Quadratonucula Dickens, 1963, Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. & Geophysics, Bull. 63, p. 32, pl. 1, figs. 16-24.

Quadratonucula Dickens, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, pp. 49-50, pl. 14, figs. 1-9.

Type species: *Quadratonucula australiensis* Dickens, 1963.

Description. — Small to medium size, subquadrate to ovoid; moderately inflated; dorsal margin more flattened than arched, with beaks nearly centrally located, and umbos slightly incurved towards the tooth rows; tooth rows short and containing 5-10 small teeth, with one tooth row shorter than the other; a small resilifer present under the beak; two large adductor muscle scars, near the anterior and posterior extremities, and about four small muscle scars in the beak area; shell may be slightly flexed; shell nearly symmetrical in two planes, one plane between the valves and the other cutting from the dorsal to ventral margins at 90 degrees to the first plane.

Discussion. — The presence of a resilifer in the shell is demonstrated here, though both Dickens (1963) and McAlester (1968)

described the genus as lacking one. It is small, directly underlies the beak, and has a dish shape. Both adductor muscle scars are present on the Arcturus Group material and are both slightly impressed and rounded. Determining the orientation of this nuculid is especially difficult, and Dickens and McAlester chose opposite directions in their descriptions of the genus. Bradshaw and Bradshaw's (1971) method of using dentition to determine orientation cannot be applied because of similar tooth size in both rows. A comparison with *Deceptrix* (which has similar form) suggests that the shorter tooth row of the hinge is anterior, which agrees with the orientation of McAlester (1968). There is a slight anterior inclination of the beak, and the anterior end is slightly shorter than the posterior.

The shell features of this genus are typically nuculid, and it belongs in the Nuculidae without doubt. The assignment of *Quadratonucula* to the family Malletiidae in the "Treatise of Invertebrate Paleontology, Part N," by McAlester (1969) is hereby changed. The unique symmetrical proportions of the shell are derived by slight changes in the geometry of the shell and not by the loss or addition of characters. The differences in appearance from many other nuculids are more apparent than real, as a result of the symmetry imposed on the valves, although this symmetry is not perfect. It is similar to the Devonian genus *Deceptrix*, to which it may be related.

***Quadratonucula stella*, n. sp.**

Pl. 8, figs. 1-6

Description. — Small, nearly symmetrical nuculids; reaching 15 mm in length and 12 mm in height; moderately inflated — perhaps not more than 3-4 mm per valve; slightly, but not always, produced on the posterior margin; beak moderately incurved, often inclined slightly towards the anterior, this inclination more pronounced on the inner surface of the beak (as seen on the internal molds) than on the external surface; two tooth rows of nearly equal length, with about six teeth on the anterior row, and eight teeth on the posterior row; small resilifer of dish shape located directly under the beaks; adductor muscle scars of ovoid shape and impressed on adult shells, located half way up the height of the shell; about four tiny muscle scars impressed on the inner surface of the beak; pallial line non-sinuate; ornament of closely set, weak irregular concentric growth ridges only.

Discussion. — This species is different from the type species in a number of details of shape and tooth rows. It differs in having a more nearly symmetrical beak, in being more rounded in form, and in having nearly equal tooth rows, with fewer teeth in them. It is also much larger. The average size of specimens examined is about 10 mm in length, about twice the size of *Q. australiensis*. Both species are known only from silty sediments which probably accumulated in the same general environment — one of quiet, deeper water deposition.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome" of Riepetown Formation, loc. 1J-2, Buck Mountain, Nevada.

Numbered specimens. — Holotype USNM 245150, paratypes USNM 245151-245163, from loc. 1J-2, Buck Mountain, Nevada.

Etymology. — *stella*, Latin, for star. Arcturus is one of the better known stars in the heavens.

Genus **NUCULOPSIS** Girty, 1911

Nuculopsis Girty, 1911, New York Acad. Sci., Annals, vol. 21, p. 133.

Nuculopsis Girty, Girty, 1915, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 544, pp. 115-116.

Nuculopsis Girty, Schenck, 1934, Mus. Royal d'Hist. Nat. Belgique, Bull., vol. 10, No. 20, p. 29-30.

Nuculopsis Girty, Dickens, 1963, Australia Bur. Min. Resources, Geol. & Geophys., Bull. 63, pp. 28-29.

Nuculopsis Girty, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, p. 39, pl. 12, figs. 10-18.

Type species: *Nuculopsis girtyi* Schenck, 1934 (= *Nucula ventricosa* Hall, 1858).

Diagnosis. — Small to large nuculids that tend to have a subquadrate form, thick shells, and a smooth ventral margin and lack definite concentric ribs.

Discussion. — Girty (1911) erected this genus for nuculids which he believed to have an external ligament and anteriorly directed beaks. Schenck (1934) negated these two assumptions but retained the genus and placed it securely within his newly revised Nuculidae. He retained the genus for Paleozoic nuculids with smooth ventral margins lacking definite concentric ribs. They tend to be elongate or subquadrate, and to have thickened shell walls, characters also noted by Girty (1915).

Nuculopsis is similar in external form to the genus *Clinopistha* which is not a nuculid. *Clinopistha* possesses a true external ligament,

has a thin shell wall, and is easily separated from *Nuculopsis* on these characters.

***Nuculopsis girtyi* Schenck, 1934**

Pl. 8, figs. 7-10

Nucula ventricosa Hall, 1858, Iowa State Geol. Surv., vol. 1, part 2, p. 716, pl. 29, figs. 4-5.

Nuculopsis ventricosa (Hall), Girty, 1915, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 544, pp. 117-120, pl. 15, figs. 1-8.

Nuculopsis girtyi Schenck, 1934, Mus. Royal d'Hist. Nat. Belgique, Bull., vol. 10, No. 20, pp. 29-30, pl. 2, fig. 19; pl. 4, figs. 2-2b.

Nucula (*Nuculopsis*) *girtyi* Schenck, Hoare, 1961, Univ. Missouri Stud., vol. 36, pp. 101-102, pl. 13, figs. 7-8.

Non *Nuculopsis girtyi* Schenck, Bird, 1968, Bull. Amer. Paleont., vol. 54, No. 240, p. 137, pl. 13, fig. 4.

Description. — Small, equivalved taxodonts, well inflated, with a roughly rectangular shape formed by the parallel alignment of the dorsoanterior margin and ventral margin; beaks prominent and projecting slightly posteriorly; escutcheon well formed just below beaks, short and wide; faint pseudolunule developed anterior to beaks on well-preserved individuals; true lunule lacking; dentition taxodont; each valve thick walled, about 1.0-1.5 mm in thickness for full grown individuals; ornamentation lacking except for fine growth lines, and faint semiregular but occasional growth constrictions; posterior margin produced, with protruding extremity small and rounded; anterior extremity large and widely rounded; interior characters not seen.

Discussion. — The Arcturus Group specimens appear identical to typical *N. girtyi*, especially as illustrated by Girty (1915). The diagnostic characters include the ventricose shape, the nearly parallel top and bottom margins, and the sharply rounded posterior extremity that is sometimes set off from the ventral margin by a slight groove on the shell. *Nuculopsis girtyi* is similar to *Nucula gibbosa* Fleming, 1828, from the Carboniferous of Scotland. Schenck (1934) suggested that these two may be conspecific, and if this proves to be true the species will bear Fleming's earlier name.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5644, D-5645, Maverick Springs Range, loc. 1J-6, Buck Mountain, loc. 1K-5, Dry Mountain, Nevada.

***Nuculopsis* cf. *N. darlingensis* Dickens, 1963**

Pl. 8, figs. 11-12

Nuculopsis (*Nuculopsis*) *darlingensis* Dickens, 1963, Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. & Geophys., Bull. 63, pp. 29-30, pl. 1, figs. 1-6.

Description. — Small, subquadrate taxodonts; well inflated with prominent beaks inrolled towards the hinge and projecting posteriorly; shell wall relatively thick; anterior dentition consisting of many small teeth; posterior dentition not seen; posterior margin produced, with a tightly rounded extremity; anterior margin widely rounded; irregular growth constrictions on shell, but surface ornament unknown; other features unknown.

Discussion. — Individuals questionably assigned to this species are close to the types of *Nuculopsis darlingensis* (in outline and inflation), but they are not well enough preserved for positive identification. On portions of the hingeline where the teeth can be observed, the teeth are identical both in size and number with those of the types of the species. The greatest difference is the stronger posterior projection of the beaks of the *Arcturus* specimens. The *Arcturus* specimens and Australian specimens are closely related, and further collecting to determine the character of the hinge and the average position of the beak is needed to clarify the identification. The thick shell wall clearly places the species in the genus *Nuculopsis*. Dickens (1963) noted that *Nuculopsis darlingensis* was found commonly in yellowish brown clayey matrix, similar to that of the *Arcturus* Group specimens.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Formation, loc. 1J-2, Buck Mountain, Nevada.

Superfamily **NUCULANACEA** Adams & Adams, 1858

Family **MALLETIIDAE** Adams & Adams, 1858

Discussion. — There is a fairly large group of Paleozoic taxodont bivalves similar to *Palaconeilo* which form a natural family grouping and are placed in the family Mallettiidae. The Paleozoic genera are usually elongate, often with one or two radial grooves in the shell, have taxodont dentition with one tooth row much shorter than the other, and lack a resilifer. It is assumed that they have an external ligament, but this is yet to be proven. The Paleozoic genera are unlike modern genera in the family and do not appear to be closely related.

Genus **ANTHRACONEILO** Girty, 1911

Anthraconeilo Girty, 1911, New York Acad. Sci. Annals, vol. 21, p. 131.

Anthraconeilopsis Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., vol. 27, p. 391.

Anthraconeilo Girty, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, p. 16, pl. 18, figs. 1-6; pl. 19, figs. 1-11.

Anthraconcilopsis Tasch, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, pp. 16-17, pl. 20, figs. 1-17.

Type species: *Anthraconeilo taffiana* Girty, 1911 (= *Leda oweni* McChesney, 1859).

Description. — Small, thin-shelled taxodont bivalves of ovoid shape; having a raised and incurved beak, pointed towards the shorter end, located near the short end of the valve; shells inequilateral; margins smoothly rounded; dentition consisting of many small chevron-shaped taxodont teeth, about 20-30 on the long tooth row and about 10 on the short tooth row; ornament consisting of fine, regular, concentric ribs developed parallel to the growth lines; other features unknown.

Discussion. — There is much discussion on the relationships and nature of this genus, largely because many critical characters are not adequately known. Girty (1915), in his description of the genus noted that an internal resilifer was not seen but was expected to be found. Unfortunately, no evidence of attachment for an internal or external ligament has been found, nor has this feature been determined in any of the closely related genera. Murphy (1966), after looking at many specimens of the genus, concluded that it lacked a resilifer, and that it possessed external grooves for a ligament, but did not illustrate any external grooves. On all specimens I have examined referable to the genus there is no evidence of an escutcheon, and no trace of external grooves. The hinge is thickened under the beak and along the short tooth row, but the teeth do not extend completely across the thickening, leaving a flat, barren shelf along the ventral margin of the hinge. This can be seen on internal molds as paired grooves parallel to the hingeline. This shelf may have functioned as a resilifer.

Murphy (1966) suggested that *Anthraconeilo* and *Palaeoneilo* are synonymous, but this is doubtful, and *Anthraconeilo* is retained as a separate genus.

***Anthraconeilo mcchesneyana* Girty, 1910**

Pl. 8, figs. 13-15

Yoldia mcchesneyana Girty, 1910, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 436, pp. 39-40, pl. 4, figs. 4-6.

Palaeoneilo mcchesneyana (Girty), Ciriacks, 1963, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull., vol. 125, Art. 1, p. 37, pl. 4, figs. 12-16.

Description. — Small to moderate size taxodont bivalves of

nearly oval shape, having a small beak located closer to the posterior end of the shell than the midpoint; beak incurved and slightly pointed posteriorly; moderately inflated; lacking radial grooves; anterior end of shell slightly elongated; hingeline consisting of many small, chevron-shaped teeth, with about 20-30 teeth on the anterior tooth row, and 5-10 on the posterior row; posterior teeth at least as large as the anterior teeth, and located on a wide hingeline plate that has a smooth extension on the ventral side of the tooth row; open space, developed below beak, consisting of a smooth area on the hingeline plate; shell wall thin to medium thickness; ornament of fine, regular concentric ribs.

Discussion. — The hinge structure of the species is well displayed on one individual, where the strong character of the teeth on the posterior tooth row is shown. The tooth row is also unusual in that there is a smooth rim of material on the ventral side of the tooth row where the teeth are not developed beneath the anterior tooth row. This smooth surface on the hinge plate extends under the beak where it is wider because of the narrowing tooth rows at this point, and the result is a triangular depressed space between the tooth rows. This may have functioned as a resilifer.

This species is known from the Riepetown Formation of late Wolfcampian age and from the Meade Peak Formation and Grandeur Formation of the Park City Group of Leonardian age.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Formation, loc. 1K-7, 1K-8, 1K-9, Dry Mountain, loc. 1X-8, Limestone Peak, White Pine Range; loc. UCMP D-5644, and loc. 1V-18, about 1450' above base of exposed section, Maverick Springs Range, Nevada.

***Anthraconeilo* sp. ?**

Pl. 8, fig. 16

Description. — Small, ovoid shells with a nearly terminal beak, and a short, straight hingeline; extremity away from the beak rounded or somewhat angulate on the ventral border; dentition unknown; thin shell wall; ornament consisting of fine, regular, concentric ribs.

Discussion. — This species is too poorly preserved to identify properly, and not enough of the hinge is known to properly assign it generically. The closest comparison is to the species *Edmondia* ?

phosphatica Girty, illustrated and described by Girty (1910) and Ciriacks (1963). However, *E. ? phosphatica* is more elongate and has a more prominent beak. Inasmuch as the hinge of this species and that of *E. ? phosphatica* are not known, a proper evaluation of their relationships cannot be made.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Formation, loc. 1J-2, Ruby Range, Nevada.

Family **NUCULANIDAE** Adams & Adams, 1858

Diagnosis. — Nuculoid bivalves with elongate form, long tooth rows with resilifer beneath the beak below the juncture of the tooth rows; most genera having regular strong concentric ornament, often at a slight angle to the growth lines.

Discussion. — A large and diverse group of genera that appear to represent several stocks of taxodonts are presently assigned to the family Nuculanidae. In the upper Paleozoic there is a fairly distinct group of nuculanids, including the genera *Polidevcia*, *Phestia*, *Girtyana*, and *Glyptoleda* belonging in one stock, and questionably including the genus *Paleyoldia*. Many genera in the group possess the characteristic ornament pattern so well-developed on some modern species of *Nuculana* and *Yoldia*. This consists of a series of concentric step ribs, regular and sharp in form, developed at an angle to the growth lines, with the crest inclined towards the beak. Each step rib has a sharp crest, and a short steep dorsal slope and a longer, lower ventral slope (Pl. 9, fig. 9, as well as illustrations in Chronic, 1952, and McAlester, 1968).

Subfamily **PHESTIINAE** Logan, 1967

Diagnosis. — Well-inflated nuculanids with a slightly to greatly produced posterior margin, commonly with umbonal ridges on the posterior portion of the dorsal margin; having well-defined escutcheon; short to long tooth rows with many teeth, and a triangular or dish-shaped resilifer; having regular, sharp concentric ribbing developed at a slight angle to the growth lines, often becoming obsolete on posterior portion of shell; an entire pallial line; most genera have an internal thickened ridge extending ventrally from beak.

Discussion. — There has been considerable discussion on the validity and limits of Paleozoic genera in the family Nuculanidae. Such problems can only be resolved by further work, but my experi-

ence has been that all genera proposed are valid. Logan (1967), presented a good summary of the problems associated with classification of the taxodonts. Lintz (1958) and Logan (1967) discussed the characteristics of nuculanids that belong in the Phestiinae.

This subfamily is characterized by an elongate form, a triangular or dish-shaped resilifer, and an entire pallial line. The typical nuculanid ornament is known to be present in *Polidevcia*, *Phestia*, and *Paleyoldia*, and the internal ridge is known to be present in *Polidevcia*, *Phestia*, and *Girtyana* but is not present in *Paleyoldia*.

Genus **PHESTIA** Cherynshev, 1951

Phestia Chernyshev, 1951, Akad. Nauk Ukrain. SSR, Inst. Geol. Nauk Trudy, Ser. Strat. i Pal., No. 2, p. 15, pl. 1, fig. 10.

Phestia Chernyshev, Logan, 1967, Palaeontog. Soc., Mon., No. 518, vol. 121, p. 43-44.

Phestia Chernyshev, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, p. 43, pl. 34, figs. 3-6.

Type species: *Leda inflatiformis* Cherynshev, 1939.

Diagnosis.—Small nuculanids with a slightly to moderately produced posterior extremity; having a height nearly equal to length; beaks incurved but not projecting lengthwise; having typical nuculanid ornament over most of the valve; triangular resilifer; posterior tooth row half as long as anterior row; lacking or having a small inner escutcheon ridge on escutcheon.

Discussion.—This genus is poorly known from its original descriptions and little information has disseminated to English speaking workers about the characteristics of this Russian genus. It appears to be far more common in the eastern European areas than in the Americas or Australia where mollusc-dominated normal marine faunas are common. In these areas, and in Europe, the name *Phestia* has been haphazardly applied to material known only from internal molds. Most of the species described by Chernyshev are small, and the genus can be typified by small taxa.

Because of the difficulty in separating species of *Phestia* from species of *Polidevcia*, many workers place the two genera in synonymy. Logan (1967) summarized in English the differences between *Phestia* and *Polidevcia* from Chernyshev's original description. Except for the presence of a resilifer in *Polidevcia*, the original diagnosis is still the best published guide to separating the two genera.

They can be clearly separated in the American species as well as the Russian species. Species of *Phestia* are smaller, with little posterior elongation, have a much shorter posterior row of teeth, and a triangular resilifer. Although not conspicuous, a short subdued pair of inner escutcheon ridges may be present. *Polidevcia* has rows of teeth of subequal length, and a dish-shaped resilifer. Other features are similar between the two genera. There are enough differences in characters to justify separating the two forms, with *Phestia* including mostly species of small size, and *Polidevcia* including species with an elongate posterior extremity. The best characters for separating the genera are the length of the tooth rows, and the shape of the resilifer.

***Phestia perumbonata* (White), 1880**

Pl. 9, figs. 1-5

Nucula perumbonata White, 1880, U.S. Geol. Surv., 12th Ann. Report, Contr. Pal., No. 6, p. 136, pl. 34, figs. 7a-b.

Description. — Small nuculanids with a height almost equal to length, and slightly produced posterior extremities; beak located centrally on the dorsal margin, and slightly directed posteriorly; moderately inflated; outline broadly and smoothly rounded everywhere except on the posterior extremity which is sharply rounded; typical nuculanid ornament of many concentric ribs set at an angle to the growth lines; ribs closely spaced; well-defined escutcheon with a slightly protruding central portion consisting of the escutcheon ridges; tooth rows continuous and composed of chevron-shaped teeth, about five on the posterior row and 10 on the anterior row; resilifer present below the beaks and of triangular shape and directed anteriorly; inner thickening ridge below the beak of the shell; pallial line entire.

Discussion. — This species has been unreported since the first description of it, and has undoubtedly been overlooked because it was confused with juveniles of *Polidevcia* or with *Nuculavus*. White's description was short and based on a single articulated specimen, so many characters of the shell were never described. In particular, the internal characters have not been recorded, and the nuculanid-type ornament has not been described. White (1880) gave two diagrammatic drawings of the articulated holotype. Etched valves are illustrated here to show the internal and external features.

White's illustration of the holotype shows a greater resemblance to *Nuculavus* than the species has. The drawings probably show the beaks to be higher than they are. I have not examined the holotype, but the biota of the Kaibab Formation includes a small species of *Phestia* that compares closely with the specimen White described as *Nucula perumbonata*, and there is good reason to use his name for it. No nuculanid species of this size has been otherwise reported in North America.

The species is known only from the Loray Formation of middle or late Leonardian age, and the Kaibab Formation of late Leonardian or earliest Guadalupian age.

Occurrence. — Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5539, Egan Range, Nevada; comparative specimens from the Kaibab Formation, loc. UCMP A-4271, near Rimmy Jim Tank, 20 miles northeast of Flagstaff, Arizona.

Genus **POLIDEVCI**A Chernyshev, 1951

Polidevcia Chernyshev, 1951, Akad. Nauk Ukrain. SSR, Inst. Geol. Nauk Trudy, Ser. Strat. i Pal., No. 2, p. 25.

Culunana Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 106-107 (subjective synonym — type species: *Leda bellistriata* Stevens, 1858).

Culunana Lintz, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America. Mem. 105, p. 25, pl. 34, figs. 7-13.

Polidevcia Chernyshev, McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, pp. 43-44, pl. 34, figs. 1-2.

Type species: *Polidevcia karagandensis* Chernyshev, 1941.

Diagnosis. — Large, elongate nuculanids with a strongly produced posterior margin; a long well-defined escutcheon with a strong set of inner escutcheon ridges; long tooth rows of subequal length, continuous over a rounded dish-shaped protruding resilifer.

Discussion. — Both Chernyshev (1951) and Lintz (1958) proposed a new generic name for taxodonts of the same type which had previously been referred to as *Nuculana* in upper Paleozoic deposits. Chernyshev's description is earlier, and although Lintz (1958) made a distinction between the two generic proposals on the basis of Chernyshev's statement that the type species of *Polidevcia* lacks a chondrophore (resilifer), this appears to be an unwarranted guess on the part of Chernyshev, and the two genera have been synonymized by later workers.

In the description of *Culunana*, Lintz (1958) separated *Culu-*

nana from *Nuculana* on the basis of a continuous row of teeth over the resilifer which *Nuculana* often doesn't have, and the presence of rectangular teeth on the posterior tooth row. The statement about tooth form was a mistake, and as far as is known all nuculanids have chevron-shaped teeth. A better means to distinguish the two genera is the shape and size of the resilifer, and the fact that *Polidevcia* has more strongly incurved beaks.

The reason for Lintz's mistake about the tooth form in *Polidevcia bellistriata* is that the teeth in this species have an unequal chevron shape, with one arm of the V much longer than the other. In poorly preserved material the teeth could appear to be rectangular rather than chevron-shaped. On the anterior tooth row, the lengthened arm is ventral and the bend of the V is near the outer surface of the shell, while on the posterior tooth row the lengthened arm is dorsal and the bend of the V is near the inner edge. This characteristic tooth form is also present in *Polidevcia obesa*, but in that species the tooth is closer to a true V-shape.

It is a common characteristic that in etched silicified collections containing nuculids and nuculanids, the species of *Polidevcia* are consistently more poorly preserved than the species of *Nuculavus*. Often when *Nuculavus* is excellently preserved, the *Polidevcia* are present as broken fragments or partly silicified internal molds with pieces of shell adhering to them. Because these come from the same sample it is clear that the two groups have been altered differently during diagenesis, and probably had different shell structure (Newell & Boyd, 1970, pp. 239-241, reviewed this problem in bivalves). *Polidevcia* appears to have been less stable and probably had a shell structure with large amounts of aragonite.

***Polidevcia obesa* (White), 1879**

Pl. 9, figs. 6-9

Nuculana obesa White, 1879, U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. Terr., Bull. (Hayden), vol. 5, p. 216.

Nuculana obesa White, White, 1880, U.S. Geol. Surv., 12th Ann. Rept., Contr. to Pal., No. 6, pp. 136-137, pl. 34, figs. 2a-c.

? *Leda obesa* (White), Girty, 1910, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 436, pp. 40-41, pl. 4, figs. 7-8.

Nuculana obesa White, Chronic, 1952, Geol. Soc. America, Bull., vol. 63, pp. 137-138, pl. 6, figs. 1a-3.

Polidevcia obesa (White), Ciriacks, 1963, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull., vol. 125, Art. 1, p. 42, pl. 4, fig. 1-3.

Discussion.— This species has been well described by other

authors. Excellent descriptions are given in White (1880) and Chronic (1952), especially the account by Chronic (1952) who gave measurements on a growth series of a population that was collected from a locality geographically and stratigraphically close to the type locality of the species. Her illustrations of adult forms of the species are excellent.

P. obesa is distinguished from other species in the genus by its strongly attenuated and elongated posterior extremity, which is usually slightly to moderately upturned, and the subcentral location of the beaks. The beaks are conspicuously directed posteriorly and nearly centrally located. In addition, the posterior part of the dorsal margin is moderately concave and the ventral margin is smoothly convex. The species is similar to *P. pandoraeformis* of the lower Carboniferous (Driscoll, 1966) and appears to be descended from it, although upper Carboniferous specimens of this lineage are not known. *P. obesa* differs from *P. pandoraeformis* principally in its lower height relative to length. It can be distinguished from *P. bellistriata* by its more elongate posterior extremity and distinctly posteriorly directed beaks.

Within the species there is definite variation in morphology from one population to another, mostly among smaller specimens. This variation is expressed in the amount of upward inclination of the posterior extremity, and the curvature of the ventral margin. These are interrelated characters, and a small variation in the position of the posterior extremity produces a greater difference in profile. Smaller specimens with a less curved posterior extremity can be confused with other species, but the more centrally located beak reveals their identity. These develop typical form upon maturity.

P. obesa has been reported from the upper part of the Arcturus Group, Kaibab Formation, San Andres Formation, and throughout the Phosphoria Group. This gives a geologic range from the base of the Leonardian Series (Riepetown Formation, Maverick Springs Range) to well within the Guadalupian Series (Phosphoria Group). The species appears to be restricted to the middle Permian. It is known only from deposits of shallow-water environments and inhabits a variety of environmental conditions.

Occurrence. — Many localities in the Arcturus Group (Riepetown, Pequop and Loray formations) of the Egan Range, Butte

Mountains, Maverick Springs Range; Medicine Range, Nevada; Arcturus Formation, Confusion Range, Utah, but most abundant in the Loray Formation.

***Polidevcia bellistriata* (Stevens), 1858**

Pl. 9, figs. 10-13

Leda bellistriata Stevens, 1858, Amer. Jour. Sci., 2d Ser., vol. 25, pp. 261-262.

Leda bellistriata Stevens, Girty, 1915, U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 544, pp. 122-125, pl. 14, figs. 1-9.

Leda bellistriata Stevens, Morse, 1931, Kentucky Geol. Surv., Ser. 6, vol. 36, pp. 315-316, pl. 50, figs. 8-15.

Culunana bellistriata (Stevens), Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 107-108, pl. 16, figs. 16-17.

Polidevcia bellistriata (Stevens) ?, Ciriacks, 1963, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Bull., vol. 125, Art. 1, p. 41, pl. 4, figs. 4-6.

Polidevcia bellistriata (Stevens), Driscoll, 1966, Sbornik Narodniho Muzea v Prague, vol. 22, Ser. B, No. 1, pp. 2-7; pl. 1, figs. 1-15; pl. 2, figs. 1-12.

Culunana bellistriata (Stevens), McAlester, 1968, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 105, p. 25, pl. 34, figs. 7-13.

Discussion. — This species has been well described by Girty (1915), Lintz (1958), and Driscoll (1966), and the reader is referred to these sources for a complete description. The species is common in the upper Carboniferous and lower Permian of the North American midcontinent. Its occurrence in most lower Permian deposits of the western states has been overlooked because *P. obesa* is normally the most abundant *Polidevcia* in these horizons.

Polidevcia bellistriata is distinguished from *P. obesa* and all other species in the genus by its rounded and blunt posterior extremity which is not much produced. Its beaks are conspicuously incurved and only slightly pointed posteriorly. It has a more compact shape than other species.

The internal structures of the species are poorly known. Both Lintz (1958) and Driscoll (1966) described the species as having rectangular rather than chevron-shaped teeth on at least part of the anterior tooth row. However, illustrations of the type of the species by McAlester (1968) show the tooth row to be composed of chevron-shaped teeth, the normal condition in all nuculoid bivalves. On the illustrations of Driscoll (1966) it is clear that the portion of the tooth row near the beak has elongate teeth that are unequal chevrons (see discussion of tooth shape under genus description). Descriptions of rectangular teeth appear to have been based on observations on weathered, leached specimens; well-preserved material shows modified chevron tooth form.

The stratigraphic ranges of *P. bellistriata* and *P. obesa* are separate, and within the Arcturus Group overlap only in the Riepetown Formation in the Maverick Springs Range. *P. bellistriata* ranges from the lower Atokan Series of the upper Carboniferous through the Wolfcampian Series of the lower Permian (Driscoll, 1966). The highest occurrence in the Arcturus Group is in the Riepetown Formation in the zone of *Schwagerina linearis*, approximately Wolfcampian-Leonardian boundary in age.

P. bellistriata inhabited both deep and shallow environments, preferring a fine-grained substrate and quiet water conditions. On the average it inhabited deeper waters and quieter water conditions than *P. obesa*.

Occurrence. — Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5632, D-5633, D-5643, D-5644, D-5645, Maverick Springs Range; loc. UCMP B-6223, Egan Range; loc. 1K-9, Dry Mountain; 1J-6, Buck Mountain, Ruby Range, Nevada.

***Polidevcia arctura*, n. sp.**

Pl. 9, figs. 14-15

Description. — *Polidevcia* of medium-size with pointed and moderately upturned posterior elongation; ventral margin straight beneath beaks, and upturned on the posterior extremity; anterior margin steep and little curved, curving sharply to join the ventral margin; beak located near the anterior extremity, strongly incurved, and slightly curved posteriorly; escutcheon large, containing pair of large, long inner escutcheon ridges, and an inner ridge formed by upturned edges of valves; well inflated; with typical nuculanid ornament; reaching 3 cm long, 1.5 cm high, and 1 cm thick; internal features unknown.

Discussion. — This species can be easily separated from *P. obesa* and *P. bellistriata* by the position of the beak near the anterior end of the shell and can be further distinguished by the nearly straight ventral margin in the anterior end, and the shape of the posterior elongation, which is neither as pointed nor as upturned as in *P. obesa*. Also, the inner escutcheon ridges are stronger than in *P. obesa*.

P. arctura is uncommon, but occurs in the same quiet water environment as *P. bellistriata*. The character of the posterior extremity is approximately intermediate between *P. obesa* and *P.*

bellistriata, but the position of the beak differs greatly from either species.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome", Riepetown Formation, loc. 1J-6, Buck Mountain, Nevada.

Numbered specimens. — Holotype USNM 245175, from loc. 1J-6, Buck Mountain, Nevada.

Etymology. — Named for the Arcturus Group which received its name from an old mining claim near Ely, Nevada.

Genus **GIRTYANA** Elias, 1956

Girtyana Elias, 1956, *Pet. Geol. S. Oklahoma*, Amer. Assoc. Pet. Geol., p. 127, pl. 6, figs. 1-3.

Girtyana Elias, McAlester, 1968, *Geol. Soc. America*, Mem. 105, p. 29, pl. 35, figs. 1-7.

Type species: *Girtyana honessi* Elias, 1956.

Description. — Medium-sized nuculanids with coarse concentric ribs extending over most of valves; short posterior elongation having a blunt and openly rounded termination; valves about $2/3$ as high as long; moderately inflated as in most nuculanids; anterior three-quarters of valves possessing thin, high concentric ribs separated by narrow or wide flat spaces; sharp, raised ribs stopping short of postero-dorsal surface; spacing of sharp, raised ribs variable; anterior and posterior tooth rows containing about 10 and 15 teeth respectively, teeth of chevron shape, and large throughout tooth rows; small dish-shaped resilifer present under the beaks; strong adductor muscle scars and single internal ridge extending from the umbo.

Discussion. — This genus is distinct and can be easily separated from *Polidevicia*, *Phestia*, and *Glyptoleda* on the basis of the strong, sharp, raised ribs on the anterior portions of the valve that do not extend onto the posterior end of the valve. In shape it can be confused with young specimens of other nuculanids, but the ornament is distinctive. The dentition, resilifer, and internal ridge are diagnostic of the nuculanids. The outline of *Girtyana* is close to that of some species of *Phestia* (such as the type species), but the characteristic ornament will reliably separate the two genera. Also, *Girtyana* has large teeth and may lack an escutcheon.

***Girtyana stellara*, n. sp.**

Pl. 10, figs. 1-4

Description. — Medium-sized nuculanids with a moderately produced and bluntly rounded posterior extremity; incurved beak without significant turning of the beak anteriorly or posteriorly; moderately inflated; taxodont dentition, with about 15 teeth on the posterior row, anterior row unknown, and a small resilifer directly below the beak; external ornament of large, sharp, raised ribs separated by a small space, extending almost but never completely to the posterior extremity of the valve or on the postero-dorsal surface; a conspicuous boundary between the ribbed and non-ribbed surfaces running diagonally from the beak to the postero-ventral margin; sharp ribs running slightly oblique to growth lines; shell wall thin; other features unknown.

Discussion. — This species can be distinguished from the type species by its more closely spaced sharp concentric ribs and its blunter posterior extremity. Morse (1931) illustrated two species of *Girtyana* (as *Leda arata* and *L. jillsoni*) that demonstrate a considerable range of variation in the development of the ornament in the genus. The ornament may be strong and of few ribs or be dense and more subdued. *G. stellara* differs considerably from the type species, *G. honessi*, in having a much thinner shell wall and smaller teeth, as well as more numerous concentric ribs.

Girtyana stellara is known from the early Permian of Nevada (Riepetown Formation — upper Wolfcampian Series). It has been collected only from fine-grained shales. The species lived in quiet waters perhaps with considerable depth range.

Occurrence. — Dry Mountain "lithosome", loc. 1J-2, Buck Mountain, Nevada.

Numbered specimens. — Holotype USNM 245176, paratypes USNM 245177-245180, all from loc. 1J-2, Buck Mountain, Nevada.

Etymology. — Referring to the star Arcturus in the constellation Boötes.

Subclass PTERIOMORPHA Beurlen, 1944

Order ARCOIDA Stoliczka, 1871

Superfamily **ARCACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **PARALLELODONTIDAE** Dall, 1898

Diagnosis. — Elongate, well-inflated arcids with beaks located nearer to anterior end of shell; broad diverging ligamental area containing duplivincular ligament; simple arcid dentition of few or several small oblique teeth on anterior end of hinge and long laterals subparallel to hingeline on posterior end of hinge.

Discussion. — This is primarily a Mesozoic family. During the Mesozoic the group diversified and included a large number of genera, which have been combined into two subfamilies containing several “groups” of genera. Permian species are similar to Mesozoic species but show much less diversity, while pre-Permian species show considerable variation from the Mesozoic types. Newell (1969) suggested that the Paralleodontidae were derived from the Cyrtodontidae during the Paleozoic, and pre-Permian species appear to include forms transitional between the two families. Species of *Parallelodon* from the lower Carboniferous Marshall Formation illustrated by Driscoll (1961) have parallelodontid dentition but are transitional to the cyrtodontids in shape and other characters.

Nearly all Permian species in the family have been referred to the genus *Parallelodon* which is given a geologic range extending from the Ordovician to the Jurassic (Newell, 1969). However, most of them do not belong in the genus *Parallelodon* s.s., and should be reassigned to the *Grammatodon* group of genera and subgenera. Recent reviews of this family by Driscoll (1961) and Logan (1967) recognized the need for revision of the family, especially the Paleozoic species.

Genus **GRAMMATODON** Meek & Hayden, 1861Subgenus **COSMETODON** Branson, 1942

Beushausenia of Arkell, 1930 (*non* Cossmann, 1897), Geol. Mag., vol. 67, p. 303.

Cosmetodon Branson, 1942, Jour. Paleont., vol. 16, No. 2, p. 248.

Type species: *Arca keyserlingii* d'Orbigny, 1850.

Description. — Shell elongate and trapezoidal; strongly inflated, and without byssal gape; beak located near anterior end of shell, and incurved; ligamental area smooth and wide with duplivincular ligament; hinge consisting of several anterior teeth of small size radiating upward and laterally from a point under the beak, including two small but strong teeth on anterior end of hinge, and

two or three long lateral teeth along posterior part of hinge; point of greatest projection of valve on postero-ventral corner.

Discussion. — *Grammatodon* (*Cosmetodon*) is the best name for most if not all Permian arcid-type clams, and the use of the name *Parallelodon* should be discontinued. The hinges of Permian species contain a radial array of teeth under the beak which is a character of *Grammatodon* (*Cosmetodon*) and related subgenera and not of *Parallelodon*.

Parallelodon can be distinguished as a separate genus on the basis of having a nearly terminal beak and many large inclined teeth [Arkell (1930), included illustrations of the type species]. I have reservations about accepting the interpretation that the anterior teeth of *Parallelodon* all converge to a point slightly above and ahead of the beak, being more or less *en echelon* alignment, but the genus is valid on the basis of other characters.

***Grammatodon* (*Cosmetodon*) *politus* (Girty), 1909**

Pl. 10, figs. 5-9

Parallelodon politus Girty, 1908 (1909), U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 58, p. 424, pl. 9, fig. 25.

Grammatodon politus (Girty), Chronic, 1952, Geol. Soc. America, Bull., vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 140-141, pl. 7, figs. 1a-1b.

Parallelodon anaklastum Winters (in part), 1963, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 89, pp. 51-52, pl. 6, figs. 10a-b (not 8-9c).

Description. — Elongate and trapezoidal arcids; well inflated; without byssal gape; anterior margin nearly perpendicular to dorsal and ventral margin, and rounding smoothly into ventral margin; ventral margin slightly curved except for short straightening in the middle; posterior margin directed back towards anterior end, with slight sinus; no posterior ear developed; growth lines prominent and regular; unworn shells covered with fine radial ribs, at least on the posterior portion of the shells, ribs of constant strength throughout growth of shell; hinge containing several tiny and curved teeth radiating out from a point directly below beak, with some stronger and nearly horizontal on anterior end of hinge, and with two or three long horizontal lateral teeth on posterior end of hingeline; ligamental area smooth and wide with a duplivincular ligament; beaks located near anterior end of shell and incurved; slight groove on crest of inflated beak area on young specimens.

Discussion. — This species is common in Permian deposits of the western states, and was well described by Chronic (1952). The

only important character not mentioned in her description is the presence of faint radial ribs on the shell, which stay the same strength throughout growth. These apparently are easily eroded off during the lifetime of the animal, or before burial, and ordinarily are not seen on fossil material.

G. (C.) politus can be distinguished from other species in the genus by the faint radial ribs of constant strength, by the straight or nearly straight posterior margin, and by the anterior margin that is nearly perpendicular to the dorsal and ventral margins.

The species is known from the Capitan Formation and Delaware Mountains Formation of Guadalupian age, and the Kaibab Formation and Fort Apache Member of the Supai Formation of Leonardian age, and the Loray Formation of Leonardian age. The species occurs in a variety of shallow-water substrates in fully normal marine conditions. It probably was an exposed nestler or an epifaunal form, because it often shows evidence of abrasion and abrupt growth stoppages in the shell, probably due to periods of rough water conditions.

Occurrence. — Arcturus Formation, loc. UCMP D-5586, Confusion Range, Utah; Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5518, D-5535, D-5539, D-5545, D-5546, D-5550, D-5555, Egan Range, Nevada.

Order MYTILOIDA Ferussac, 1822

Superfamily **PINNACEA** Leach, 1819

Family **PINNIDAE** Leach, 1819

Diagnosis. — Elongate, trigonal shells with pointed beak and smoothly rounded posterior extremity; mostly equivalved; large posterior gape; hinge edentulous, ligament subinternal and extending along entire hinge margin; shell wall generally thin, and with nacreous layer developed in part; shell wall moderately flexible when thin; two well-developed muscle scars in anterior half of shell; ornament various.

Discussion. — This family has been common in shallow marine environments since the Carboniferous Period and has changed little in shell features or life habits since that time. The large size of the shells of many species, and their relative fragility (which results in crushing during burial) makes collecting them difficult and keeps them from being adequately studied.

Genus **MEEKOPINNA**, new genus

Type species: *Aviculopinna americana* Meek, 1867.

Description. — Generally small, elongate, narrow pinnids; hinge line thickened on each valve by roll of shell material; beaks subterminal but located close to anterior end; shell with characteristic narrow, sharp regular growth lamellae; growth lines nearly parallel to ventral margin and becoming straightened or slightly flexed on posterior margin, there joining hingeline at nearly a right angle; shell moderately inflated and thin shelled.

Discussion. — *Arcturus* pinnid species belong in two species groups: one type has small, sharp, regular growth lamellae, and the other type has a smooth shell without significant ornament. These two types are common in Carboniferous and Permian strata in North America and are generically distinct but have been placed together in *Aviculopinna*, an all encompassing genus. Meek (1864) erected *Aviculopinna*, with "*Pinna prisca* Munster = *Avicula pinnaeformis* Geinitz" as type species, for pinnids with subterminal beaks. The type referred to by Meek has a strongly subterminal beak and faint radial striae. Meek later (1867) described *Aviculopinna americana* and contrasted it to *A. pinnaeformis* by stating that *A. americana* possessed sharp, regular growth lamellae, had no trace of radial striae, and had a beak that was more nearly terminal in position. Pinnids with narrow elongate shells having regular, sharp growth lamellae lack a suitable generic name, and *Meekopinna* is proposed here to include this group.

The generic name *Pteronites*, (a genus distinct from *Aviculopinna*, despite the synonymy by Cox and Hertlein, 1969), is not available for *americana*-type pinnids. *Pteronites* is based on a lower Carboniferous species that differs greatly from *Meekopinna* in shell form, having a strongly curved ventral margin, and much less elongate shape. *Pteronites* is almost transitional to pteriacean shell form. It does have regularly spaced concentric shell ornament and may be related to *Meekopinna* but is distinct.

Species of the genus *Meekopinna* occur mostly in fine-grained sediments, usually of terrigenous or partly terrigenous composition, and rarely occur in coarse-grained sediments or in high energy environments. This preferred association with fine-grained terrigenous sediments occurs consistently through the Carboniferous and Permian.

Meekopinna sagitta (Chronic), 1952

Pl. 10, figs. 10-11

Aviculopinna sagitta Chronic, 1952, Geol. Soc. America, Bull., vol. 63, No. 2, p. 141, pl. 6, fig. 10.

Aviculopinna sp. b, Ciriacks, 1963, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 125, Art. 1, p. 46, pl. 5, figs. 3-4.

Description. — Narrowly elongate shells with steady small increase in width throughout length of shell; angle formed by dorsal and ventral margin about 15 degrees; hinge line straight and thickened on each valve by curled roll of shell material containing ligament and projecting above regular cylindrical body of shell; moderately inflated; growth lines passing from nearly parallel to dorsal margin to perpendicular to it, past perpendicular, then joining dorsal margin at about a 70 degree angle, inclined towards the anterior; growth lines smoothly curved on postero-ventral margin; shell ornamented with small, sharp, regular growth lamellae spaced about 1-2 mm apart; radial ornament lacking; beak apparently subterminal; shell wall thin; greatest height about 2 cm, on projected length of 10 cm; other characters unknown.

Discussion. — This species is similar to *M. americana*, in having a small size with low angle of increase in height, and regular external growth lamellae. *M. sagitta* can be distinguished from *M. americana* by the angle of the growth lines as they join the hingeline. The angle of approach is approximately 90 degrees in *M. americana*, and is about 70 degrees in *M. sagitta*, with the growth line inclined toward the beak. For a discussion and description of *M. americana* see Meek (1872) and Girty (1915).

The specimens found in the Arcturus Group differ somewhat from the holotype collected in the Kaibab Formation in being less elongate. Chronic (1952) described them as having a slightly thickened cardinal margin (hingeline), but in the Arcturus specimens this appears to be mostly a folding of the shell wall along the hingeline to form a groove, presumably to contain the ligament, and the hinge is only slightly thickened. The holotype does not show any evidence of growth lamellae, but this feature appears to be characteristic of the group and can be expected on topotype material.

M. sagitta is known from the Loray Formation of the Arcturus Group of Leonardian age, from the Kaibab Formation of latest Leonardian or earliest Guadalupian age, and from the Tosi Forma-

tion and Ervay Formation of the Park City Group of Guadalupian age.

The species is found in fine-grained shaly substrates and lived in quiet water areas.

Occurrence. — Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5606, D-5608, D-5609, D-5612, D-5617, Butte Mountains, Nevada.

Genus **AVICULOPINNA** Meek, 1864

Type species: *Avicula pinnaeformis* Geinitz, 1848.

Description. — Elongate, narrow pinnids with markedly subterminal beak; having subdued, non-regularly spaced ornament; thin shell wall.

Discussion. — *Arcturus* pinnids lacking regularly spaced growth lamellae are provisionally placed in this genus, as a catch-all for species that do not fit into better defined genera. *Pteronites* is inapplicable to Permian species, and they do not fit into *Pinna*.

Aviculopinna peracuta (Shumard), 1858 ?

Pl. 10, figs. 12-13

Aviculopinna sp., Winters, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 89, p. 52, pl. 7, figs. 1a-b.

Description. — Large pinnid bivalves with rate of expansion of about 15 degrees, having a thin but strong shell wall; long and straight cardinal margin (hingeline), with curved roll of shell extending few mm above main body of shell from each valve, holding ligament; well inflated, forming near circular cross section; shell externally smooth except for growth lines, these sinusoidal, curving from parallel to ventral margin around posterior margin to position about perpendicular to dorsal margin, and curving posteriorly while approaching hingeline at angle of about 60 degrees, inclined away from the beak.

Discussion. — This is a distinctive species with smooth, unornamented surface, a strong, thickened hingeline, and a strongly inflated shell, nearly circular in cross section for diameters of a few cm. Only fragmentary material is available, and details of the hinge and ontogenetic changes in growth lines are not known. It is within the prevailing concept of *Pinna peracuta* Shumard, 1858, but that is such a poorly described and poorly illustrated species that an exact comparison is not possible. Furthermore, a number of similar pinnid species have been described without definite knowledge of population variation or ontogenetic changes, so definite identification of the

Arcturus and Bird Spring species is not now possible. Among the unresolved problems is the nature of *Pinna consimilis* Walcott, 1884, from the Eureka district.

A. peracuta ? is usually found in sediments deposited in moderate energy environments, where wave or current action was present intermittently. It occurs in rocks with fine- and medium-grained sand size sediments and is most common in limestones. In most occurrences it is found in an upright position with the beak projecting downward in the sediment. Under favorable conditions they were common and occurred in clam fields showing life orientation, usually with few other fossils.

A. peracuta ? is moderately common in the *Arcturus* Group and strata of equivalent age in the western states. It is known from the Pequop Formation and Loray Formation of the *Arcturus* Group, and the Fort Apache Member of the Supai Formation, all of Leonardian age, and from the Bird Spring Formation of Clark County, Nevada, in a horizon believed to be late Wolfcampian in age (Plas, 1972).

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5540 and Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5527, Egan Range, Nevada; Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5614, D-5623, Medicine Range, Nevada; *Arcturus* Formation, loc. UCMP D-5576, Confusion Range, Utah.

***Aviculopinna* sp.**

Pl. 10, fig. 14

Description. — Small pinnid with moderately rapid posterior expansion of shell; moderate inflation, thin shell wall; and numerous small corrugations of the shell wall perpendicular to the hingeline.

Discussion. — This is represented by one specimen but appears to be distinct from other pinnid species. The shell wall is intensely corrugated with small scale folds that do not appear to be due to crushing. The shell is too small and incomplete to make a good comparison with other species.

Occurrence. — Loray Formation, loc. UCMP D-5606, Butte Mountains, Nevada.

Order PTERIOIDA Newell, 1965

Suborder PTERIINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **AMBONYCHIACEA** Miller, 1877

Family **MYALINIDAE** Frech, 1891

Diagnosis. — Heavy shelled ambonychiids normally with strongly produced beak; slightly inequivalved; edentulous or with cardinal tooth beneath beak on right valve and furrow on left valve; pallial line entire.

Discussion. — These massive shells are among the best known of upper Paleozoic bivalves. The genera *Myalina* and *Eurydesma* are widely distributed, typical examples of the family. The hinge area is often broadened with many ligamental grooves.

Genus **MYALINA** de Koninck, 1842

Myalina de Koninck, 1842, Description des animaux fossiles qui se trouvent dans le terrain carbonifere de Belgique, p. 125.

Myalina de Koninck, Newell, 1942, Geol. Surv. Kansas, vol. 10, part 2, pp. 45-46.

Type species: *Myalina goldfussiana* de Koninck, 1842.

Diagnosis. — Heavy thick shells with terminal beaks and heavy hinge area containing few to numerous ligamental grooves running oblique to the hingeline, having tendency toward quadrate shape.

Discussion. — This genus has been extensively monographed by Newell (1942), who gave full descriptions of the genera in the family Myalinidae.

Myalina sp.

Pl. 10, fig. 15

Discussion. — Juveniles of an undetermined species of *Myalina* s.l. are present in the Arcturus Group. They are all small and where adequately preserved show regular lamellar ornament. This type of ornament is present in several subgenera of *Myalina* but is most characteristic of *Septimyalina*. However, present material is inadequate to determine if the Arcturus specimens should definitely be placed in that subgeneric group, or if they can be identified with any of the species described by Newell (1942). A similar form was described by Walcott (1884), as *M. congeneris* Walcott for material from eastern Nevada, but the horizon of its occurrence is not certain and not enough features are known to permit identification to Newell's taxa, although it is probably a *Myalina* (*Septimyalina*). Therefore, the material bearing this name must be further studied, and compared with midcontinent material before the name can be used.

Occurrence. — Riepetown Formation, loc. UCMP D-5637, Maverick Springs Range; Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5626,

Medicine Range; Loray Formation, Egan Range, Nevada.

Genus **SELENIMYALINA** Newell, 1942

Selenimyalina Newell, 1942, Geol. Surv. Kansas, vol. 10, part 2, p. 63, fig. 19.

Type species: *Myalina meliniformis* Meek & Worthen, 1866.

Diagnosis. — Smoothly rounded shells of ovoid to subquadrate shape, not developing an ear; thin shell; with light hinge containing simple tooth and socket; ligament attachment area slightly curved and not much thickened; beak terminal.

Discussion. — This genus is different from *Myalina* in its ovoid shape and lighter hinge and shell. In its shape it resembles modern *Mytilus*, but the ligamental features are different, and it is placed in the Myalinidae rather than the Mytilidae.

Selenimyalina sp.

Pl. 10, figs. 16-17

Discussion. — Abundant small individuals, probably mostly juveniles, of an undetermined species of this genus are present at one locality. They are ovate as juveniles and the margins are not curved, but with further growth the ligamental and anterior margins become curved. These individuals are similar in outline to *Promytilus retusus* Chronic, 1952 but are clearly not in the genus *Promytilus*. Because *P. retusus* Chronic is described only from internal molds, the generic assignment of that species is open to question, so the Arcturus specimens might be conspecific.

This species occurs with a restricted molluscan fauna that includes many chiton plates. It is probable that it lived epiphytically along with the chitons, on organisms that grew above the substrate, such as seaweed.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5536, Egan Range, Nevada.

? **Selenimyalina** sp.

Pl. 10, fig. 18

Description. — Small, elongate myalinids, with high inflation and produced beaks; other features unknown.

Discussion. — Poorly preserved specimens from one locality in the Arcturus Group can only questionably be assigned to this genus. They are a little more than 1/2 cm in length, half the size of the smallest described myalinids, and are highly inflated. The beaks are protruding and terminal, and in some individuals are widely spaced. The character of the beaks suggests a relationship to *Liebea* (Newell,

1939), but ligamental grooves are not apparent, and the specimens are too poorly preserved to be identified specifically.

Occurrence. — Pequop Formation, loc. UCMP D-5535, Egan Range, Nevada.

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PLATES

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1

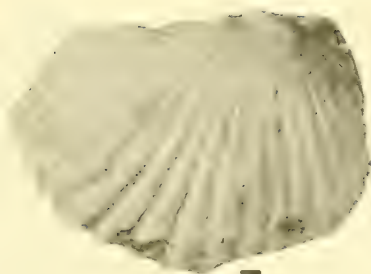
Figure		Page
1.	Lingula cf. carbonaria Shumard Exterior view, $\times 5$, UCMP 14261, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5591.	280
2.	Rhipidomella transversa King External view of exfoliated ventral valve showing hollow costellae, $\times 3$, UCMP 14262, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP D-5636.	281
3.	Meekella attenuata Girty External view, dorsal valve, $\times 2$, UCMP 14263, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5540.	282
4, 5.	Derbyia sp. External and internal views, dorsal valve, $\times 3$, UCMP 14264, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5629.	283
6.	Lissochonetes sp. External view of exfoliated ventral valve, $\times 2$, UCMP 14265, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP D-5644.	284
7.	Bathymyonia nevadensis (Meek) Internal view, dorsal valve, $\times 3$, UCMP 14266, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP D-5639.	285
8.	Echinauris subhorrida (Meek) Ventral valve infilled with sediment, $\times 1.5$, UCMP 14267, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP D-5643.	285
9, 10, 11.	Squamaria ivesi (Newberry) 9. External view, ventral valve, showing rugation near beak, $\times 1.5$, UCMP 14268, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5622. 10, 11. Dorsal and anterior external views of articulated specimen, $\times 1.5$, UCMP 14269, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5626.	286



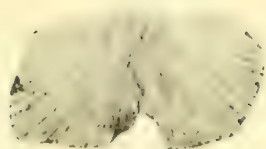
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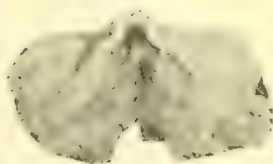
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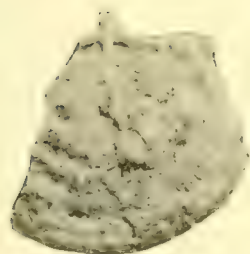
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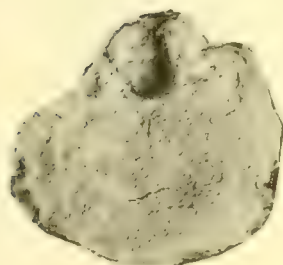
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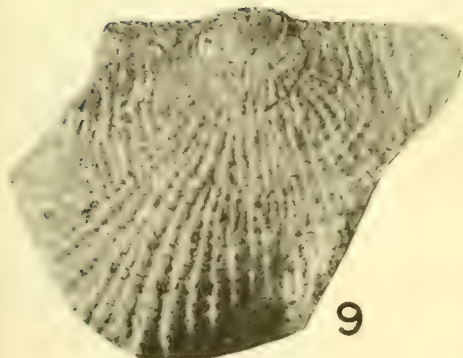
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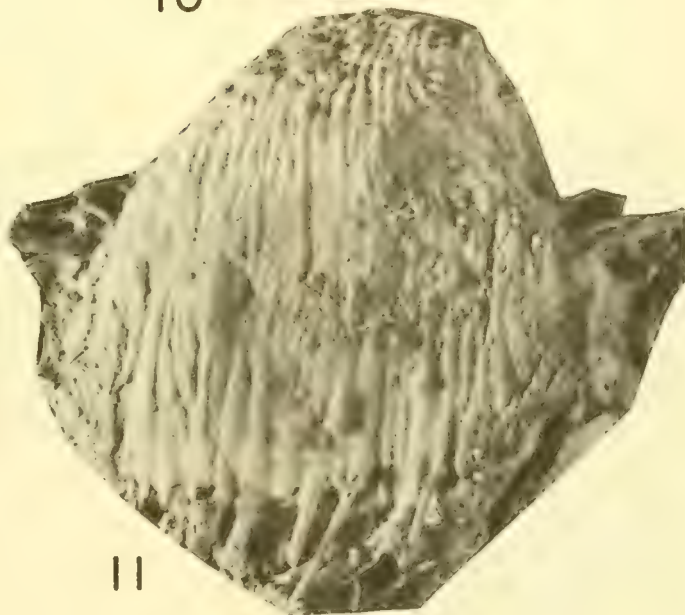
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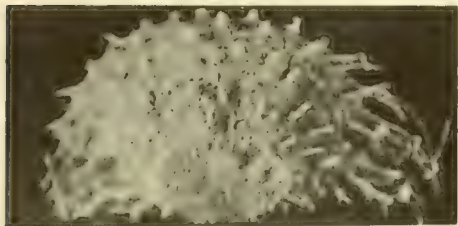
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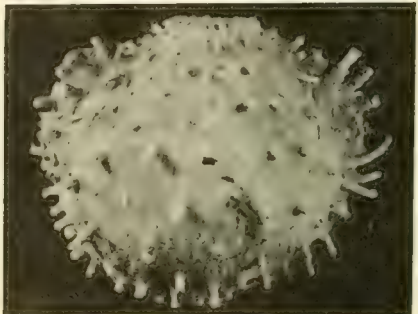
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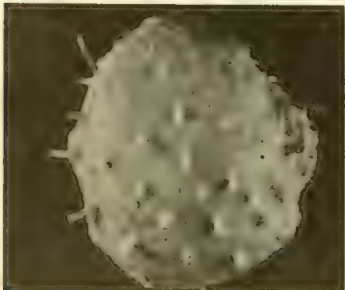
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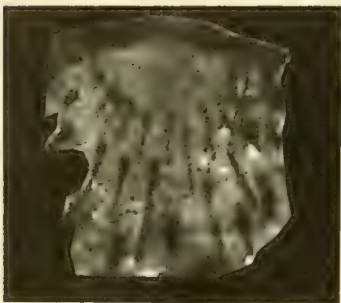
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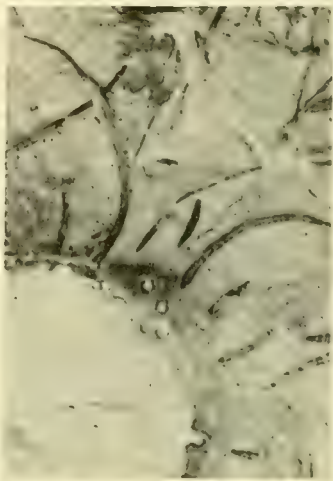
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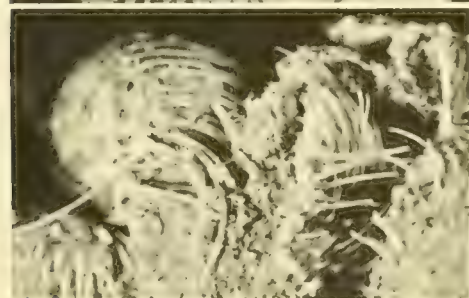
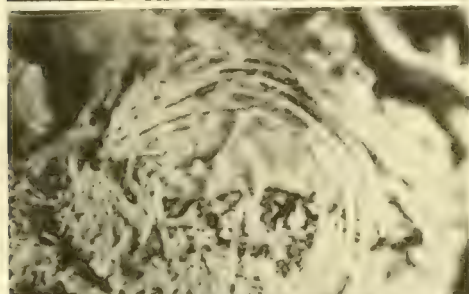
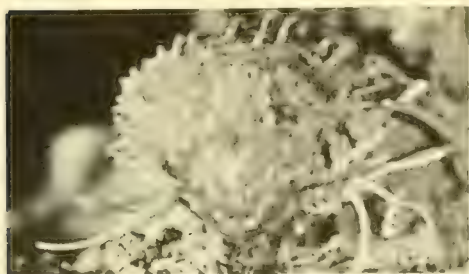
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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 2

Figure		Page
1-11.	<i>Costellarina kaasai</i> n. sp.	293
	1-4. Holotype, UCMP 14270, posterior, side, beak and ventral views of articulated specimen, $\times 3$, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP B-6207. 5, 6. Paratype, UCMP 14271, posterior and ventral views, ventral valve, $\times 3$, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP B-6207. 7. Paratype, UCMP 14301, internal view of dorsal valve showing median septum and cardinal process, $\times 3$, Loray Fm., UCMP D-5530. 8, 9. Paratype, UCMP 14302, anterior and ventral views, ventral valve of specimen with sparse spines, $\times 3$, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5530. 10. Paratype, UCMP 14303, internal view of ventral valve by transmitted light, showing atrial rib thickening on valve. Atrial ribs near attachment area show most clearly, while those near anterior margin are partially blackened by shadow of external spines, $\times 5$, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5530. 11. Paratype, UCMP 14304, internal view of ventral valve showing detail of spines along the hingeline and ear; these spines have been rotated into the bedding plane by sediment compaction, $\times 3$, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5608.	

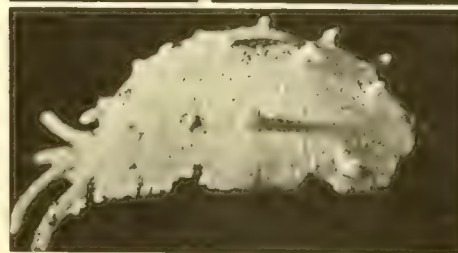
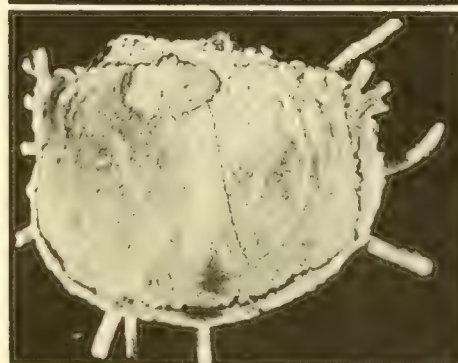
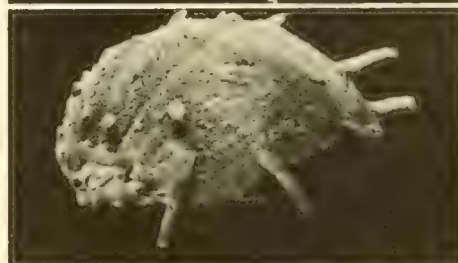
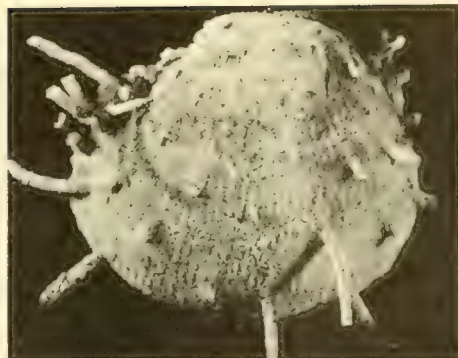
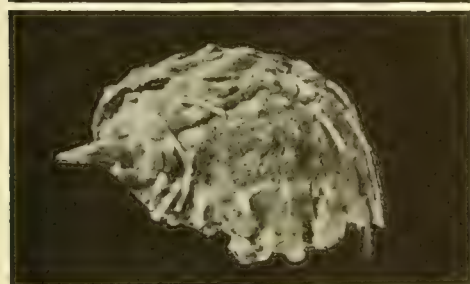
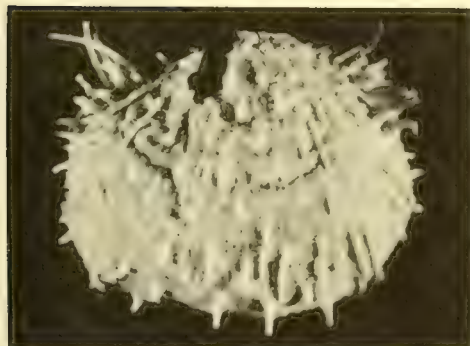
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 3

Figure		Page
1-5.	Costellarina plasi , n. sp. ⁴	294
	1, 3. Holotype, UCMP 14305, external view ventral valve, × 3, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535. 2. Paratype, UCMP 14306, external view, ventral valve, on same block as holotype, × 3, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535. 4, 5. Paratype, UCMP 14311, external and side views, ventral valve; compare the tightly appressed character of the spines with that of <i>C. kaasai</i> on Plate 2 and <i>C. carlstroemi</i> in Figure 7 of this plate, × 3, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5539.	
6-10.	Costellarina carlstroemi , n. sp.	295
	6-9. Holotype, UCMP 14312, ventral, side, dorsal and anterior external views of articulated specimen, × 3, Colina Fm., loc. UCMP B-2978. 10. Paratype, UCMP 14313, external view, ventral valve, × 3, Colina Fm., loc. UCMP B-2978.	



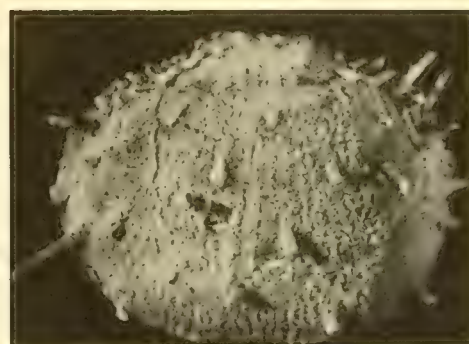
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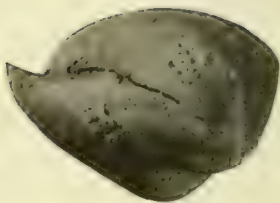
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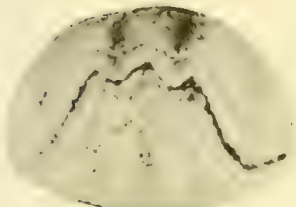
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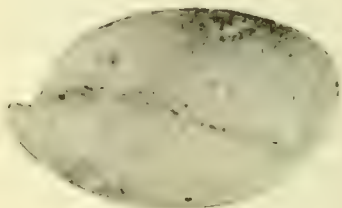
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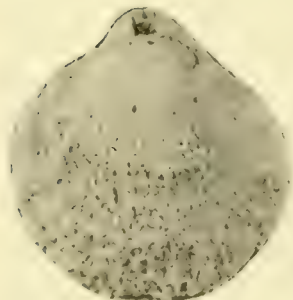
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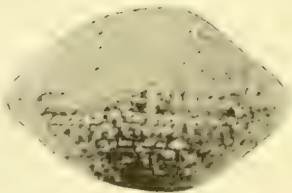
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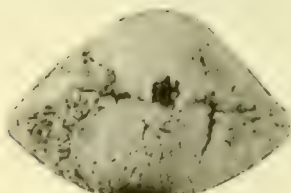
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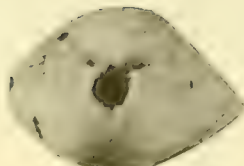
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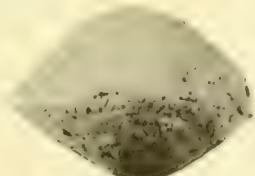
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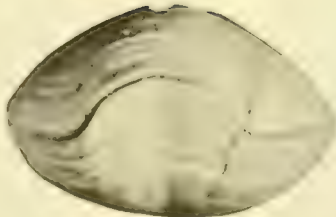
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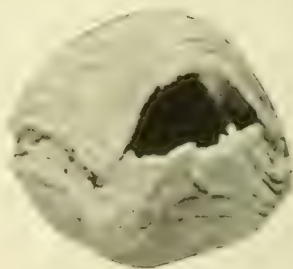
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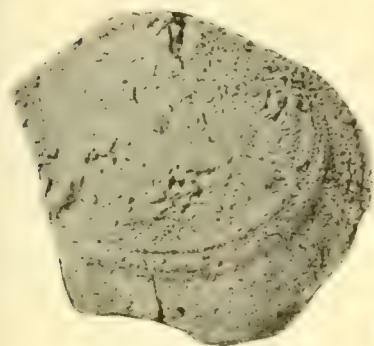
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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 4

Figure	Page
1-4. Pontisia sp. ?	296
Dorsal, ventral, anterior and side views of articulated specimen, $\times 4$, UCMP 14335, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5617.	
5-7. Bryorhynchus weeksi (Girty)	297
Ventral, anterior and side views of articulated specimen, $\times 4$, UCMP 14336, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5540.	
8-10. Cleiothyridina ciriacksi Cooper & Grant	297
Dorsal, anterior and posterior views of articulated specimen, $\times 4$, UCMP 14337, Pequop Fm., D-5626.	
11-16. Composita mexicana (Hall)	298
11-13. Posterior, anterior and side views of articulated specimen, $\times 3$, UCMP 14338, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535.	
14, 15. Ventral and anterior views of articulated specimen showing shape of fold and sulcus, $\times 3$, UCMP 14339, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5615.	
16. Anterior view showing very strongly folded plane of commissure of old adult, $\times 2$, UCMP 14340, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 5

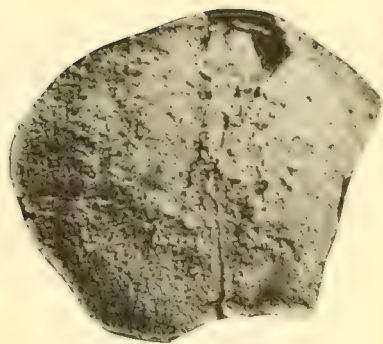
Figure		Page
1-3.	Composita plana Branson	299
	1, 3. External and internal views of dorsal valve, $\times$ 3, UCMP 14341, Arcturus Fm., loc. UCMP D-5567. 2. Internal view, ventral valve, $\times$ 2, UCMP 14342, Arcturus Fm., loc. UCMP D-5567.	
4-7.	Composita sp.	300
	Ventral, posterior, anterior and side views of articulated specimen, $\times$ 3, UCMP 14343, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535.	
8-19.	Wilberryia fragilis , n. gen. & n. sp.	302
	8, 12. Holotype, UCMP 14344, internal and posterior views, ventral valve; slight costellation is present on the valve, but not visible on the photograph, $\times$ 5, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5546. 9. Paratype, UCMP 14345, oblique interior view, dorsal valve, showing costellae, $\times$ 4, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5546. 10-11. Paratype, UCMP 14346, internal and external views of fragmentary dorsal valve, showing crural base and costellation, $\times$ 4, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5550. 13, 14. Paratype, UCMP 14347, internal view, dorsal valve, showing cardinalia and crural bases. Fig. 14 is tilted up to show details of crural bases. $\times$ 6, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5539. 15. Paratype, UCMP 14351, side view, articulated specimen, showing overhang of beak, $\times$ 5, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5540. 16-19. Paratype, UCMP 14352, dorsal, posterior, anterior and side views of articulated specimen, $\times$ 4, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5540.	



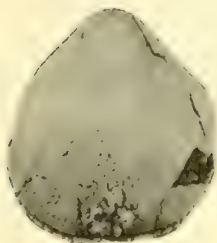
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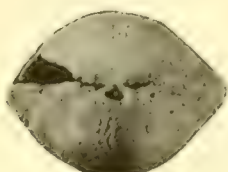
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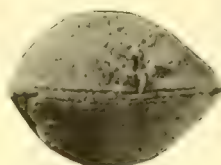
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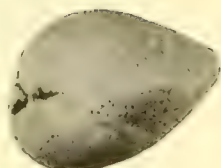
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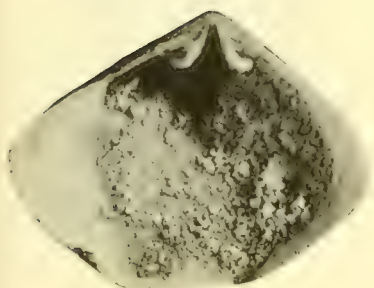
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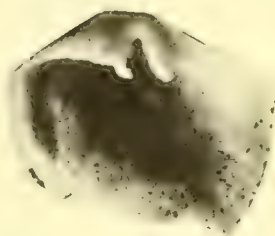
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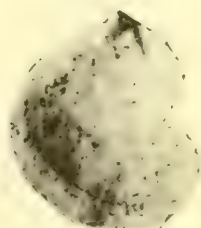
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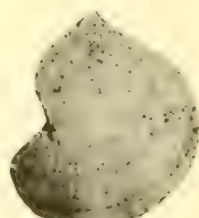
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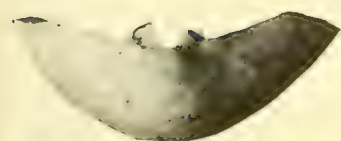
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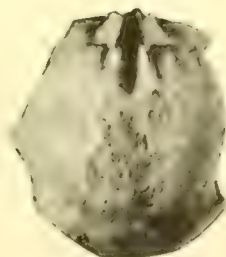
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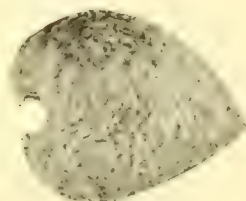
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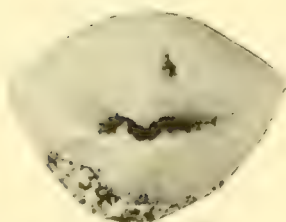
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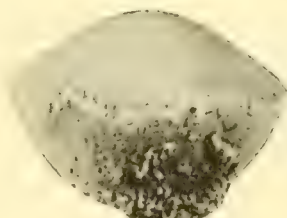
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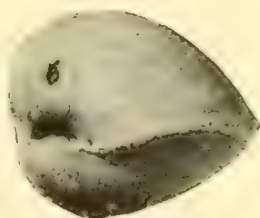
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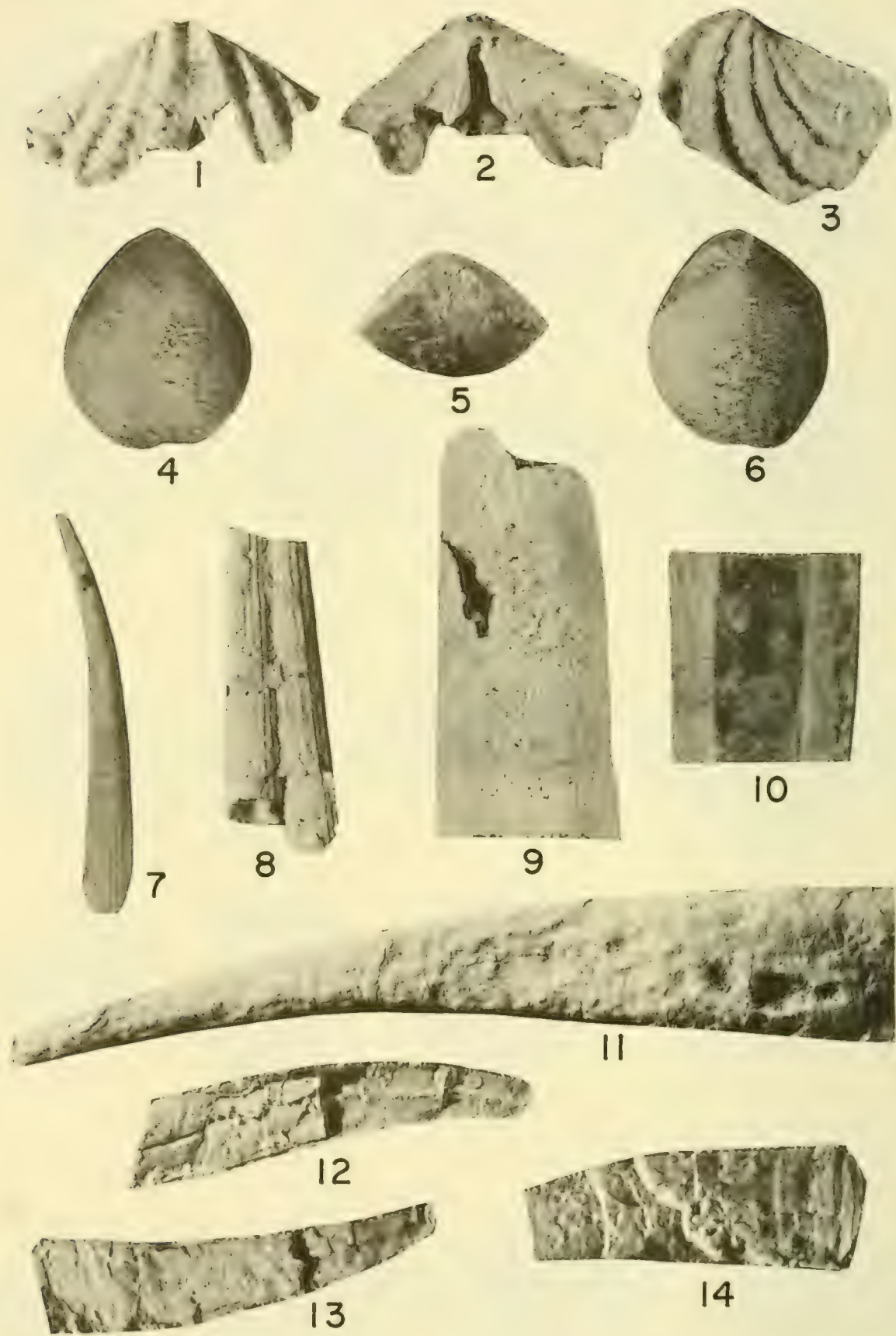
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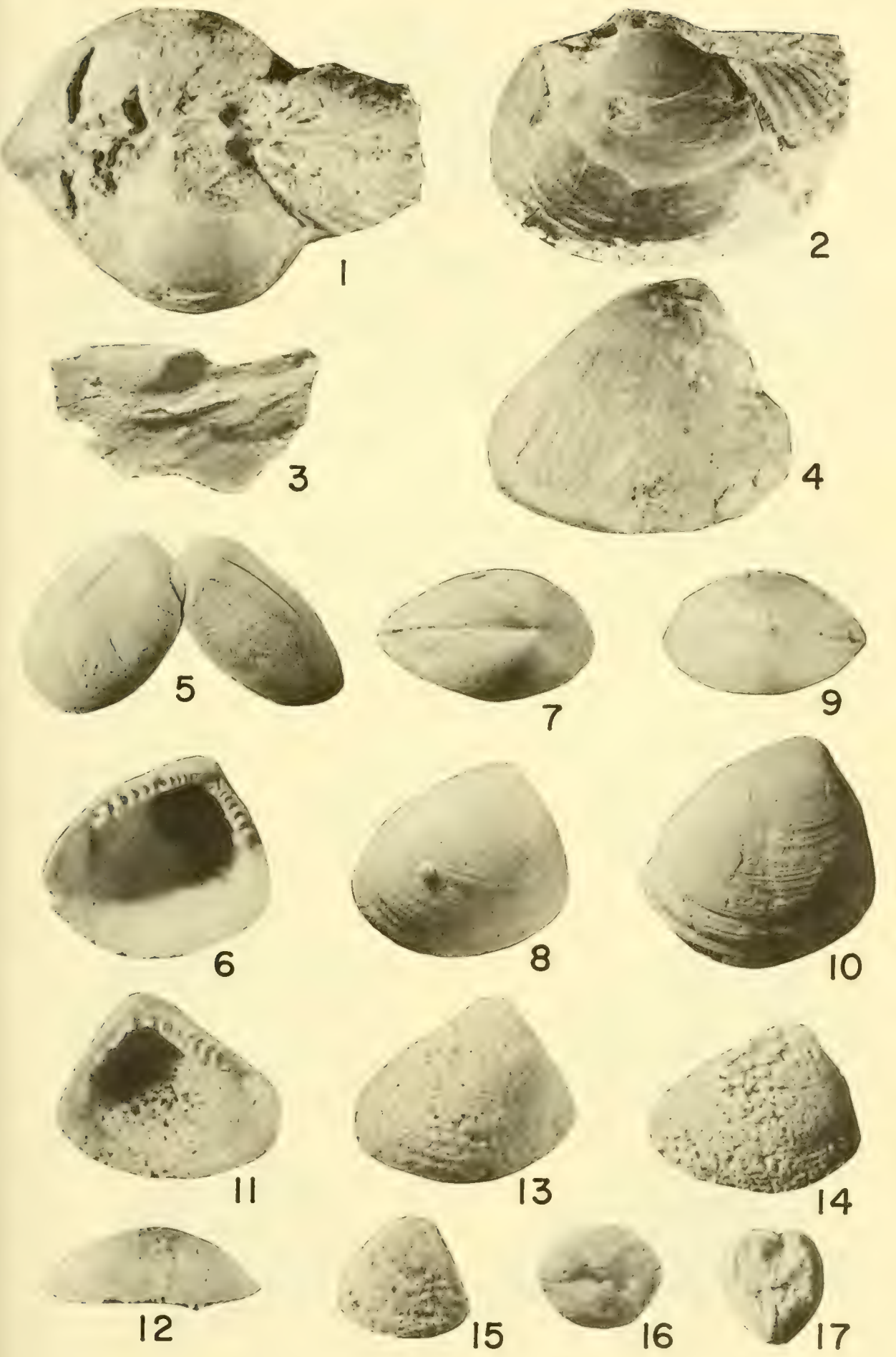


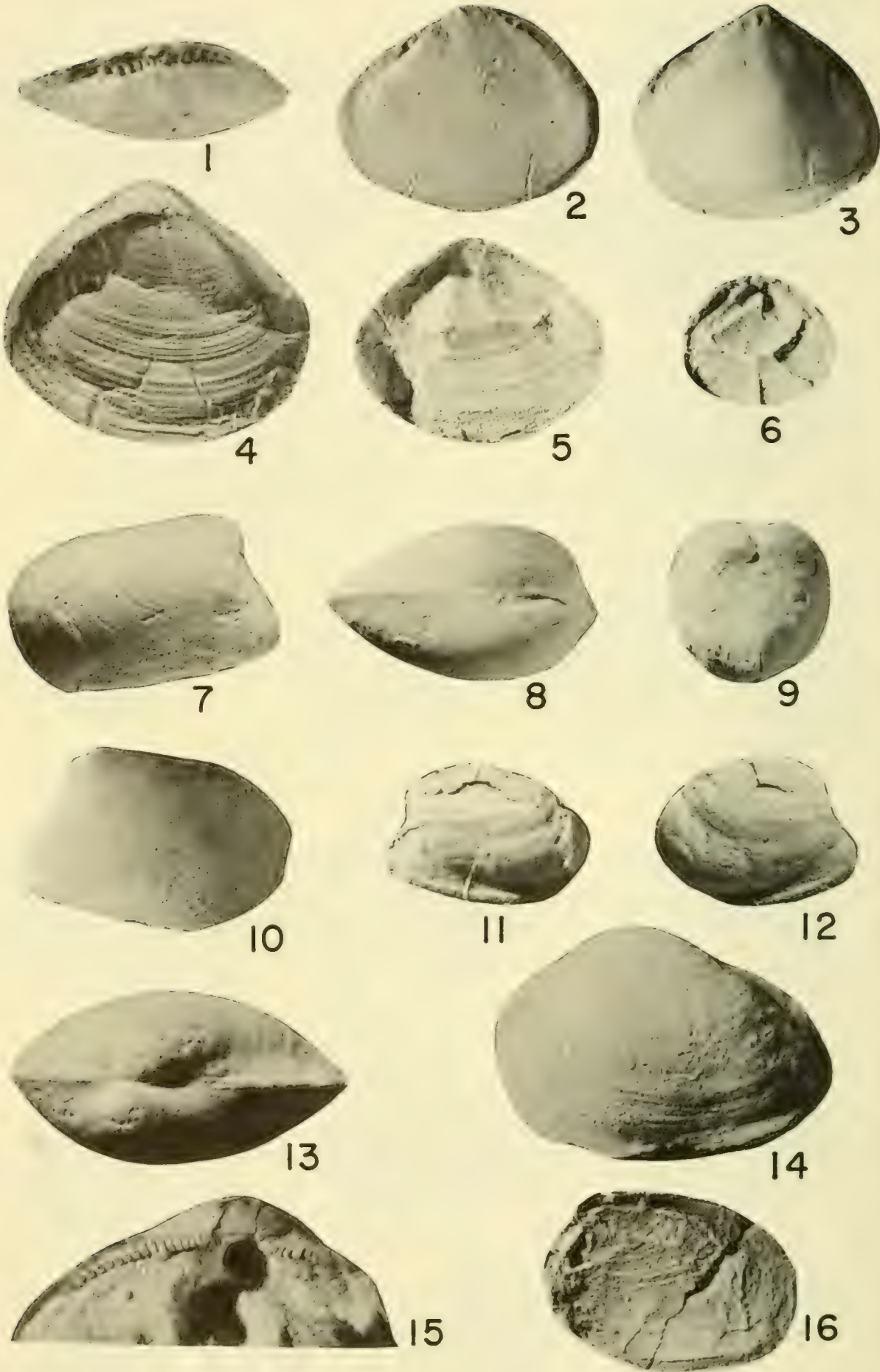
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 6

Figure		Page
1-3.	Reticulariina sp. ?	304
	1, 2. Anterior and posterior views, ventral valve, $\times 3$, UCMP 14353, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535. 3. External view, fragmentary dorsal valve, $\times 3$, UCMP 14354, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535.	
4-6.	Dielasma phosphoriensis Branson	304
	Ventral, anterior and dorsal views of articulated specimen, $\times 3$, UCMP 14355, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5617.	
7-11.	Prodentalium canna (White)	308
	7. Juvenile showing curvature of shell, $\times 4$, UCMP 14356, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5539. 8. Fragment of shell showing rib increase by intercalation, $\times 4$, UCMP 14357, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5554. 9. Fragment of large shell showing numerous tiny ribs, slightly offset, $\times 4$, UCMP 14358, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5539. 10. Cross section of large shell showing growth layers which cut across to outer edge of shell; the outer dark zone is a preservational feature, $\times 3$, UCMP 14359, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP B-6207. 11. A nearly complete very large shell, $\times 1$, UCMP 14360, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5591.	
12-14.	Calstevenus arcturus Yancey	310
	12. Holotype, USNM 179130, $\times 5$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 13. Paratype, USNM 179133, showing details of apex, $\times 5$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 14. Paratype, USNM 179131, showing details of growth lines near aperture, $\times 5$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 7

Figure		Page
1-3.	Arceodomus langenheimi (Wilson) 1, 2. Dorsal and side views of an articulated specimen; note the presence of radial rods in shell of the beak and side areas, which are visible as light colored lines on the shell, but which do not form surface ribs, $\times 1.5$, USNM 245148, Arcturus Fm., loc. 11-8. 3. Internal view of anterior portion of a juvenile shell, showing the upper (and first formed) of the internal shelves, $\times 2$, UCMP 14361, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535.	311
4.	Bransonia sp? Side view of incomplete specimen; erosion of shell surface has produced a pseudo-ribbing, due to presence of internal rods in shell, $\times 4/5$, UCMP 14362, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP B-6273.	312
5.	Clinopistha levis Meek & Worthen External view of whole specimen with valves spread; note the large, curved ligament between valves, and the thinness of the valves, as seen on eroded portion of valve to the right, $\times 1$, USNM 245149, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2.	314
6-10.	Nuculavus levatiformis (Walcott) 6. Interior view of a right valve showing dentition, $\times 5$, UCMP 14363, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5652. 7, 8. Dorsal and external left valve views of articulated specimen, $\times 5$, UCMP 14364, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5652. 9, 10. Dorsal and external left valve views of articulated specimen; note small differences in proportions between this specimen and the preceding specimen, $\times 5$, UCMP 14365, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5557.	316
11-14.	Nuculavus sp. A 11-13. Interior, dorsal and external views of left valve; note the straightened dorsal margins and thickened tooth rows, $\times 3$, UCMP 14366, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5611. 14. External view of left valve, $\times 3$, UCMP 14367, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5612.	318
15-17.	Nuculavus sp. B Left valve, dorsal and posterior views of an articulated specimen; note the inner escutcheon ridges present on the dorso-ventral margin, and the high inflation of the valves, $\times 3$, UCMP 14368, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5539.	318



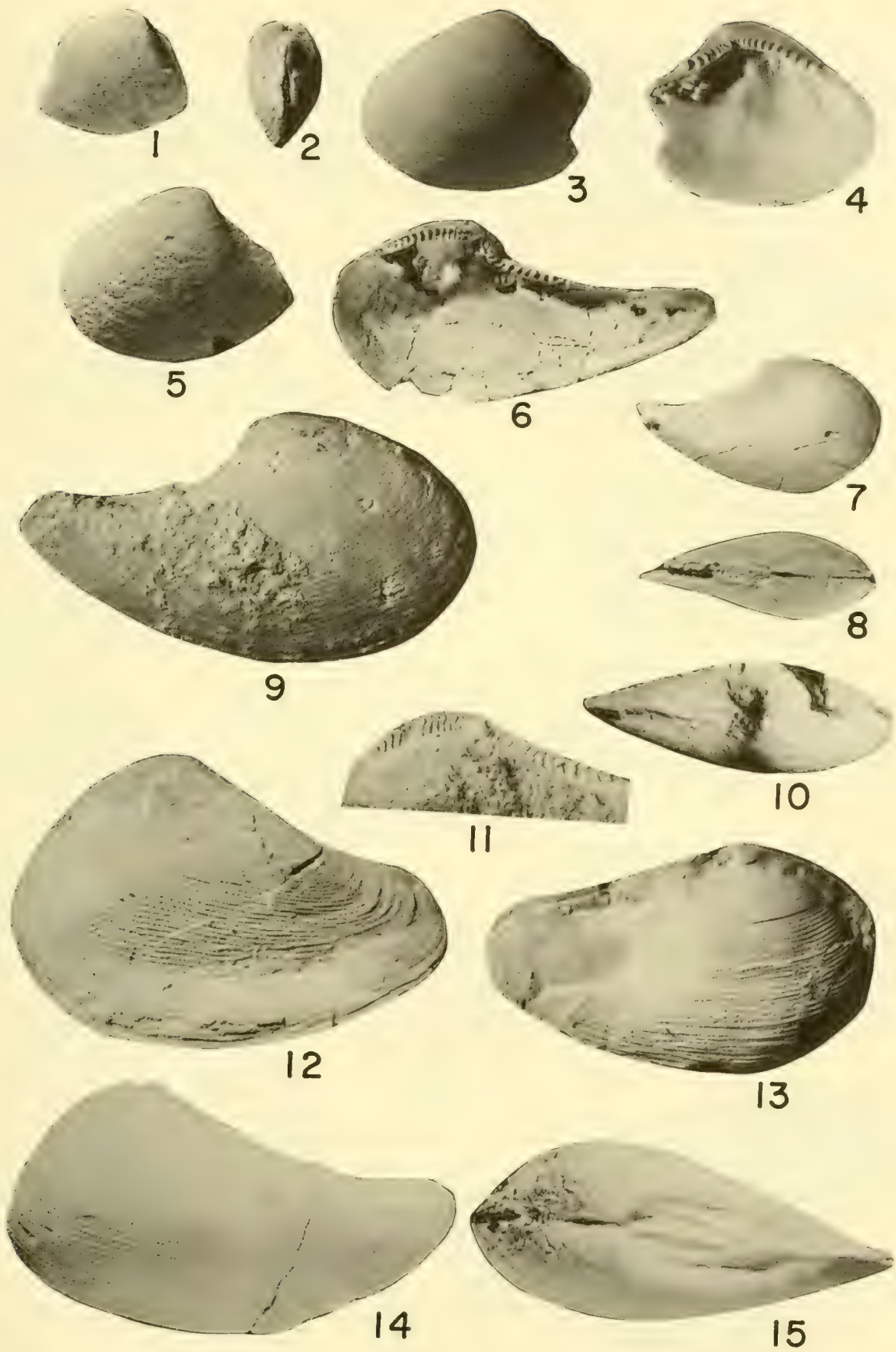


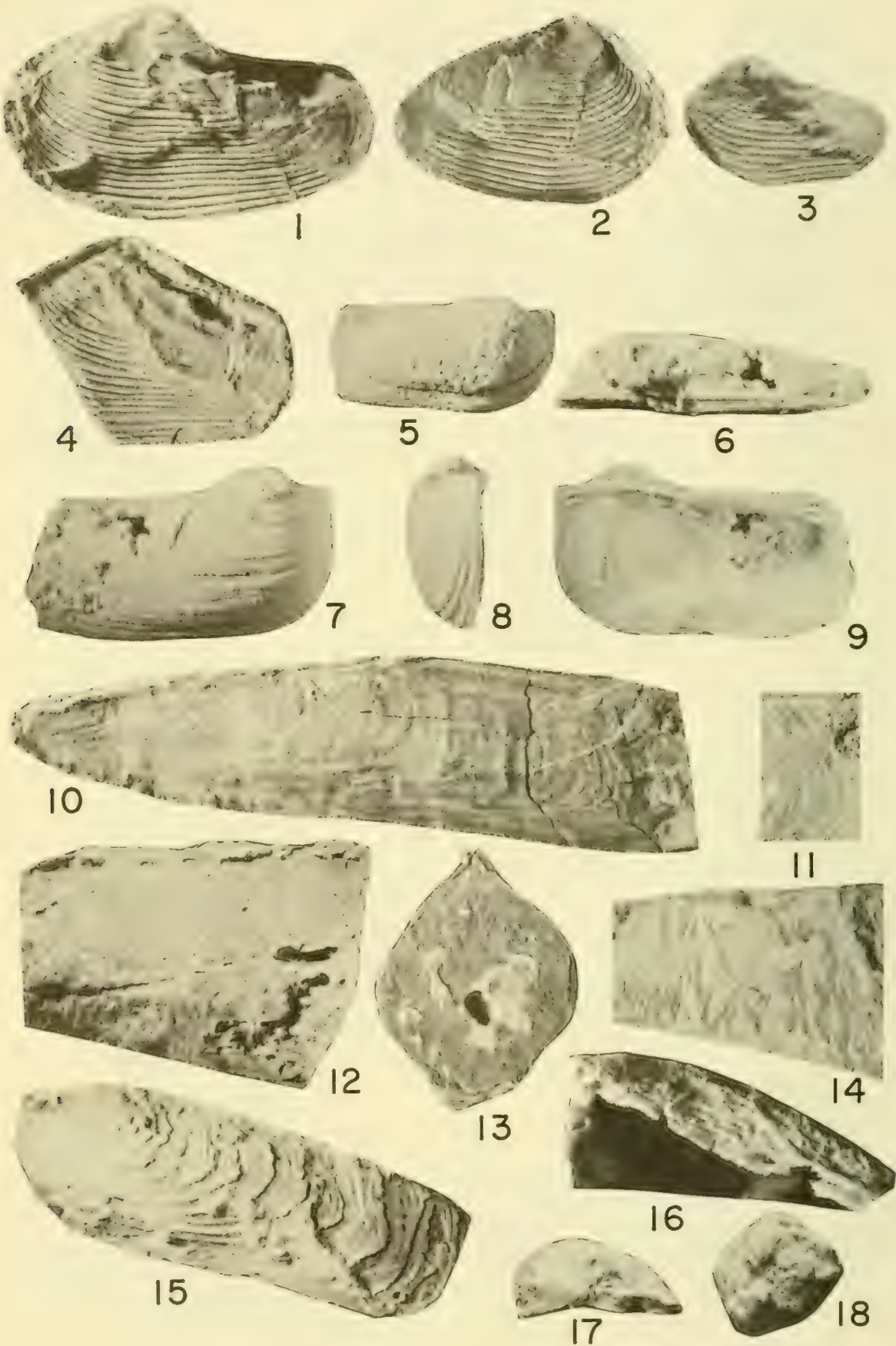
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 8

Figure		Page
1-6.	Quadratonucula stella n. sp.	320
	1, 2. Holotype, USNM 245150, dorsal and lateral views of internal mold of left valve; directly under the beak is a small V-shaped impression, which is part of the mold of a small resilifer, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 3. Paratype, USNM 245151, view of internal mold of left valve; note the small muscle scars located on the inside of the beak, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., 1J-2. 4. Paratype, USNM 245152, external view of large crushed specimen; probably a right valve; note the irregular concentric growth lines, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 5. Paratype, USNM 245153, external view of crushed specimen; right valve, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 6. Paratype, USNM 245154, external view of a juvenile crushed specimen, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2.	
7-10.	Nuculopsis girtyi Schenck	322
	7-9. Left valve, lateral, dorsal and anterior views of articulated specimen, with a partly eroded ventral margin, $\times 2$, UCMP 14369, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP D-5644. 10. Right valve, lateral view of an articulated specimen, $\times 2$, UCMP 14370, Riepetown Fm., UCMP D-5644.	
11-12.	Nuculopsis cf. N. darlingensis Dickens	322
	Internal molds of right valve and left valve, possibly both from the same individual, but disarticulated, $\times 5$, USNM 245164, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2.	
13-15.	Anthraconeilo mcchesneyana Girty	324
	13, 14. Dorsal and left valve views of small articulated specimen; note the fine, regular concentric ornament, $\times 5$, USNM 245169, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1K-8. 15. Interior view of left valve, showing dentition, $\times 5$, UCMP 14371, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP D-5644.	
16.	Anthraconeilo sp.	325
	Left valve view of small crushed specimen; note the nearly terminal position of the beaks, $\times 5$, USNM 245171, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 9

Figure		Page
1-5.	<i>Phestia perumbonata</i> (White)	328
	1, 2. Left valve and posterior views of small incomplete articulated specimen, $\times 5$, UCMP 14372, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5539. 3, 4. External and internal views of left valve; specimen from Rimmy Jim Tank, Arizona, included to show the typical features of the species; note the concentric ribbing, set at a slight angle to the growth lines, $\times 5$, UCMP 14373, Kaibab Fm., loc. UCMP A-4271. 5. External view of left valve, specimen from Rimmy Jim Tank, Arizona, included for comparison, $\times 5$, UCMP 14374, Kaibab Fm., loc. UCMP A-4271.	
6-9.	<i>Polidevcia obesa</i> (White)	330
	6. Internal view of right valve; note the poor preservation of the specimen, which came from a sample containing well-preserved nuculids, $\times 2$, UCMP 14375, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5522. 7, 8. Right valve and dorsal views of small articulated specimen; inner escutcheon ridges are present, but poorly developed, $\times 2$, UCMP 14376, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5652. 9. External view of right valve; specimen from Rimmy Jim Tank, Arizona, included to show the characteristic ribbing developed at a slight angle to the growth lines, $\times 2$, UCMP 14377, Kaibab Fm., loc. UCMP A-4271.	
10-13.	<i>Polidevcia bellistriata</i> (Stevens)	332
	10. Dorsal view of articulated specimen; note the strong inner escutcheon ridge on the right valve, and lack of ornament on the escutcheon, $\times 2$, USNM 245172, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 11. View of internal mold of right valve, showing the dentition; note the modified chevron shape of the teeth, and large resilifer, $\times 2$, UCMP 14378, Riepetown Fm., loc. UCMP D-5643. 12. Left valve view of a partly crushed, articulated specimen, $\times 2$, USNM 245173, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1K-9. 13. Right valve view of partly crushed, articulated specimen, $\times 2$, USNM 245174, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-6.	
14, 15.	<i>Polidevcia arctura</i>, n. sp.	333
	Holotype, USNM 245175, left valve and dorsal views of articulated specimen; note the anterior placement of the beak, and straightened ventral margin, and the strong inner escutcheon ridges on the dorsal region, $\times 2$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-6.	





EXPLANATION OF PLATE 10

Figure	Page
1-4. Girtyana stellara , n. sp.	335
1. Holotype, USNM 245176, external mold of right valve of a crushed articulated specimen, with a fragmented hinge area; note the absence of ornament on the dorso-posterior region, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 2. Paratype, USNM 245177, external mold of left valve, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 3. Paratype, USNM 245178, external mold of right valve, of a juvenile specimen, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2. 4. Paratype, USNM 245179, external mold of right valve of an incomplete crushed articulated specimen; note the partial impressions of teeth along the posterior portion of the hingeline, $\times 3$, Riepetown Fm., loc. 1J-2.	
5-9. Grammatodon (Cosmetodon) politus (Girty)	337
5. External view of small right valve, showing a conspicuous growth interruption, outlining the shape of the valve, $\times 2$, UCMP 14379, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5539. 6-9. Dorsal, external, anterior and interior views of right valve, $\times 2$, UCMP 14380, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5557.	
10-11. Meekopinna sagitta (Chronic)	340
10. Internal view of right valve, with external growth lines showing through the valve; note the shallow groove just below the dorsal margin, which is formed by a curvature of the entire shell wall, $\times 1.5$, UCMP 14381, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5609. 11. Portion of an external mold of right valve, showing the form of the growth lines and growth lamellae on the dorsal two-thirds of the shell, $\times 2$, UCMP 14382, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5609.	
12-13. Aviculopinna peracuta (Shumard) ?	341
External left valve view and posterior view of partial articulated specimen; the anteroventral part of the specimen is covered with matrix; note the thickened dorsal margin projecting above the main part of the shell, $\times 1$, UCMP 14383, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5540.	
14. Aviculopinna sp.	342
External view of partial left valve, mostly covered with matrix; note the folding of the shell wall, $\times 2$, UCMP 14384, Loray Fm., loc. UCMP D-5606.	
15. Myalina sp.	343
External view of partly exposed left valve, $\times 2$, UCMP 14385, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5626.	
16, 17. Selenimyalina sp.	344
Internal and dorsal views of small right valve; note the light construction of the hinge, $\times 2.5$, UCMP 14386, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5536.	
18. ? Selenimyalina sp.	344
Dorsal view of small, poorly preserved articulated specimen, $\times 5$, UCMP 14387, Pequop Fm., loc. UCMP D-5535.	

NUMBER 303

A

B

CD364

INDEX

Dry Mountain lithosome	269, 271	inflatiformis, Leda	327
Dry Mountain Section	279	ivesi, Productus	286
Dyoros	284	Squamaria	286-287
E		J	
Echinauris	292	japonicum, Conocardium	311
elkoensis, Crinites	272	jillsoni, Leda	335
elongata, Composita	300	Juresania	288
Ely Basin	266	K	
Ely Group	267	kaasai, Costellarina	291, 293-296
emarginata affinis, Composita	300	kaibabensis, Chonetes	284
evaporites	261-263	Kaibab Formation ...	267-268, 272-273
F		karagandensis, Polidevcia	329
Ferguson Mountain Formation	268	keyserlingii, Arca	336
fragilis, Wilberrya	302-303	L	
G		Ladjia	301
Garden Valley Formation	269	langenheimi, Arceodomus	311-312
geinitzianus, Lissochonetes	284	Conocardium	311
gibbosa, Nucula	322	lateralis, Echinauris	286
Girtyana	326-327, 334-335	levatiforme, Nucula	316
girtyi, Nuculopsis	313, 321-322	levatiformis, Nuculavus	316-319
glabratum, Conocardium	311	Palaeonucula	316
Glyptoleda	326, 334	levis, Clinopistha	313-314
goldfussiana, Myalina	343	Liebea	344
Grammatodon	336-337	Limestone Peak Section	279
Grandaurispina	293	linearis, Schwagerina	271, 333
H		Lissochonetes	284
Hamilton Basin	261-262, 266-270, 273-274	Loray Formation	268-269, 272-273
Heteralosia	293	Lyttonia	288
honessi, Girtyana	334	M	
I		Manhattan Geanticline	266
indianum, Dentalium	306, 308	Marginifera	292
Prodentalium	307-308	Martinia	301-302

INDEX

Maverick Springs		
Section		278
mcchesneyana,		
Anthraconeilo	8	324-325
Palaeoneilo		324
Yoldia		324
Medicine Range		
Section		278
meekiana,		
Plagioglypta		305, 310
Meekopinna		338-341
mexicana,		
Composita	4	298-299
Terebratula		298
mexicanum,		
Dentalium		306, 308
Prodenalium		307
minuta,		
Nuculavus		316
monolineata,		
Plagioglypta		306, 308
Murry Summit		
Section		273, 275
Murry Summit Section		
—Dead Horse Wash		
Area		276
Myalina	10	343-344

N

Neostreptognathodus sulcopicatus — N. prayi zone	273
Nevada,	
Butte Mountains	267-268, 273
Dry Mountain	269, 271
Egan Range	268, 271-272
Ely	258, 260, 268
Maverick Springs Range	269, 271
Moorman Ranch, White Pine Range ..	271
Murry Summit	271
Pequop Mountains..	272-273
Spruce Mountain	273
White Pine Range ..	271
nevadensis,	
Bathymyonia	285
Productus	285
Pseudoreichelina ..	273
Pustula	285
Northeast Nevada	
Highland	266
Nucula	315-316
Nuculana	326, 329-330
Nuculanella	315-316
Nuculavus	315-319, 328-330

Nuculopsis 313-315, 321-323

O

obesa,	
Leda	330
Nuculana	330
Polidevcia	9 330-333
Omphalotrochus	272
ostiolatus,	
Chonetes	284
ouralicum,	
Conocardium	311
oweni,	
Leda	324

P

Palaeoneilo	323-324
Palaeonucula	315-316
paleorainfall	262
Paleyoldia	326-327
pandoraeformis,	
Polidevcia	331
Parafusulina	272
Parallelodon	336-337
Park City Group	267
parva,	
Composita	298-299
Pequop Formation	268-269, 271-273
peracuta,	
Aviculopinna10	341-342
Pinna	341-342
perumbonata,	
Nucula	328-329
Phestia9	328-329
Phestia	326-329, 334
phosphatica,	
Edmondia	326
phosphoriensis,	
Dielasma6	304-305
Phricodothyris	301
pinnaeformis,	
Avicula	339, 341
Plagioglypta	305-306
plana,	
Composita5	299
plasi,	
Costellarina3	291, 294-296
platynotus,	
Chonetes	284
Polidevcia	319, 326-334
politus,	
Grammatodon	
(Cosmetodon)10	337-338
Parallelodon	337

INDEX

Pontisia	4	296
prayi, Neostrepto- gnathodus		273
prisca, Pinna		339
Prodentalium	305-309	
Promytilus	344	
Pteronites	339, 341	

Q

Quadratonucula	315, 319-321
----------------------	--------------

R

radiata levis, Clinopistha	313-314
raymondi, Prodentalium	305-309
Reticulariina	304
retusus, Promytilus	344
Riepetown Formation	268, 271-272
Riepe Spring Formation	260, 267-270, 274
Robinson Summit Section — Butte Mountains	278

S

sagitta, Aviculopinna	340
Meekopinna	340-341
semicostatum, Dentalium	306
Prodentalium	307-308
Selenimyalina	344
Septimyalina	343
sp. A, Nuculavus	7 318
sp. B, Nuculavus	7 318-319
spinosus, Bellacanthrus	286
Squamaria	287
stella, Quadratonucula ..	8 320-321
stellara, Girtyana	10 335
subhorrida, Echinauris	1 285-286, 293

Productus	285
Pustula	285
subhorrida newberryi, Avonia	285-286
sublaeve, Dentalium	306-307
Prodentalium	307-308
subliratus, Chonetes	284
subtilita, Composita	299-300
subtruncata, Edmondia	312

T

taffiana, Anthraconeilo	324
transversa, Rhipidomella	1 281

U

UCMP (University of California, Museum of Paleontology)	274
umbonata, Lingula	280
USNM (National Museum of Natural History)	274

V

ventricosa, Nucula	321-322
Nuculopsis	322
venustum, Dentalium (Laevidentalium) ..	305
vetusta, Medlicottia	271

W

Waagenoconcha	288-289, 292
weeksi, Bryorhynchus	4 297
Pugnax	297
West Central Utah Highland	266
wewokana, Nucula	318-319
Wilberryia	301-303

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN CRINOIDS FROM
THE TWIN CITIES AREA OF MINNESOTA

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MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN CRINOIDS FROM
THE TWIN CITIES AREA OF MINNESOTA

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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	372
Abstract	373
Introduction	374
Acknowledgements	376
Composition of Crinoid Faunas in the Twin Cities Area	376
Paleoecology	379
Statistical studies of Twin Cities carabocrinids	383
Functional Morphology of <i>Carabocrinus dicyclicus</i> (Sardeson)	398
Systematic Paleontology	
Family Archaeocrinidae	412
Family Glyptocrinidae	413
Family Cupulocrinidae	426
Family Dendrocrinidae	443
Family Carabocrinidae	446
Family Palaeocrinidae	451
Family Porocrinidae	454
Family Cincinnaticrinidae	456
Family Calceocrinidae	457
Crinoid Attachment Devices	470
References Cited	476
Plates	483
Index	499

LIST OF TEXT FIGURES

	Page
1. Schematic plate diagrams for Twin Cities carabocrinids	385
2. Bivariate graphs for height and width of basals in Twin Cities carabocrinids	397
3. Restorations of Twin Cities carabocrinids	403
4. Plate diagrams for <i>Archaeocrinus</i> sp.	413
5. Glyptocrinids from the Twin Cities area	417
6. Plate diagrams for <i>Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus</i> , n. sp.	424
7. Graphs and sketches showing size and shape of brachials in <i>Cupulocrinus jewetti</i> (E. Billings)	437
8. Restoration of <i>Cremacrinus arctus</i> Sardeson	463

TABLES

1. Discriminant functions for Twin Cities carabocrinids	393
2. Variation of arm branching structure in <i>Cremacrinus arctus</i> Sardeson	461

PREFACE

Textual citations of illustrations in *Bulletins of American Paleontology* are coded. Citations of illustrations within the paper have initial capitals (e.g., Plate, Text-figure); citations of illustrations in previous works appear in lower-case letters (e.g., plate, text-figure).

The *Occurrence* sections under *Systematic Paleontology* in this paper include both stratigraphic horizons and geographic localities. Horizons at a single locality are separated by semicolons, as are localities representing a single horizon. Horizons are separated from localities by colons. Periods end individual entries.

MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN CRINOIDS FROM THE TWIN CITIES AREA OF MINNESOTA

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JAMES C. BROWER AND JULIA VEINUS

ABSTRACT

Two major crinoid faunas are known from the Middle Ordovician of the Twin Cities in Minnesota. The lower fauna occurs in the Hidden Falls Member of the Platteville Limestone which represents a quiet water habitat. The fauna, including *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, *Cupulocrinus gracilis* (Hall), an unidentified camerate crinoid, and lichenocrinid holdfasts, is characterized by strong dominance and low diversity. *Cremacrinus arctus* was a calceocrinid with reduced hinge mobility, and arms that spread horizontally near the substrate to form a collecting bowl. Both features are considered adaptations to a rheophobic habit.

Several specimens of *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings) have been found in the Carimona Member of the Platteville Limestone. The depositional environment of these beds was similar to that of the overlying Decorah Formation.

The most diversified and equitable crinoid assemblages occur in the Decorah Shale, which has yielded fourteen species with six types of holdfasts. Unlike their Hidden Falls counterparts, the water conditions in the Decorah depositional environments were alternately agitated and quiet, although the former probably predominated. Current agitation produced a shifting and unstable substrate. The species present are *Archaeocrinus* sp., *Glyptocrinus tri-dactylus*, n. sp., *Pycnocrinus sardesoni*, n. sp., *P. multibrachialis*, n. sp., *Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus*, n. sp., *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), *C. canaliculatus*, n. sp., *Grenprisia billingsi* (Springer), *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson), *C. magnificus* Sardeson, *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), *Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen, *Isotomocrinus tenuis* (E. Billings), and *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich. Based on abnormalities of anal plate structure in living and fossil crinoids and on statistical considerations, the holotype of *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson is shown to be an abnormal *Carabocrinus* with extra plates. Accordingly, *Strophocrinus* is suppressed and becomes a synonym of *Carabocrinus*. Thus, *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson is properly termed *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson). Statistics also denote that *C. conoideus* Sardeson is a synonym of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson). Six types of holdfasts are present, the most common of which are attached to solid objects like ramose bryozoans. The form genus *Podolithus* that Sardeson erected for primitive discoid holdfasts is suppressed on morphological and nomenclatural grounds. *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* was adapted to a low-level niche. The disk-shaped holdfast was cemented directly to the sea floor, and a short, narrow and flexible stem was present. Carabocrinids have an extremely low food gathering capacity (i.e., ratios of number of food-catching tube-feet to tissue volume, and length of food gathering system to tissue volume) because they have a large thin-plated cup in conjunction with non-pinnulate arms. Clearly the arms could not have formed a full mucus-net for trapping small food particles as in most pinnulate crinoids (e.g., living comatulids). Probably carabocrinids caught large food particles directly with the tube feet. Relative to most low-level crinoids, *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) exhibited a low bulk density that suggests it was not fully adapted to this mode of life.

Several cupulocrinids had long narrow stems which were attached to ramose bryozoans by small lobate or digitate holdfasts. This may also have been true for *Grenprisia springeri* and perhaps some other crinoids. *Cremacrinus punctatus*, in contrast to *C. arctus* of the Platteville, exploited the normal calceocrinid mode of life with a recumbent stem and fully functional hinge.

Study of variation in arm branching patterns in cupulocrinids and cremacrinids from the Twin Cities shows that the number of plates in proximal series of brachials is less variable than in more distal parts of the arms. Wider

brachial series exhibit more branches than narrower ones. The presence of spear-shaped axillaries allows the development of more arm branches than if the axillaries had parallel lateral margins. Indices developed from network theory are useful in the characterization of arm branching patterns.

INTRODUCTION

Over a period of about fifty years ranging from 1892 to 1940, F. W. Sardeson produced almost one hundred papers dealing with the geology of the Twin Cities area. About sixty percent of these dealt with Ordovician stratigraphy and paleontology (see Melone and Weis, 1951, pp. 52-56, for a complete bibliography of Sardeson). During this interval, Sardeson collected numerous crinoid specimens, including about fifty crowns and dorsal cups, several thousand isolated plates, and numerous stem and attachment devices, from the Platteville Limestone and the Decorah Shale of the Twin Cities area.

Despite this mass of material, only a few papers were written about the Ordovician crinoids of the Twin Cities area. In 1897, Ulrich (*in* Winchell and Ulrich, p. cxiii) listed crinoid species present in the Platteville, Decorah and Galena Formations of the Twin Cities. These names were published without description or illustration; some were new and represent *nomina nuda*. Although we have examined both the collections of the National Museum of Natural History and the University of Minnesota, where the Sardeson collection is housed, we were not able to find any of Ulrich's labels. Probable assignments of Ulrich's names are listed below:

Species listed by Ulrich <i>in</i> Winchell and Ulrich (1897)	Most likely assignment
<i>Dendrocrinus</i> n. spp.	<i>Cupulocrinus jeavetti</i> (E. Billings), <i>C. gracilis</i> (Hall), <i>C. canaliculatus</i> , n. sp.
<i>Merocrinus laxus</i>	no equivalent species
<i>Paleocrinus articulatus</i> Ulrich	<i>P. angulatus</i> (E. Billings)
<i>Glyptocrinus</i>	Any one or more of <i>Glyptocrinus tri-</i> <i>dactylus</i> , n. sp., <i>Pycnocrinus sarde-</i> <i>soni</i> , n. sp., <i>P. multibrachialis</i> , n. sp., or <i>Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus</i> , n. sp.
<i>Porocrinus</i>	<i>Porocrinus pentagonius</i> Meek and Worthen
<i>Carabocrinus magnificus</i> Ulrich	<i>C. magnificus</i> Sardeson
<i>Cremacrinus punctatus</i> Ulrich	<i>C. punctatus</i> Ulrich
<i>Lichenocrinus crateriformis</i> Hall and varieties	Lichenocrinid holdfasts
<i>Lichenocrinus affinis</i> Miller	Lichenocrinid holdfasts

Sardeson published five papers on Middle Ordovician crinoids from the Twin Cities area, all of which are discussed in detail under Systematic Paleontology. The carabocrinids were described in 1899, 1908, 1925, and 1939. Although Sardeson's taxonomy is now partially obsolete, his work was innovative. He speculated on the evolution of carabocrinids at a time (1899) when most writers were concerned with descriptive taxonomy. Sardeson believed, incorrectly, that carabocrinids formed a link between cystoids and crinoids. It is now known that crinoids (carabocrinids are bonafide crinoids) and cystoids are not closely related (Ubaghs, 1967).

In 1939, Sardeson reconstructed dorsal cups of carabocrinids from isolated plates. This was, to the best of our knowledge, the first published reconstruction of a Paleozoic crinoid. In 1928, Sardeson described calceocrinids from the Twin Cities area, and gave a detailed analysis of the living habits and paleoecology of *Cremacrinus arctus* and *C. punctatus*. In the 1928 paper, when discussing the phylogeny of the calceocrinids, Sardeson also outlined a mechanism for the transition from dicyclic to monocyclic crinoids. This theory has been largely ignored, and has never been adequately tested. In 1908, Sardeson proposed a novel form of classification for crinoid holdfasts. Primitive discoidal roots were placed in the "genus" *Podolithus*. "Species" were named according to the genus to which the holdfast belonged. For example, the holdfast of *Dendrocrinus* was termed *Podolithus dendrocrinus*. Although ingenious, this classification has not been adopted by subsequent authors. One problem is that the Sardeson nomenclature is not acceptable under the current rules of The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. In the Twin Cities area, holdfasts and complete stems have not been seen attached to dorsal cups or crowns. In our opinion, the main significance of Sardeson's 1908 paper is that he clearly realized the importance of detailed studies of crinoid holdfasts, and that he attempted to match holdfasts with crowns based on frequency of association and morphological criteria.

Several other authors have briefly described Twin Cities crinoids. Ulrich (1886) proposed *Cremacrinus punctatus*, while Fenton (1929a,b) illustrated a cincinnaticrinid and numerous lichenocrinid holdfasts from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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We thank the following institutions and individuals for the loan of specimens: University of Minnesota, Sardeson Collection and other materials (UM), R. E. Sloan and D. Wallace (now Curator emeritus) (D. Wallace has also allowed us access to his personal collections, catalogued under UM numbers); National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) and Springer Collection (NMNH, S), F. Collier, P. M. Kier and Mary Lawson; Geological Museum, University of Cincinnati (UCM), D. L. Meyer; Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), T. Bolton; Field Museum of Natural History (UC), M. Nitecki; and Royal Ontario Museum (ROM), Janet Waddington. R. E. Sloan originally suggested that we undertake this study and furnished information on the stratigraphic occurrence of many of the crinoids. Lance Grande, a graduate student in paleontology at the University of Minnesota, provided localities for many of the crinoids. Lance Grande and R. E. Sloan guided one of us (J. C. B.) to several collecting sites. Prof. G. Ubachs of the University of Liege in Belgium kindly provided copies of the generic diagnoses of glyptocrinids to be published in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. John M. Warn of the University of Cincinnati identified the specimen of *Isotomocrinus tenuis* (E. Billings). R. V. Harris, formerly of Syracuse University, measured the carabocrinid plates and performed some preliminary statistical analyses on the data. The cost of engraving the illustrations has been defrayed by Syracuse University.

The restorations of the crinoids in Text-figures 3 and 8 and the graphs of Text-figures 2 and 7 are by Mindy Morton and Vijay Singh of Syracuse University, respectively. Deborah Blose, also of Syracuse University, typed the manuscript.

COMPOSITION OF CRINOID FAUNAS IN THE
TWIN CITIES AREA

Most of the crinoids for this study are either from the Sardeson collection at the University of Minnesota, or from material collected by E. O. Ulrich and his associates at the National Museum of Natural History. Sardeson and Ulrich did not provide detailed localities for most of their specimens. Most locality labels simply give the stratigraphic horizon, and either "Minneapolis" or "St.

Paul", although precise labels accompany some specimens. Sardeson, however, did combine specimens found at a single collecting site. Mr. Lance Grande, a paleontology graduate student at the University of Minnesota who has collected fossils in the Twin Cities area for many years, examined many of the crinoids and provided precise geographic localities for many of them. Many of the roots and holdfasts were collected by Mr. D. Wallace, curator emeritus of the Geology Department at the University of Minnesota. Over the years, geology students and faculty of the University of Minnesota have added specimens to the collections. Some of the lichenocrinids described by Fenton (1929a) are located in the Geology Museum at the University of Cincinnati.

For this study, we have examined about one hundred crowns and dorsal cups, several hundred holdfasts, several thousand isolated plates, and an uncounted number of stem segments.

Sardeson used "Beds 1 to 6" as stratigraphic horizons for crinoid-bearing strata in the Twin Cities area. These fit into the current formal stratigraphy given with the following faunal lists (R. E. Sloan, personal communication). Reviews of the Ordovician stratigraphy and paleoecology of the Twin Cities area may be found in Stauffer and Thiel (1941), Agnew (1956), Weiss and Bell (1956), Austin (1972), and Webers (1972).

PLATTEVILLE LIMESTONE, HIDDEN FALLS MEMBER
(Beds 1 and 2 of Sardeson)

Cremacrinus arctus Sardeson
Cupulocrinus gracilis (Hall)
Unknown camerate crinoid
Lichenocrinid holdfasts

The table above indicates that the Hidden Falls crinoid fauna is characterized by low diversity. The fauna is dominated by *Cremacrinus arctus* and the lichenocrinid holdfasts that account for over 95 percent of all specimens known. Both *Cupulocrinus gracilis* and *Cremacrinus arctus* are present in the Platteville Formation of Wisconsin and Illinois. The former species is also found in the Trenton Group of New York. Thus the Hidden Falls fauna is most similar to the Platteville assemblages of adjacent areas in Wisconsin and Illinois.

PLATTEVILLE LIMESTONE, CARIMONA MEMBER

Cupulocrinus jewetti (E. Billings)

This crinoid is a widely ranging protean form which occurs in the Dunleith Formation (Galena Group) of Illinois, the Ottawa Formation of Ontario and the Curdsville Limestone Member of the Lexington Group of Kentucky.

LOWER THIRD OF DECORAH SHALE

(Bed 3 of Sardeson)

Lichenocrinid holdfasts

MIDDLE THIRD OF DECORAH SHALE

(Bed 4 of Sardeson)

Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson)*Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich*Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings)*Grenprisia billingsi* (Springer)*Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings)*Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus*, n. sp.*Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen

Lichenocrinid holdfasts

Lobate and digitate holdfasts cemented to bryozoans

MOST OF UPPER THIRD OF DECORAH SHALE

(Bed 5 of Sardeson)

Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson)*Carabocrinus magnificus* Sardeson*Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich*Cupulocrinus canaliculatus*, n. sp.*Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings)*Grenprisia billingsi* (Springer)*Isotomocrinus tenuis* (E. Billings)*Pycnocrinus multibrachialis*, n. sp.*Pycnocrinus sardesoni*, n. sp.

Lichenocrinid holdfasts

Lobate and digitate holdfasts cemented to bryozoans

Stem with grasping cirri on bryozoan

Tree stump-like cirrus root

LOWER *Receptaculites* ZONE, UPPERMOST DECORAH SHALE

(Bed 6 of Sardeson)

Carabocrinus magnificus Sardeson*Glyptocrinus tridactylus*, n. sp.*Pycnocrinus sardesoni*, n. sp.

Massive conical attachment-disk

The affinities of the Decorah Shale crinoids contrast greatly with those of the Hidden Falls Member of the Platteville Formation.

Of the five previously described species that occur in the Twin Cities area, *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), *Grenprisia billingsi* (Springer), *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), *Porocrinus pentagonius* (Meek and Worthen), and *Isotomocrinus tenuis* (E. Billings), four are shared with the Ottawa Limestone of Ontario and Quebec, two with the Curdsville Limestone of Kentucky, two with the Galena Dolomite of Illinois, and one with the Platteville Limestone of Illinois. Three other species, *Carabocrinus dicyclius* (Sardeson), *C. magnificus* Sardeson, and *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, are mainly confined to the Twin Cities area and adjacent parts of Wisconsin. However, the closest relatives of these forms are from the Ottawa Limestone of Canada (three species), and the Curdsville Limestone of Kentucky (two species). For the five new species in the Twin Cities, *Glyptocrinus tridactylus*, n. sp., *Pycnocrinus sardesoni*, n. sp., *P. multibrachialis*, n. sp., *Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus*, n. sp., and *Cupulocrinus canaliculatus*, n. sp., the most similar crinoids are from the Ottawa Limestone of Canada (five species), the Curdsville Limestone of Kentucky (one species), the Galena Formation of Illinois (one species), and the Platteville Limestone of Illinois (one species). Thus the Decorah Shale crinoids from the Twin Cities are most closely linked to Canadian assemblages, and have less affinity with the faunas of neighboring areas in the United States.

PALEOECOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The Twin Cities area provides a unique opportunity to study two contrasting crinoid faunas, an older low diversity assemblage from a quiet water environment, and a stratigraphically younger suite of crinoids which lived in a more agitated environment. For previous discussion of the paleoecology of the crinoid habitats, see Sardeson (1899, 1908, 1926, 1928).

FAUNA OF THE HIDDEN FALLS MEMBER OF THE PLATTEVILLE LIMESTONE

The crinoids and associated organisms were probably collected from a single bedding plane in the Johnson Street Quarry in Minneapolis. The crinoids are dominated by *Cremacrinus arctus* with

fewer lichenocrinid holdfasts, and specimens of *Cupulocrinus gracilis*. The crinoids are associated with the starfish *Protopalaeaster narrawayi* Hudson, edrioasteroids, cystoids, articulate brachiopods such as *Dinorthis deflecta* (Conrad) and *Rafinesquina minnesotensis* (Winchell), graptolites, bryozoans, and some molluscs. The enclosing rock is soft, yellow to buff, fine-grained dolomitic limestone. Specimens are commonly preserved in living position. Some orthid brachiopods are found with the interarea pressed down on the seabed to which they were probably attached by a short pedicle (Sardeson, 1929). *Cremacrinus arctus* lived with the dorsal cup partially buried in the sediment. The arms were spread horizontally to form a bowl for collecting a vertical rain of either or both plankton and organic detritus (Sardeson, 1928; see Text-figure 8, and discussion of *C. arctus* herein). The starfish were partially buried in the sediment with the disk exposed, the food grooves down, and the tips of the arms under the substrate. This probably represents the original living position (see illustrations in Kesling, 1962).

Predominantly quiet water conditions in the habitat occupied by the crinoids are indicated by the fine-grained sedimentary rocks and by the preservation of brachiopods, crinoids, and starfish in their original living positions. This is also consistent with the collecting-bowl food-net of *Cremacrinus arctus* which probably evolved to catch a vertical rain of food particles. Some current activity was necessary to assure the predominant filter feeding organisms an adequate food supply and to remove waste products. Sedimentation rates were probably slow when the animals were alive. The preservation of many complete crinoid crowns, and brachiopods and starfish in living position also suggests rapid to catastrophic burial. Thus the Platteville assemblage in the Johnson Street Quarry is interpreted as a consensus assemblage where preserved specimens include both individuals that were buried alive as well as shells and disarticulated skeletons of organisms which had died earlier.

Normal marine conditions are denoted by the crinoids as well as the diverse articulate brachiopods.

DECORAH SHALE CRINOIDS

The crinoids, cystoids, and some other echinoderms occur in a bioclastic limestone or calcareous shale. The fossil material mainly

consists of echinoderm debris, broken bryozoans, and brachiopod shells. The bryozoans include ramose and sheetlike forms that were probably erect and rigid during life. Some encrusting species and rare hemispherical colonies were also found. The detrital constituents of the rock vary from sand-sized calcite, mostly of organic origin, to clay-sized material. The bedding surfaces are almost always irregular. This indicates a rough and hummocky substrate during life of the fauna. Commonly, the ramose bryozoans are aligned. The water was probably strongly agitated at times. This is denoted by the aligned bryozoans, the bryozoan colony types present, the nature of crinoid burial, and the chaotic texture of the sediment. Sardeson (1928, p. 46) reached similar conclusions. He visualized the habitat as just offshore in the zone of tidal currents, alluding to features such as ridged-up long windrows of shell rock. Certainly, the substrate was uncohesive, and fossil debris and sediment particles were actively transported during agitated intervals. The fine-grained sediment was deposited during quieter water conditions. Thus the habitat was variable with respect to wave and current agitation.

Most of the crinoids are represented by isolated plates and stem segments, and complete dorsal cups and crowns are comparatively rare. With rapid burial, the crinoid would be covered with sediment before much disintegration and breakage took place (e.g., Brower, 1973, pp. 269-271). The main breakage would have been associated with collapse of the dying animal onto the seabed. The burial process could be augmented by the pressing of the crinoid down into the sediment. Relatively complete specimens would be preserved under rapid burial conditions. With slow burial, disintegration and breakage, due to scavengers and decomposition, would be completed. The result would be isolated calyx, arm, and column plates. With intermediate burial rates one would expect to find calyces or dorsal cups, perhaps with arm and stem segments, isolated columnals, and brachials. It should be realized that the absolute sedimentation rate would vary depending on the environment. With high agitation as in the Decorah habitats, the time required for burial would be shorter than in a quiet water area. Slow crinoid burial rates may imply that the agitated intervals predominated.

Normal marine salinity is indicated by the groups present and

by their diversity. Associated with the crinoids in the Decorah beds are numerous bryozoans, brachiopods and some cystoids. Approximately fourteen crinoid species are known, along with six types of holdfasts. Living crinoids are restricted to normal marine salinity.

Almost the entire fauna consists of epifaunal filter feeders. The frequent agitation would have assured these forms an adequate and continuous supply of dissolved oxygen and food. The currents also served to transport sperm from male to female crinoids and to remove waste products such as carbon dioxide and fecal material.

The uncohesive substrate presented the crinoids with attachment problems. Most of the Twin Cities crinoid root forms fall into the following categories.

1) Small lobate or digitate holdfasts usually cemented to ramose bryozoans and, rarely, to crinoid stems (Pl. 25, figs. 1-5). In most cases, these roots only occur on one side of the bryozoan. This suggests that they became attached after the dead bryozoan colony was broken up and the pieces scattered about on the seafloor. In a few instances, the roots are found on all sides of the bryozoan, and the crinoids may have fixed their disks to a live bryozoan. The small size of the attachment devices suggests small adult or immature crinoids.

2) Lichenocrinid holdfasts are most often observed attached to strophomenid brachiopods. Many are located on the interior of one of the valves, and obviously the larvae settled on a dead shell. Others were seen on the exterior of articulated valves; perhaps these were present when the strophomenid was alive. Some specimens are also found on broken fragments of ramose bryozoans.

3) The large disk-shaped holdfasts of *Carabocrinus* (Pl. 23) have been seen cemented directly to the substrate, to corrosion surfaces or hardgrounds, and to ramose bryozoans.

4) A similar massive conical attachment-disk was attached to a receptaculitid pebble on the seabed (Pl. 25, fig. 7).

5) Stem segment with cirri wrapped around a bryozoan (Pl. 24, fig. 19).

6) Large tree-stump-like cirrus roots may belong to adult glyptocrinids (Pl. 25, fig. 6). These are similar to the *Barycrinus* roots shown by Wachsmuth and Springer (1897, p. 46, pl. 1, figs. 4 and 5).

Of the above root types, the first three are common, whereas the last three are comparatively rare. Of the common types, only one of the three was ever attached to uncohesive substrate; the others were joined to solid objects. The carabocrinids solved the problem of uncohesive substrates by cementing the root to an area that was large compared to the size of the crinoid. The only other soft substrate attachment device, Type 6, probably fixed itself within the shifting sediment by deep root penetration. The distribution of the substrate-attached versus other root types was probably related to substrate stability. For general discussions on crinoid roots, see Ehrenberg (1929) and Brower (1973, pp. 281-283).

Isolated columnals recovered alone or in association with either or both roots and calyces are of several different types (Pl. 24, figs. 9-14), but cannot confidently be identified with any of the crinoid species reported here.

SUMMARY

Generally the Platteville crinoid assemblages are characterized by low diversity and the strong dominance of *Cremacrinus arctus* and the lichenocrinid holdfasts. This dominance-diversity relationship suggests the Platteville was a marginal and perhaps stressed environment for crinoids. Quiet water was the most probable limiting factor.

In contrast, the overlying Decorah contains a much more diverse and equitable fauna. Strongly agitated conditions alternated with the intervals of quiet water during which fine-grained sediments were deposited. On an unstable and shifting substrate, bryozoans provided suitable attachment surfaces for Twin Cities crinoids with lobate, digitate and other types of holdfasts. The disk-shaped roots of carabocrinids were cemented to hardgrounds, pebbles on the substrate, bryozoan colonies, and directly to fossil debris on the seafloor. Several root types were cemented to or rooted within the substrate. This agitated habitat provided a more favorable environment for crinoid species than did the underlying Platteville.

STATISTICAL STUDIES OF TWIN CITIES CARABOCRINIDS

INTRODUCTION

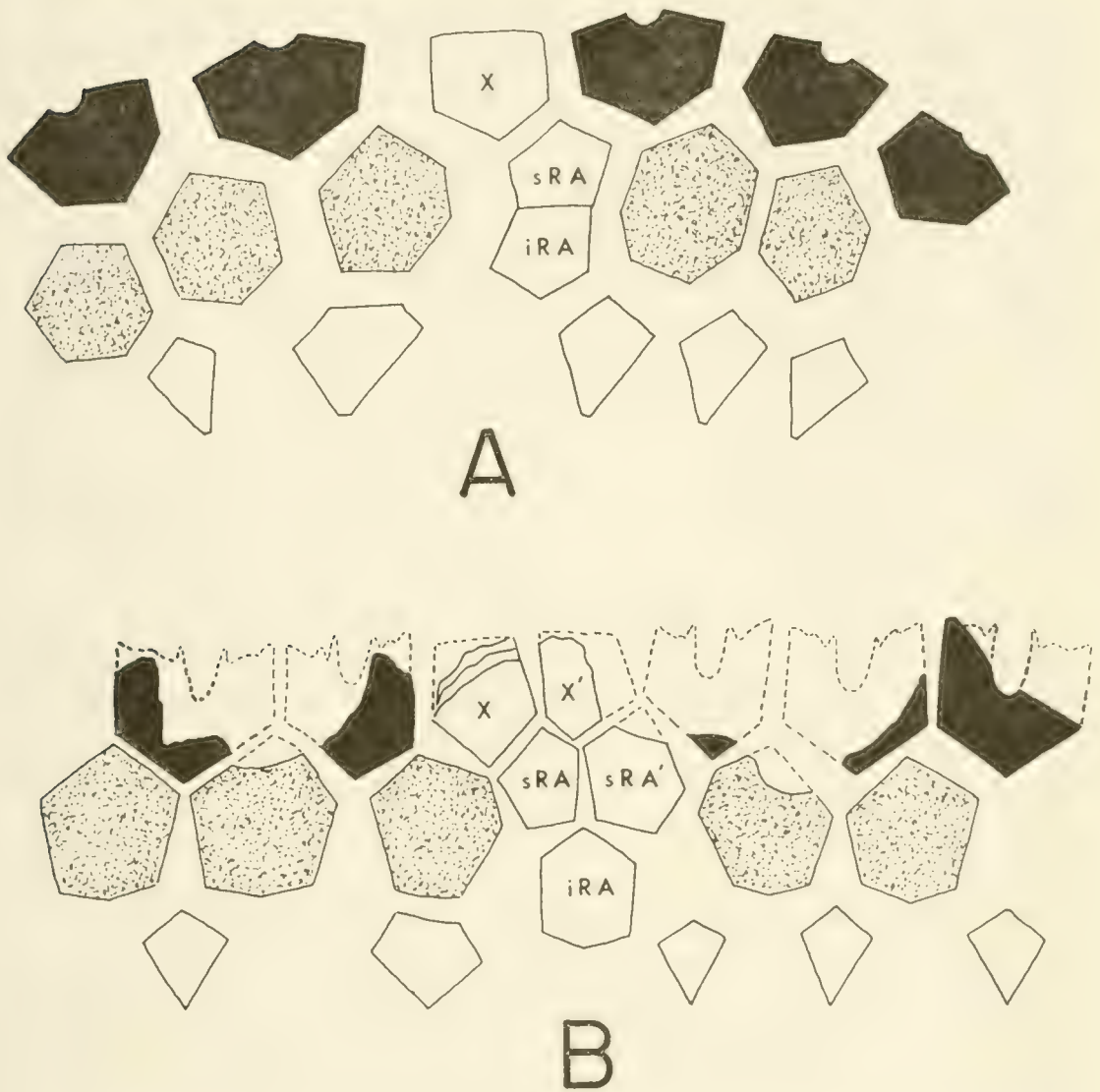
Carabocrinids are by far the most abundant crinoids in the

Twin Cities area; over 1000 plates of these animals were available for study. The nomenclature of these carabocrinids is complex and confused, mainly because most of the material is preserved as disarticulated plates. Accordingly statistics were used to aid in establishing a correct taxonomy.

PREVIOUS WORK

Sardeson (1899, p. 264, pl. 12, figs. 1-17, text-figs. 1, 2) proposed *Strophocrinus* based on *S. dicyclicus*, the type and only known species, from the Decorah Shale of St. Paul. The form was based on a partial, flattened dorsal cup with the distal parts of some radials broken off (see Pl. 20, figs. 10, 12, 13; Text-fig. 1). Although not so stated, this crinoid was obviously considered the holotype. Sardeson also studied isolated plates and holdfasts which he believed were conspecific with *S. dicyclicus*. He clearly separated *Strophocrinus* from *Carabocrinus* and allied crinoids. Sardeson published three different plate diagrams of the holotype of *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* at various times (1899, text-figs. 1, 2; 1925, pl. 5, figs. 1, 3; 1939, pl. 2, fig. 3). The 1899 figures depict 21 plates but only 20 appear in the later drawings. No explanation is given for this discrepancy. We consider the later figures to be correct, and the 20-plate version is reproduced in Text-figure 1. The holotype has 20 plates in the dorsal cup: five infrabasals, five basals, five radials, one inferradial, two super-radials, and two plates in the anal X position. The radial facets are narrow and horseshoe-shaped. Several unbranched primibrachs occur in one ray. Typical calyx plates are highly ornamented with many round and slightly elongate nodes. In some specimens the nodes are either or both aligned into stellate ridge type patterns and in rows paralleling the plate margins. Commonly the nodes exhibit no consistent pattern.

According to Sardeson (1899, p. 270; 1925, p. 60; 1939, p. 29), *Strophocrinus* differed from *Carabocrinus* (E. Billings, 1857, p. 275) in having more anal plates; the extra superradial and supplemental anal X of *Strophocrinus* are not known in normal carabocrinids (Text-fig. 1). The two crinoids are otherwise identical. This led some authors to treat *Strophocrinus* as a synonym of *Carabocrinus* (e.g., Bassler, 1915, p. 182; Foerste, 1924, p. 349). Although these authors did not discuss their reasoning, *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* was probably considered as an abnormal *Carabocrinus*. Other



Text-figure 1.—Schematic plate diagrams for Twin Cities carabocrinids.
A—Typical species of *Carabocrinus*.

B—Holotype of *Strophocrinus dicyclius* Sardeson, redrawn from Sardeson, 1925, pl. v, fig. 1.

Symbols: radials — black, basals — stippled, infrabasals — blank, anal X — X, extra anal X — X', infraradials — iRA, superradials — sRA, extra superradial — sRA'.

writers found no difficulty in accepting *Strophocrinus* as a valid genus (e.g., Bather, 1900, p. 172; Springer, 1913, p. 217; Moore and Laudon, 1943, p. 690; Ubaghs, 1953, p. 750). Sardeson (1925, 1939) continued to maintain *S. dicyclius* either as the type species of *Strophocrinus* or as a species of *Carabocrinus*. Sardeson's (1925) discussion of the problem of differing numbers of anal plates between species was partly stimulated by the comments of Bassler (1915,

p. 182) and Foerste (1924, p. 349). This was the main basis for separating *Carabocrinus* from *Strophocrinus*. Sardeson (1925, pp. 63, 64) cited the views of Bather and Springer that

. . . these azygous (anal) plates were introduced to the dorsal cup from the tegmen, or ventral top of the body.

Because of his colleagues' dubious acceptance of *S. dicyclicus*, Sardeson briefly entertained the idea that the crinoid was a sport (abnormal form) of *Carabocrinus*. Sardeson (1925, p. 64) immediately dismissed this thought, along with his friends, with the comment

In reviewing my fossil collections and the evidence as a whole in this case, I have even tried to find that my type specimen was a sport merely of some good species of *Carabocrinus*. The evidence found is yet still to the contrary, so that I am constrained to treat the evidence and my friends with equal favor.

Sardeson (1939, p. 30), in response to Bassler's (1915, pp. 182, 1225) and Foerste's (1924, p. 349) citations of *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* as *Carabocrinus dicyclicus*, stated that *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* could be a pathologic or abnormal individual of *Carabocrinus*. Sardeson's only concession at this point was to say that if *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* is a *Carabocrinus*, then it is a species yet to be described.

Later in the same paper, Sardeson wrote (1939, pp. 30, 32)

After the proposed *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson appeared to have been recognized authoritatively, the species was again found in a list of fossils, not as *Strophocrinus*, but as *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson), by R. S. Bassler, in Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum, No. 92, page 182, and page 1225 (1915). Again it appeared as *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson as given by Dr. August Foerste, in Iowa Geological Survey, Volume XXIX page 349 (1924). Explanation for such mental confusion appeared not to be that those authors extend the definition for the genus *Carabocrinus* to include my type-specimen of *Strophocrinus*. In fact no explanation appeared. Rather possibly the National Museum has a different form labeled under that name.

Carabocrinus dicyclicus Sardeson (1925, p. 61, pl. 5, fig. 5) was based on isolated plates collected from the Decorah Formation of St. Paul and Kenyon, Minnesota, and Ellsworth, Wisconsin (see Pl. 20, fig. 11 for "holotype" plates; Sardeson reillustrated these plates in 1939 [pl. 2, fig. 5]). As of 1925, complete cups and crowns were unknown, although several poorly preserved examples were collected subsequently. Sardeson (1925, p. 61) contrasted *C. dicyclicus* and *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* as follows:

1. The carabocrinid dorsal cup is probably ovoid rather than hemispherical as in *Strophocrinus*.
2. Smaller mature plates occur in *Carabocrinus dicyclicus*.

3. The carabocrinid plates bear sharper ridges and fewer nodes.
4. *Strophocrinus* exhibits more anal plates with different shapes.

By 1939, Sardeson had constructed dorsal cups of *Carabocrinus* from isolated plates, using the following procedure (pp. 33, 34). The plate circlets were selected from loose material to correspond to the structure of *Carabocrinus*. Wet clay balls of almost the right size were made. Plates were superimposed on the clay lumps, and the clay balls molded until the plates fitted together. The clay balls were then cast in plaster and the plates were permanently stuck on. Four cups from St. Paul and one cup from Ellsworth, Wisconsin were so restored (Sardeson, 1939, pl. 2, fig. 6; see Pl. 19, figs. 3, 5, 6; Pl. 21, fig. 14). Sprinkle (1973) used the same method for Ordovician hybocrinids.

C. conoideus Sardeson (1925, p. 62, pl. 5, fig. 4; see Sardeson, 1939, pl. 2, fig. 4; Pl. 20, fig. 9) was based on a small dorsal cup about 18 mm high from the Decorah of St. Paul. The predominant plate ornamentation consists of fine ridges. Sardeson considered that the crinoid was easily separated from *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* and *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* by differences in cup shape and ornamentation.

Sardeson (1939, pp. 33, 34, pl. 2, fig. 6; Pl. 19, figs. 3, 5, 6; Pl. 21, fig. 14) restored dorsal cups of *C. dicyclicus* and realized that *C. conoideus* was an immature *C. dicyclicus* (1939, pp. 36, 38). Accordingly *C. conoideus* was placed in the synonymy of *C. dicyclicus*.

C. magnificus first appeared in Winchell and Ulrich (1897, p. 123) without description. The name was simply a *nomen nudum* and was free to be used later. Sardeson formally described *C. magnificus* in 1939 (p. 33) based on approximately 400 loose plates. Several dorsal cups were built using the method mentioned for *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson, 1939, pp. 33, 34, pl. 2, figs. 1, 2; Pl. 19, figs. 1, 2, 4). Specimens are rare at Ellsworth, Wisconsin, fairly common at St. Paul, Minnesota and ubiquitous in the Decorah Shale at Cannon Falls, Minnesota. Sardeson (1939, p. 34) cited ornamentation as the main difference between *C. magnificus* and *C. dicyclicus*. *C. magnificus* has fewer, and more continuous stellate ridges in contrast to the more numerous pimple-studded ridges of *C. dicyclicus*. Also according to Sardeson, the posterior basal is larger than the right posterior basal in *C. dicyclicus*; the reverse is true in *C. magni-*

ficus. In *Strophocrinus dicyclicus*, these plates are about the same size, but are compensated for by extra anal plates. As discussed in the subsequent text, the plate and dorsal cup shapes of the two carabocrinids are easily distinguished.

Sardeson (1939, p. 34) also recognized developmental changes in *C. magnificus*. Young plates are thin and smooth, but single stellate ridges are soon acquired. The stellate ridges become rounded with increasing age, and new stellate ridges form parallel to the older ones. These growth trends cannot be fully confirmed. Since Sardeson's work in 1939, the thin and young plates have been lost from the University of Minnesota paleontological collections. However, larger plates do tend to add stellate ridges during ontogeny (Pl. 22).

Sardeson (1899, pp. 268, 269, pl. 12, figs. 15-17; Pl. 23) noted holdfasts that were associated with *Strophocrinus dicyclicus*. He clearly grouped the attachment devices with the crinoids. The disk-shaped holdfasts exhibit pentameral symmetry. Sardeson believed this holdfast to have one, two, or possibly three layers of plates. Material in his collection shows two distinct layers. The basal layer, cemented to the substrate, bears a series of radiating ridges that show a more or less well-developed four- or five-fold symmetry (Pl. 23, figs. 1-3, 5, 6). Some of these ridges are hollow and it is possible that these were derived from cirri, as suggested by Sardeson. Sardeson thought the basal layer was multi-plated. Although several specimens exhibit ill-defined plate sutures (Pl. 23, fig. 2), no traces of plate sutures can be found in most (Pl. 23, figs. 1, 3, 5, 6). Clearly the lower layer was functionally a single solid plate. The overlying smooth layer is made up of a series of regular plates; the plate sutures are obscure but can be seen under water or alcohol. A small round or obscurely pentagonal stem scar is visible.

In 1908 (p. 242) Sardeson coined the form genus *Podolithus* for various crinoid holdfasts with the following diagnosis:

Primitive discoid or conical Crinoidal root structures with more or less lobate margins and with a fixing-plate. Region about the stem-scar not depressed.

These holdfasts have created other sources of confusion. For example Westphal (1974, p. 79, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, text-fig. 1) described a lower layer of one of these holdfasts as *Disconia pentamerus*, interpreting the specimen as a discoidal anthozoan coral with pentameral symmetry. This confusion is not unreasonable because West-

phal had not seen complete holdfasts that were associated with crinoids. By itself, the lower layer of one of these holdfasts bears little resemblance to an attachment device of a pelmatozoan and the specimen could easily be placed in another phylum.

Various "species" of *Podolithus* were described and named; the specific names consisted of the genus to which the holdfast was assigned. For example, *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* roots were named *Podolithus strophocrinus*. Also proposed were *P. schizocrinus*, *P. anomalocrinus*, *P. eucheirocrinus* and *P. dendrocrinus* (Sardeson, 1908, pp. 242-248; see later discussion of crinoid attachment devices). Subsequent authors have not followed this form genus concept, and the Sardeson classification is not acceptable under the current rules of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Typically *P. strophocrinus* is listed as a synonym of *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* (e.g., Bassler, 1915, p. 182; Foerste, 1924, p. 349; Bassler and Moodey, 1943, p. 690). Biologically, this is appropriate. Whenever possible, a holdfast should be placed with the crinoid that constructed it. Form genera are applicable where the attachment devices cannot be assigned to specific crinoids. It is notable that Sardeson never mentioned *Podolithus* after 1908.

A similar problem exists for crinoid stems. Russian workers (e.g., Yeltysheva, 1955, 1956, 1959) commonly use form classifications. Usually, the stems cannot be assigned to a single crinoid. Moore and Jeffords (1968) employ a biological system. If possible, the stem is grouped with the appropriate crinoid species, e.g., *Iocrinus subcrassus* (Meek and Worthen) (Moore and Jeffords, 1968, p. 32, pl. 1, fig. 3). Some new species based on the column (e.g., *Gilbertsocrinus vetulus*), were placed in well-established genera (Moore and Jeffords, 1968, p. 38, pl. 3, fig. 1). Some new taxa [like *Hyperexochus* Moore and Jeffords (1968, p. 33)] are based only on stems. It seems likely that taxa based upon columns will present nomenclatural problems in the future.

As of 1939, Sardeson's views were as follows. Although suspect, *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* was a valid species. Two species of *Carabocrinus*, *C. dicyclicus* and *C. magnificus* were retained. *C. conoideus* was thought to be conspecific with *C. dicyclicus*. *Podolithus strophocrinus* was placed in synonymy with *Strophocrinus dicyclicus*. Sardeson (1899, 1925, ?1939) considered *Strophocrinus* as a surviving

species of a transitional form between rhombiferan cystoids and true crinoids such as *Carabocrinus* and other dicyclic inadunates (see 1899, p. 273).

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

Two methods were used for sample comparison. In one instance, a one-way analysis of variance with one variable served to treat the data (see Sokal and Rohlf, 1969, pp. 175-252 for outline of the technique); computations were done with the APL program ANOVA2 (documentation available from the University of Alberta). Most pairs of samples were analyzed by generalized discriminant analysis (explanation in Seal, 1964, pp. 123-152). Three types of information have been considered: 1) Probabilities that the groups were drawn from the same statistical population. 2) Coefficients that indicate the contribution of each variable to the contrasts between the groups. 3) Discriminant functions. The discriminant function may be used to identify or classify individuals. Here two types of identification or classification are involved. Consider a specimen originally allocated to Group A. If discriminant function analysis assigns the specimen to Group A, then the classification or identification is correct. An incorrect identification occurs if the discriminant function places the individual in Group B. The same reasoning holds for individuals originally located in other groups. In this study, the specimens were allocated to groups by the discriminant function procedure based on the minimum value of Mahalanobis D^2 between that particular individual and the centroids of the groups. This ensures that each specimen has equal *a priori* probability of being assigned to any one group and that each specimen will be placed in the closest group. The correct and incorrect classifications by the discriminant functions are summarized in a matrix for all of the groups. The number of discriminant function misclassifications relative to the total number of animals is useful because it increases with greater intergroup overlap. This information aids greatly in evaluating the test statistics. The computer program used for the analyses was BMD 07M (Dixon, 1973, pp. 233-253).

Statisticians often use the 0.05 probability level to accept or reject the hypothesis that the two groups compared were drawn from the same statistical population. However statistical and biological populations do not necessarily follow the same probabilities.

Paleobiological species should either be defined in terms of their inferred reproductive structure or by their distinctiveness in a phyletic chain. The 0.05 statistical probability cannot be related directly to either potential interbreeding or evolutionary position. The approach followed here is to combine test statistics with the number of discriminant function misclassifications. These data (tabulated below) suggest that the 0.01 probability level is satisfactory to define the forms studied here. Certainly the 0.05 level results in too many misclassifications to yield meaningful species. Testing of various Paleozoic crinoids shows that 0.01 may be suitable in many instances as it results in an operational taxonomy. This level may also be applicable to other groups.

MEASUREMENTS

Virtually all of the crinoids are represented by isolated plates. A few poorly preserved cups are available (e.g. types of *C. conoideus* and *Strophocrinus dicyclius*). Also examined were the "model" *Carabocrinus dicyclius* and *C. magnificus* constructed by Sardeson. In consequence of the lack of large numbers of cups, only isolated plates were studied quantitatively. The implied reasoning is that if the plates are statistically identical, the dorsal cups must also be identical. The basals are by far most abundant. Radials are moderately common but not abundant enough for statistical study of all localities. A few were tested, and yield similar results to those obtained from the basals. The infrabasals and anals are too rare for any meaningful statistical treatment. Due to the distribution of material, the statistical treatment focuses on the basals.

Three variables were examined: plate height, plate width, and surface ornamentation. Experiments indicated that it was impractical to measure ornamentation elements on a continuous scale. Consequently, ornamentation is grouped into five discontinuous categories (see Pls. 19-22, 24):

1. Plates having less than 10 stellate ridges, with ridge thickness greater than 1.0 mm.
2. Plates bearing more than 10 stellate ridges, with ridge thickness greater than 1.0 mm.
3. Plates showing numerous fine ridges (commonly more than 15), with ridge thickness less than 0.8 mm.
4. Plates with fine ridges and nodes, discontinuous ridges, or a combination thereof.
5. Plates with only nodes, commonly in a geometric configuration outlining the plate edge.

Smooth plates are produced by either or both weathering and erosion, and were omitted from the statistics.

SAMPLES EXAMINED

As previously discussed, *C. conoideus*, *C. dicyclicus*, and *C. magnificus* supposedly differ in dorsal cup shape, plate shape, and plate ornamentation. All three crinoids have the same plate structure. The differences, if any, between the three "species" should be fully characterized by measurements of the isolated plates. *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* supposedly may be separated from the other "forms" by dorsal cup shape, plate shape, plate ornamentation and number of anal plates. Only the first three differences would be reflected in isolated plates. The difference in number of anal plates must be treated separately.

The following samples of basal plates were measured (number of plates in []). 1. *Carabocrinus magnificus* Sardeson; Cannon Falls, Minnesota [84]. 2. *C. magnificus* Sardeson; St. Paul [11]. 3. *C. dicyclicus* Sardeson; Cannon Falls [5]. 4. *C. dicyclicus* Sardeson; St. Paul [76]. 5. *C. conoideus* Sardeson; St. Paul [4]. 6. *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson; St. Paul [5 plates from the holotype and 3 other plates attributed to this form by Sardeson].

ANALYSES AND RESULTS

We have chosen to attack the statistical problem through a series of systematic comparisons of pairs of samples. The results are annotated below and in Table 1.

One-way Analysis of Variance

Carabocrinus conoideus Sardeson was compared to *C. dicyclicus* Sardeson, using only the smaller plates with Type 3 ornamentation (see Pl. 21) from St. Paul. Because the basals on the type of *C. conoideus* are much smaller than those of *C. dicyclicus*, it was necessary to analyze the height-to-width ratios of the basals. The ANOVA2 program returned an F-ratio of 3.85 with 1 and 11 numerator and denominator degrees of freedom. The probability of a larger F-ratio lies between 0.05 and 0.10 and the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded statistically that *C. conoideus* and *C. dicyclicus* belong to the same species or population. The sizes of the plates of *C. conoideus* suggest that they are from an immature in-

Table 1
Discriminant functions for Twin Cities carabocrinids

Group 1	Group 2	F-ratio and degrees of freedom for numerator and denominator	Probability of larger F-ratio	Discriminant function coefficients			Percentage of misidentifications
				Height	Width	Ornamentation	
<i>Carabocrinus dicyclius</i> Sardeson N=5, Cannon Falls	<i>Carabocrinus dicyclius</i> Sardeson N=76, St. Paul	0.531 (3,77)	Greater than 0.10	-5.48	6.36	0.455	23.4
<i>Strophocrinus dicyclius</i> Sardeson N=8, St. Paul	<i>Carabocrinus dicyclius</i> Sardeson N=52, St. Paul and Cannon Falls	4.77 (2,57)	Between 0.025 and 0.01	-0.68	Not entered	1.60	26.7
<i>Carabocrinus magnificus</i> Sardeson N=11, St. Paul	<i>Carabocrinus magnificus</i> Sardeson N=84, Cannon Falls	2.57 (2,92)	Between 0.10 and 0.05	Not entered	2.74	1.38	40.0
<i>Carabocrinus dicyclius</i> (Sardeson) N=89, St. Paul and Cannon Falls (all 3 variables)	<i>Carabocrinus magnificus</i> Sardeson N=95, Cannon Falls and St. Paul (all 3 variables)	258.3 (3,180)	Less than 0.005	-2.63	2.00	1.62	1.08
<i>Carabocrinus dicyclius</i> (Sardeson) N=89, St. Paul and Cannon Falls (height and width only)	<i>Carabocrinus magnificus</i> Sardeson N=95, Cannon Falls and St. Paul (height and width only)	53.3 (2,181)	Less than 0.005	-4.89	6.90	—	22.3

dividual of *C. dicyclius*, as postulated by Sardeson (1939, pp. 36, 38).

Discriminant Function Analyses

The height and width provide a measure of the overall size of the plate. The nature of the ornamentation is correlated with the size of the plates in some samples but not in others. The size range of the *Strophocrinus dicyclius* basals is less than in *Carabocrinus dicyclius* and *C. magnificus*. If all of the data were tested, two sources of contrast would be present: size distribution differences between the two samples, and morphological differences between plates of the same size and relative age. The difference in size distribution is due to variables such as collecting bias, differential time-size growth rates, and mortality rates, rather than inherent genetic differences between the crinoids. To eliminate the differences in size-frequency distribution in comparisons where *Strophocrinus dicyclius* is involved, the size ranges of *Carabocrinus dicyclius* and *C. magnificus* were adjusted to that of *Strophocrinus dicyclius*. In this way only morphological differences between crinoids of comparable size are tested by the discriminant function analyses.

Carabocrinus dicyclius (Sardeson) from St. Paul

vs.

Carabocrinus dicyclius (Sardeson) from Cannon Falls

The probability of a larger F-ratio exceeds 0.1 and, presumably the two samples are conspecific. This is consistent with the numerous misclassifications by the discriminant function analysis (29 out of 81 plates were misclassified). Of the Cannon Falls basals, the function misclassified two plates. Of the 76 basals from St. Paul, 27 were misidentified. It is therefore concluded that the St. Paul and Cannon Falls plates were drawn from the same population.

Strophocrinus dicyclius (Sardeson)

vs.

all *Carabocrinus dicyclius* (Sardeson)

As mentioned earlier, the size range of the *C. dicyclius* basals was restricted to correspond to that of the smaller *S. dicyclius* plates. The probability of a larger F-ratio is less than 0.025, but

greater than 0.01, and it is believed that the basals of *S. dicyclicus* and *C. dicyclicus* belong to a single population. Of the eight *S. dicyclicus* basals the discriminant function analysis misclassifies only one, but 15 of the 52 *C. dicyclicus* plates were assigned to the wrong sample. The 16 misidentifications in 60 plates indicate major morphological overlap between the basals of *C. dicyclicus* and *S. dicyclicus*.

The basals of *C. dicyclicus*, *C. conoideus*, and *S. dicyclicus* are statistically the same, suggesting that only a single species is present, and *C. conoideus* is considered a synonym of *C. dicyclicus*. As mentioned above, *S. dicyclicus* and *C. dicyclicus* also allegedly differ in the number of anal plates. There are two possible interpretations. The difference in anal plates may be real, and a valid taxonomic character. Alternatively, the extra anals of *S. dicyclicus* may be abnormal. The latter alternative is suggested by the following observations.

1. The basals of *C. dicyclicus* and *S. dicyclicus* are identical. Only one specimen with the extra anal plates, the holotype of *S. dicyclicus*, is known. All other specimens which can be or have been reconstructed have the normal carabocrinid numbers of anals. The rarity of the *S. dicyclicus* anal plate configuration suggests that it is abnormal.

2. Extra anal plates represent a common developmental abnormality in dicyclic inadunate crinoids from various families and horizons (see Strimple, 1963, pp. 10-13 for review). We have also seen extra anal plates in specimens of *C. treadwelli* Sinclair from the Bromide Limestone of Oklahoma.

3. Study of the developmental sequences of plates in living and fossil crinoids suggests that the extra anal plates could easily be explained as an ontogenetic abnormality.

All of these considerations justify the recombination of *C. dicyclicus* (including *C. conoideus*) and *S. dicyclicus*. The species *S. dicyclicus* Sardeson, 1899, has nomenclatural priority; the other two trivial names were published in 1925. As *Carabocrinus* E. Billings (1857, p. 275) has generic priority, the current name of the Twin Cities form becomes *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson). A full synonymy is given under *Carabocrinus*.

Carabocrinus magnificus Sardeson from Cannon Falls

vs.

Carabocrinus magnificus Sardeson from St. Paul

The probability of a larger F-ratio falls between 0.10 and 0.05 and 38 out of 95 plates were misassigned by discriminant function analysis. Clearly, there are no statistically significant differences between the specimens of *C. magnificus* from Cannon Falls and St. Paul, and the samples are considered conspecific.

Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson)

vs.

Carabocrinus magnificus Sardeson

The probability of a larger F-ratio value is much less than 0.005. Obviously two different species are present. All three variables contribute to separating the two species, although plate ornamentation provides the highest degree of contrast (see discriminant function coefficients in Table 1). Only two misidentifications out of 184 plates shows that there is little morphological overlap between the two samples. Clearly, they represent separate species.

We also attempted to differentiate the basals of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) from those of *C. magnificus*, based only on height and width. The probability of a larger F-ratio equals much less than 0.005, a statistically significant difference. However, a large morphological overlap between the two species is suggested by the misclassification of 41 of 181 plates by the discriminant function analysis. Generally, at any given size, the plates of *C. magnificus* are more slender than those of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) (Text-fig. 2). The misidentification data and the regression coefficients indicate that the smaller plates are similar in height and width, but the plates

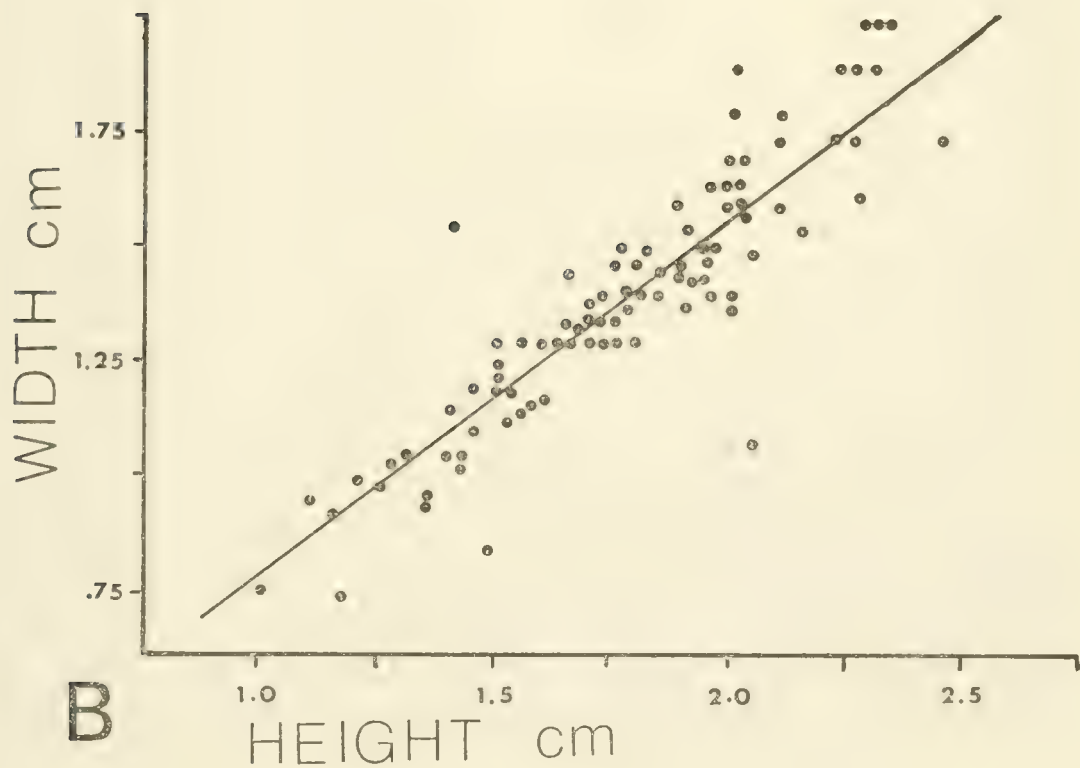
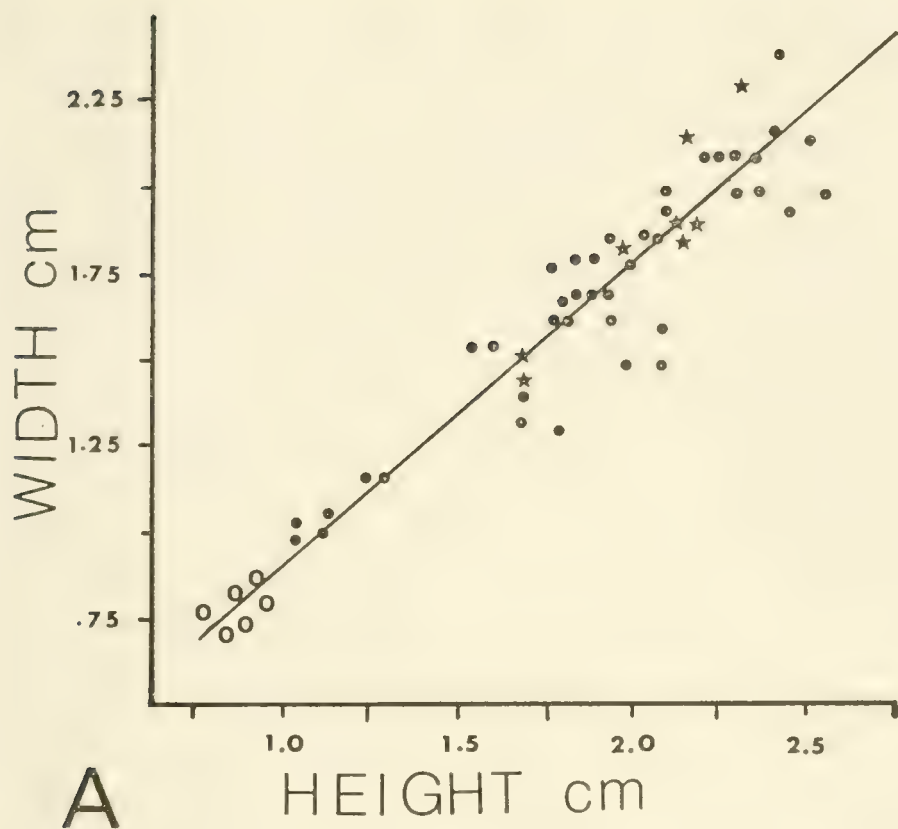
Text-figure 2. — Bivariate graphs for height and width of basals in Twin Cities carabocrinids. Regression lines fitted by the least squares method.

A. — *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson)

Symbols: Open circles, holotype of *C. conoideus* Sardeson; black dots, specimens from St. Paul and Cannon Falls labeled *C. dicyclicus* by Sardeson, stars, specimens assigned to *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* by Sardeson. Equation data: $\text{Width} = 0.00986 + (0.892 \times \text{Height})$. Standard error for slope = 0.032.

B. — *Carabocrinus magnificus* Sardeson.

Equation data based on all specimens: $\text{Width} = -0.0108 + (0.798 \times \text{Height})$. Standard error for slope = 0.0436.



gradually diverge with increasing age so that the basals of adults are easier to distinguish.

In summary, two species of *Carabocrinus* lived in the Twin Cities area, *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) and *C. magnificus* Sardeson; the former dominated the Decorah fauna at St. Paul whereas the latter was most abundant at Cannon Falls. The two forms are most easily distinguished by the ornamentation. *C. magnificus* possesses a small number of simple and heavy stellate ridges whereas the ornamentation of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) is more complex, commonly aligned nodes with or without stellate ridges (see Pls. 19-23, 24). In addition, the plates and dorsal cup of *C. magnificus* are more slender with respect to overall size than in *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) (see Text-fig. 2, Pls. 19-22, 24).

FUNCTIONAL MORPHOLOGY OF *CARABOCRINUS* *DICYCLICUS* (SARDESON)

BULK DENSITY AND BASIC GEOMETRY

The calyx of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) is typical of carabocrinids (see restoration in Text-fig. 3). The dorsal cup is large, ovoid and consists of a small number of plates. In calculating the following volumes and bulk densities, we have adopted the methods of Brower (1973, pp. 283-286); the estimated densities of the soft parts and the endoskeleton are 1.07 and 1.73 gm/cc, respectively. The endoskeleton of living crinoids is covered with a thin epidermis which has been ignored in determination of the volumes and densities because this layer is thin and commonly incompletely developed in many living crinoids. The dorsal cup outline of *C. dicyclicus* is closely approximated by half of an ellipse of rotation. Although the tegmen is unknown, it is thought to be nearly flat, as in other carabocrinids with similar calyces. The volume has been computed rather than measured directly by immersion because of the obvious hazards of "dunking" the "plaster-based model-cups" constructed by Sardeson, and because no complete and uncrushed cups are available. The dorsal cup volume of a mature carabocrinid equals 46.0 cc, assuming that the outline is half of a prolate ellipse of rotation. The dorsal cup plates average 0.2 cm thick. The volume of the thin shell of plates consists of 9.6 cc, and the volume of tissue in the dorsal cup is 36.4

cc. Because the plates are thin, the volume of tissue is large relative to the cup volume. Consequently the density of the dorsal cup is only 1.22 gm/cc.

Narrow radial facets support uniserial and non-pinnulate arms. Judging from the available specimens, the arms branch isotomously and heterotomously above the dorsal cup. The total length of brachials in all rays is 364 cm; there are 2265 plates in all the rays. These figures are relatively small compared to the pinnulate Ordovician camerates reported by Brower (1973, pp. 319-323; 1974, pp. 33-40), mainly because of the lack of pinnules in *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson). The number of food-catching tube-feet can also be estimated for a carabocrinid. We assume that the arrangement of the tube feet is the same as in the pinnules of *Antedon bifida*, in which one long food-catching tube-foot is present in each triad or set of tube feet (Nichols, 1960), and that a carabocrinid brachial bears nine sets of tube feet. The total number of food-catching tube-feet would be about 20,200 for a mature carabocrinid. Because of the lack of pinnules, carabocrinids are characterized by fewer tube-feet than camerate crinoids of the same size (see figures in Brower, 1973, p. 323; 1974, p. 39). In determining the volume of the rays, the arms were approximated by summing the volumes of a series of tapering rod-like segments with elliptical cross sections; as in living crinoids, the soft tissues of the food grooves are estimated to occupy 45 percent of the volume of the arms — the plated structures occupy the rest. Total volume of all rays is 25.8 cc, of which 14.2 and 11.6 cc are taken up by the brachials and soft parts, respectively. The density of the arms is 1.43 gm/cc. This is significantly higher than in the calyx, because of the predominance of plates over soft parts. Compared to most Ordovician crinoids, the arms of *C. dicyclicus* are short and small, compared to the dorsal cup.

Holdfasts are commonly associated with crushed calyces and loose plates of *C. dicyclicus*. Based on the frequency and consistency of association, these attachment devices clearly belong to this species, as stated by Sardeson (1899, p. 268). The holdfast of *C. magnificus* Sardeson is unknown. However, the close morphological similarity between *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) and *C. magnificus* may indicate that the two forms had similar attachment structures. The holdfast of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) is flat and disk-shaped (Pl. 23). The

device is composed of upper and lower layers, and a narrow interspace. Presumably, this space was occupied by tissue during life of the animal. The lower layer is a solid disk in which traces of plate sutures are visible in a few specimens (Pl. 23, fig. 2). The lower layer must have functioned as a single plate. Prominent ridges are located on top of the lower layer. The five largest ridges are predominant and radiate outward from the central area where the stem was attached; these ridges give rise to numerous branched smaller ridges which increase in number toward the periphery. This pattern was dictated by the roughly circular plan of the lower layer so that new ridges originated as the size of the structure increased. Sardeson (1899, p. 269) interpreted the ridges as branched cirri. Four of the main ridges arise at one level and probably represent the cirri which grew from one columnal. The fifth main ridge appears slightly distal to the others and probably developed from a lower stem plate. Some of the main ridges are hollow and may be homologous with the axial canals in the cirri of many crinoids (Pl. 23, fig. 5). The adjacent ridges are joined together and no traces of the original plate sutures can be found in most specimens. For all practical purposes, the lower layer is a solid plate. Most of the holdfasts were cemented directly to the sea floor although several small specimens were attached to ramose bryozoan fragments that probably lay on the substrate.

The upper layer of the holdfast is gently arched and consists of many small, irregular, smooth and obscure plates (Pl. 23, fig. 4). It begins at the beveled margin of the lower layer (Pl. 23, fig. 3). The upper plate extends to its junction with the stem. The upper layer commonly is not preserved, but its presence may be denoted by a beveled edge on the lower plate. It is possible but not likely that some of the holdfasts lacked upper layers. The upper layers may be missing for either of two reasons: 1) The upper layer is much thinner than the lower, and more susceptible to weathering. 2) Burial in the habitat was usually slow. Consequently, the plated upper layer fell apart after the crinoid died, but prior to burial. Following decomposition and disintegration, the plates were scattered about the sea floor by wave and current action.

Compared to the size of the crown, the holdfast is small, with a total volume of 5.7 cc. The shape of the holdfast was approximated as follows: lower layer as a circular disk with a diameter of 4.7 cm

and a thickness of 0.2 cm; soft tissues between upper and lower layers as a cone 4.7 cm in diameter and 0.3 cm high; upper layer as a conical shell with a thickness of 0.1 cm and height and diameter of 0.4 cm and 4.7 cm, respectively. A small amount of tissue, 0.71 cc, accounted for 12.5 percent of the volume of the holdfast. The plates represent 87.5 percent of the holdfast. Because of the low ratio of tissue to plates, the holdfast is the most dense part of the crinoid, with a density of 1.65 gm/cc.

The stem is poorly known. Two columnals with a diameter of 0.34 cm are attached to the holotype of *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson [cup width is 5.0 cm; Pl. 20, figs. 10, 12, 13; as mentioned earlier, *S. dicyclicus* Sardeson is now termed *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson)]. These columnals are round or obscurely pentagonal with a pentalobate axial canal. Except for these two plates, the stem of *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson) is unknown. Although numerous dorsal cup plates and holdfasts are available, no stem type is consistently associated with the species. Basically *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) was a large crinoid attached to stem of extremely small diameter. This suggests that the column was short, and the dorsal cup may have been attached almost directly to the holdfast. It is believed that a long thin stem could not have supported and elevated the crinoid above the sea floor. Probably a short stem consisting of a few columnals was present. The column was omitted from computations of density and volume because of its presumed small size.

The bulk density of the entire carabocrinid can now be estimated. The volumes and densities are:

Part of crinoid	Volume in cc	Volume of tissue in cc	Density in gm/cc
Dorsal cup	46.0	36.4	1.22
Arms	25.8	11.6	1.43
Crown	71.8	48.0	1.29
Holdfast	5.70	0.71	1.65
Entire crinoid	77.5	48.7	1.32

The bulk density of 1.32 gm/cc is within the range for extant crinoids. For 16 species of comatulids, the densities range from 1.11 to 1.39 gm/cc with a mean of 1.26 gm/cc (Brower, 1973, p. 284). Densities of fossil crinoids are only available for a few species of Ordovician camerates, for which Brower (1973, p. 284) determined

a crown density of 1.41 gm/cc. The higher density of camerates reflects the large volume and mass in the pinnulate arms. The non-pinnulate arms of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) dictate a lower density. For the carabocrinid, the crown is supported by the holdfast and stem. Inasmuch as the crinoid is partially supported by the surrounding sea water, the total densities are somewhat misleading. The portion of the weight of the entire crinoid that must be supported by the substrate depends upon the effective density [bulk density minus density of sea water (1.03 gm/cc)]. For the crown alone this is the weight borne by the holdfast and stem. The effective densities of the crown and entire crinoid of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) are 0.26 and 0.29 gm/cc, respectively.

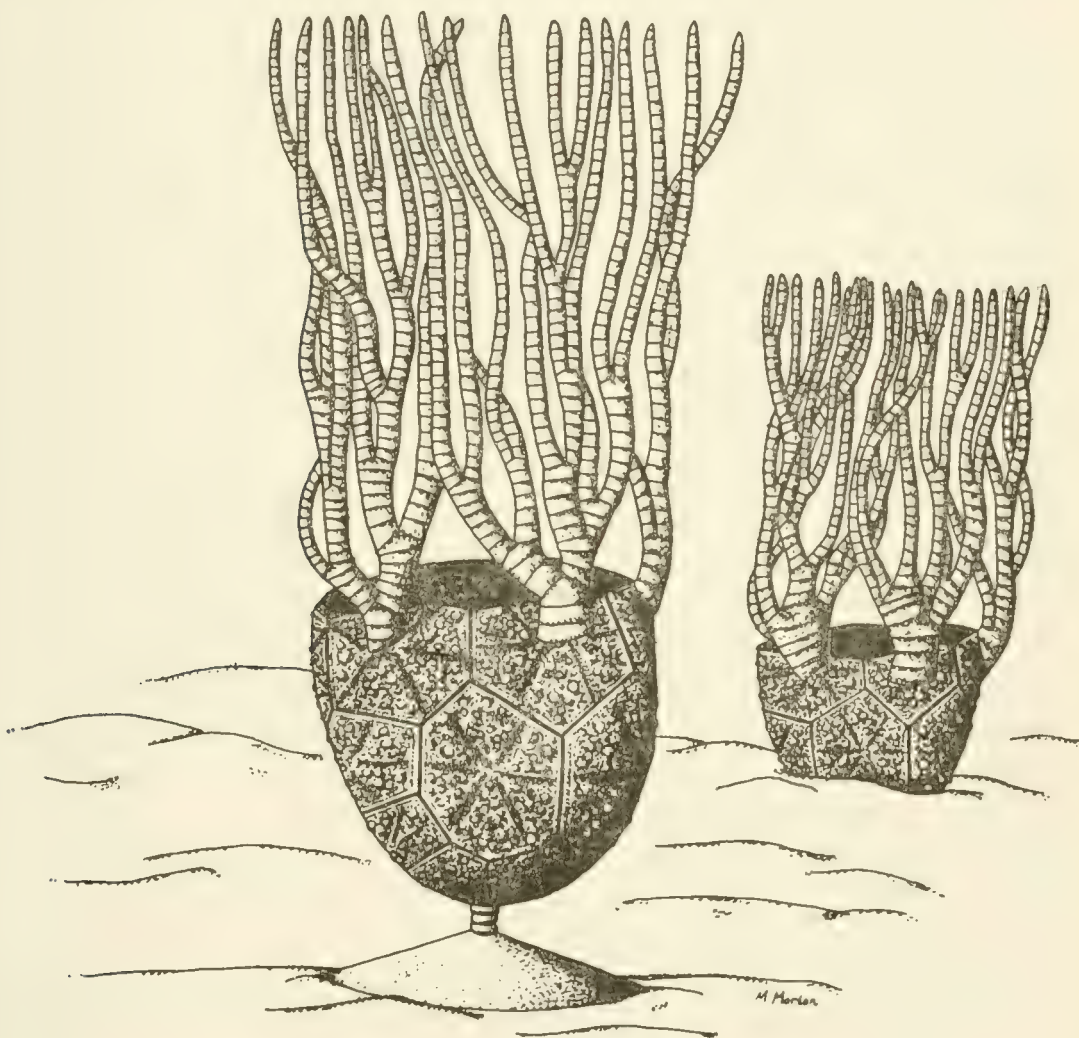
MODE OF LIFE AND ADAPTATIONS

Two possible habits are envisioned for *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson). In the more probable one, the holdfast was cemented to the substrate and the crown was attached to the holdfast by a stem consisting of a few plates (Text-fig. 3). The segmented column would have allowed flexibility so that the crinoid could sway to and fro in the currents. If the crinoid were attached directly to the holdfast, the animal would have been rigidly fixed in place. Extremely strong current or wave action could have detached the crinoid from its root. Such a situation probably would have proved fatal.

A less likely scenario postulates a partially buried existence in which the embryonic crinoid was attached to some object on the sea floor. As the crinoid grew, currents deposited fossil debris and sediment which eventually buried the holdfast and the base of the cup. This alternative seems less likely for several reasons. All holdfasts are attached to surfaces like bedding planes that were probably exposed to the overlying water column during life of the crinoid. The holdfasts and lower parts of the calyces exhibit no evidence of deformation or warping that might be explained by partial burial. Such deformation and warping are common in pentamerid and other brachiopods which have a partly buried mode of life (see Johnson, 1977; Rudwick, 1970, pp. 91-94). The low bulk and effective densities of the carabocrinids are reasonable adaptations for a substrate-dwelling existence where the crown was supported by the holdfast and stem. Higher densities are probably more useful for a partially-buried life style. For example, brachiopods that are partly buried

are commonly thick shelled forms in which the buried region of the shell is greatly thickened for increased stability (Rudwick, 1970, pp. 91-94). This feature is conspicuously absent in *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson). For these reasons, the Twin Cities carabocrinid is thought to be a substrate dweller rather than a partially-buried species. Both possibilities are shown in Text-figure 3.

The carabocrinids lived in an environment that was highly agitated periodically. Some crowns may have been detached from their holdfasts by either or both wave and current action. This leads to



Text-figure 3.—Restorations of Twin Cities carabocrinids. The specimen in the foreground shows the most probable mode of life with the holdfast cemented directly to the seafloor. A less likely orientation with the holdfast and part of the dorsal cup buried in the sediment is sketched in the background. The crown is mainly reconstructed from NMNH 43008, which has a height of about 10 cm. The holdfast and stem are schematic.

speculation about what might have happened to such a detached animal.

The ecology of living crinoids is pertinent (see Fell, 1966 for summary). Extant young comatulids have a stem that is attached to the seabed or some other object during the pentacrinid ontogenetic phase. Like most Paleozoic crinoids, these are rooted filter feeders. At maturity, the animal sheds the column and assumes a semi-free existence. The animal commonly is attached to the seafloor or some object by the cirri on the calyx base. The crinoids move periodically: some by swimming (e.g., *Antedon*), and others (like the comasterids) by crawling along the substrate. The arms grasp, pull, and lever the animal along during crawling. In swimming, the pinnules are extended on the down or propulsion stroke; this provides a large surface area in contact with the water. The upward or return stroke is slower and the pinnules come together over the ventral sides of the arms to minimize the water resistance. Typically, the arms operate in two groups, half at a time. Variations in the power strokes of different arms allow directed swimming.

A detached individual of *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson) could not have exploited this modern crinoid mode of life for several reasons.

1. There are no grasping cirri on the calyx base. The position of the center of gravity is obviously critical to a detached carabocrinid crown. If the arms were held vertically, the center of gravity would lie along the distal part of the dorsal cup. Spreading the arms would displace the center of gravity into the radial circlet. Thus the crown center of gravity is located so that a detached animal would lie on its side. None of the specimens exhibit any evidence (such as asymmetry) of this living orientation. Clearly this was not the normal life attitude although a few traumatic or fatal accidents may have occurred.

2. Swimming was probably not possible. This conclusion is based on two lines of evidence. First, the carabocrinid arms are short and non-pinnulate. Those of swimming comatulids are longer and pinnulate. The ratio of arm surface area to mass in carabocrinids seems too small to make swimming a mechanical possibility. Second, living crinoid arms are characterized by muscular articulations which permit the rapid movements necessary for swimming. The brachials are

hinged, and flexed by ligaments and muscles. The difference between crinoid muscles and ligaments is obscure but both can contract when stimulated by the nervous system. Strictly ligamental articulations as in the cirri react more slowly than do muscular articulations that possess both ligaments and muscles. Swimming comatulids have better developed muscular articulations, with larger muscles and ligaments, than do crawling types (Gislén, 1924, pp. 56, 57, 62-64). Like all early Paleozoic crinoids, the arm articulations of *C. dicycliscus* (Sardeson) are ligamental (see Van Sant and Lane, 1964, pp. 34-37, for summary on articulation in Paleozoic crinoids). The ligaments of carabocrinids are also short and a distinct transverse ridge is lacking. *C. dicycliscus* (Sardeson) could have moved the arms, but certainly not rapidly enough to swim.

3. The possibility of crawling is more difficult to refute. Crawling requires flexible arm tips which can provide leverage and grasp objects on the seafloor. Judging from the few preserved examples, the carabocrinid arms may have been flexible enough for slow crawling. This is consistent with the ligamental articulations seen in isolated brachials.

The suggested life style of *C. dicycliscus* (Sardeson) is as follows. The disk-shaped holdfast was cemented directly to the seafloor and the crown was attached to the holdfast by a short stem. The approximate elevations of an adult above the substrate are: base of calyx, less than one cm; top of dorsal cup, about five cm; arm tips, roughly 10 cm (Text-fig. 3). Detachment of the crown from the stem was probably fatal although a detached individual may have been able to crawl to a place of refuge.

SIMILAR ADAPTATIONS IN OTHER CRINOIDS

Numerous crinoids have exploited a filter-feeding mode of life at low levels. Their adaptations are varied and can be divided into the following types. No attempt is made to list all species in each category: a few well-illustrated forms are tabulated. The categories range from the most (Types 1 and 2) to the least sedentary (Type 6).

1. The simplest solution to the problem is to shorten the stem between the calyx and holdfast. Examples are *Carabocrinus dicycliscus* (Sardeson), *Euspirocrinus spiralis* Angelin from the Silurian (see Ubahgs, 1953, p. 721, fig. 112; Springer, 1913, p. 174, fig. 267),

Eugeniocrinus caryophyllatus Miller from the Jurassic (Ubaghs, 1953, p. 764, fig. 161; Springer, 1913, p. 240, figs. 345a, b), *Torynocrinus granulatus* (Jaekel) from the Cretaceous (Ubaghs, 1953, p. 709, fig. 79), *Hemicrinus* spp. from the Mesozoic (Arendt, 1974, p. 45, text-fig. 5), and *Phyllocrinus sabaudianus* Pictet and Loriol from the Mesozoic (Arendt, 1974, p. 52, text-fig. 52). Most of these crinoids are massive, thick-plated types with heavy stems that lived in agitated environments. Although also found in a rough water habitat, *Carabocrinus dicyclis* (Sardeson) is an exception, with its thin-plated calyx and narrow stem. The thin-plated calyx was dictated by the small stem. The carabocrinid probably was not fully adapted to life in agitated waters.

2. Other crinoids went one step further. The stem was lost, and the calyx base was cemented directly to the seafloor or some object. Examples are *Cyathidium holopus* Steenstrup from the Cretaceous (Ubaghs, 1953, p. 724, figs. 113a, b; Müller, 1963, p. 393, figs. 533a, b), *C. depressum* Sieverts from the Cretaceous (Müller, 1963, p. 393, figs. 531, 532), *Hemibrachiocrinus manesterensis* Arendt from the Cretaceous (1974, p. 54, text-figs. 10a, b), *Brachimonocrinus simplex* Arendt from the Cretaceous (1974, p. 54, text-figs. 10c, d), *Dibrachiocrinus solovjevi* Arendt from the Cretaceous (1974, p. 54, text-figs. 10d, e), *Holopus rawsoni* Gray and *H. rangii* d'Orbigny, both Recent (Ubaghs, 1953, pl. 764, fig. 165; Springer, 1924, pls. 1-3), and *Edriocrinus holopoides* Springer from the Devonian (see Springer, 1920, pp. 443-452, pl. 76, figs. 22, 23). Some of these crinoids are comparatively high and erect, like *E. holopoides*, while others present very low profiles (e.g., *Cyathidium depressum*). In all, the arms are short and massive, and the dorsal cup is low and heavy. In some, plates are fused together (*Edriocrinus*). Other forms probably fail to develop certain plates during ontogeny (*Cyathidium* and *Holopus*). Springer (1920, pp. 443-452) surveyed the available data on the life of *Edriocrinus*. All young animals were cemented to the seabed. Some, like *E. holopoides*, retained this habit throughout life, and adults of these taxa show obvious evidence of cementation. Other *Edriocrinus*, e.g. *E. sacculus* Hall and *E. pocilliformis* Hall (see Goldring, 1923, pl. 58, figs. 1-15), lost all vestiges of ornamentation and developed rounded bases as adults (see discussion below).

3. The recumbent stemmed calceocrinids of the Paleozoic were studied by Brower (1966) and Kesling and Sigler (1969) (see *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich and *C. arctus* Sardeson here). The stem in these forms serves as a runner along the seabed. In the resting position, the hinge is closed and the crown lies parallel to the stem. For feeding, the hinge is opened, which elevates the crown so that the arms are roughly at a right angle to the stem. Breimer and Webster (1975) thought that calceocrinids with long stems might have been lifted into the water by currents when the arms were opened so that the crown operated as a "submarine kite."

4. Several Ordovician hybocrinids may have also had recumbent stems, either embedded in the substrate or running along the surface. Examples are *Hybocystis problematicus* Wetherby and *Hybocrinus tumidus* E. Billings (see Strimple, 1975) and the specimen of *H. punctatus* (Miller and Gurley) figured by Brower and Veinus (1974, p. 33, pl. 5, fig. 2).

5. Some Paleozoic crinoids were probably "bottom sitters." Two examples are *Agassizocrinus lobatus* Springer (Ettensohn, 1975) and *Cryphiocrinus* Kirk (Strimple, 1977). Juveniles of both forms possessed stems that were lost in the adult stages. Mature specimens of *Edriocrinus sacculus* Hall and adult *E. pocilliformis* Hall also belong to this category (see Springer, 1920, pp. 443-452 for mode of life; Goldring, 1923, pl. 58, figs. 1-15 for drawings). Young animals were cemented to the substrate but the older individuals have rounded bases and no trace of a stem scar. The proximal part of the calyx is mostly solid calcite; this must have displaced the center of gravity downward and increased the stability. The crinoids are visualized as sedentary, with the cup base either on the surface or partly buried in the sediment. Kirk (1911, pp. 99, 107, 113, 114) believed that these forms were partly eleutherozoic. Probably the animals possessed some ability to move by swimming or crawling. The latter seems more likely due to the predominantly or wholly ligamental arm articulations that would result in slow arm movements. These are thick-plated species with arm surface area to mass ratios too small for effective swimming.

6. Living comatulids have attained a high degree of mobility. Adult individuals shed the larval column and assume a more or less free existence. Most of these crinoids are attached by cirri along the

cup base. Some cling to the substrate or nest in cracks and crevices. Others prefer to grasp upright objects like sea-fans. Periodically the animals move from place to place by swimming or crawling (see Fell, 1966 for summary of their ecology; Clark, 1921, pls. 6-11, 22, 52-54; 1915, figs. 76-125 for illustrations).

These various adaptations were commonly results of convergent evolution. Similar adaptations are found in lineages of Paleozoic and post-Paleozoic crinoids belonging to many different families and orders.

Food gathering is obviously critical to a crinoid, and Magnus (1967) estimated that a living comatulid spends over half of its lifetime in this activity. Unfortunately, many of the variables which affect feeding in crinoids, such as the amount of plankton in the water and metabolic rates, cannot be measured for fossil forms (Brower, 1973, pp. 318, 319; 1974a, pp. 33, 34). Probably the most important morphological parameters are the amount of tissue that must be supplied with food, the number of food-catching tube feet and the area covered by the food gathering system. For *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) the first character is estimated by the total volume of soft parts, which would include both soft tissues and fluid-filled coelomic spaces; the number of tube feet was previously worked out. Owing to geometrical complexity, it is impractical to measure the area covered by the arms or food-gathering system and the length of the arms is given instead. The values for *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) equal:

Total volume	77.5 cc
Volume of soft parts	48.7 cc
Length of arms	364 cm
Number of food-catching tube feet	20,200

Two simple ratios, one dealing with the tube feet and the other with size of the food-gathering system, can be derived which will provide rough estimates of the food-gathering capacity for the carabocrinid:

Ratio of length of arms to volume of soft parts	7.47
Ratio of number of food-catching tube-feet to volume of soft parts	415

Few data are available on the food-gathering capacities of fossil crinoids. Brower (1973, pp. 319-323; 1974a, pp. 33-40) treated ratios of length of food-gathering system to calyx volume for some Ordo-

vician camerate crinoids. These data cannot be compared with the carabocrinid figures because the calyx volume was used rather than the volume of tissue. The most appropriate data were presented by Gislén (1924, pp. 282-286) who measured the length of the food-gathering system and total volume for 16 species of extant comatulids. Because the comatulids are pinnulate, the length of the food-gathering system is the sum of the lengths of the arms and pinnules. The arms of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) lack pinnules so that the length of the food-gathering system is the same as that of the arms. We computed the ratio of food-gathering system length in cm to total volume in cc from these data. The summary statistics for the comatulids are listed below.

Variable	Range	Mean	Standard deviation
Total volume in cc	0.47-73.1	13.9	21.0
Length of food gathering system in cm	195-10,300	2740	2790
Ratio of length of food gathering system to total volume	121-1000	398	256

The equivalent figures for *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) are: total volume, 77.5 cc; length of arms, 364 cm; and ratio of length of arms or food-gathering system to total volume, 4.70. For the comatulid data, these parameters are dependent on size with the following regression lines and correlation coefficients:

$$\text{Length of food gathering system} = 454 (\text{Volume})^{0.775}$$
$$\text{Correlation coefficient} = 0.894$$

and

$$\text{Ratio of length of food gathering system to volume} = 662 (\text{Volume})^{-0.463}$$
$$\text{Correlation coefficient} = -0.662$$

Thus the ratios decrease in progressively larger comatulids. Most of the volumes of the comatulids are considerably smaller than those of the carabocrinid. In order to minimize the effect of size, only the data for the four largest comatulids are tested against those of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson). The summary statistics for the ratio of length of food gathering system to total volume for the comatulids are:

Mean	Range	Standard deviation	Standard error of mean
149	121-196	32.8	16.4

The 95% and 99% confidence limits for the mean for this ratio in the four comatulids are from 96.8 to 201 and from 53.2 to 245, respectively. The ratio of 4.70 for *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) lies well below the confidence belts of the largest comatulids. Clearly, as far as food-gathering capacity is concerned, the comatulids and the carabocrinid belong to different statistical populations. This suggests to us that comatulids and *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) did not exploit the same feeding strategies.

Several recent papers have discussed feeding in living and fossil crinoids (Breimer, 1969; Lane and Breimer, 1974; Meyer and Lane, 1976). Most living species form dense filtration networks and exploit what Lane and Breimer (1974) termed full or partial mucus-net feeding. The filtration network or fan is constructed by arms and pinnules that secrete a mucus net. Small food particles (about 0.4 mm or less in diameter, according to Meyer and Lane, 1976) that impinge on the filtration fan are trapped by the mucus and tube feet and eventually conveyed along the food grooves to the mouth by the tube feet and cilia. In addition to living crinoids, camerates, all of which have pinnules, and pinnulate inadunates were probably mucus-network feeders (Lane and Breimer, 1974; Meyer and Lane, 1976). In agitated environments, most of the food supply travels parallel to the substrate and the filtration net is held vertically (Breimer, 1969; Lane and Breimer, 1974; Meyer and Lane, 1976). Under still water conditions the food consists of a vertical rain of plankton and organic detritus. Crinoids in these habitats probably spread their arms horizontally to form a collecting bowl (Breimer, 1969). Some crinoids which lived in alternating quiet water and agitated environments may have used both feeding postures (Brower, 1973, pp. 269-271, 283-290).

Lane and Breimer (1974) thought that many flexibles and non-pinnulate inadunates were limited mucus-net feeders, but Meyer and Lane (1976) postulated that feeding in these crinoids was analogous to that of Recent basketstars. Basketstars dwell in agitated areas where they erect parabolic filtration nets (Meyer and Lane, 1976, pl. 1, fig. 1; Macurda, 1976, fig. 1). The basketstar net is an open meshwork in contrast to the much denser network of extant crinoids. Currents carrying food particles flow through the arms of basketstars. Tube feet and mucus do not function in feeding of basketstars.

Instead large food particles (10 to 30 mm long) are caught by the flexible ramules of the arms and impaled on hooks on the arms (Meyer and Lane, 1976; Macurda, 1976, fig. 1). The food particles are transferred to the mouth by bending the arms and pulling them through the oral papillae. Living crinoids and basketstars can co-exist without competing for food because the food particles eaten by the two groups are not the same size (about 0.4 mm and smaller for the crinoids, and 10-30 mm for basketstars).

As mentioned above, the low ratio of food gathering system length to total volume of *C. dicyclis* (Sardeson) suggests that the animal utilized a different feeding strategy than do full mucus-net feeders like pinnulate living and fossil crinoids. This is suggested by the non-pinnulate arms, which could not have formed a complete mucus-bearing network. This is because the gaps between the arms would have been too large for the mucus strands to be maintained in the agitated environment where the carabocrinids are found.

Four observations suggest that *C. dicyclis* (Sardeson) and basketstars did not possess the same feeding habits. The arm branches of the carabocrinids were not flexible enough to wrap around and trap food particles. Hooks are lacking in the arms of the Twin Cities crinoid. Carabocrinids bear food grooves and tube feet which were suitable for food gathering; the tube feet of basketstars are not involved in feeding. It is difficult to see how large food particles could be carried to the subtegmental mouth of most Paleozoic crinoids.

The main analogy that we draw between basketstars and the carabocrinids is based on the coarse meshwork of the arms. This homeomorphy suggests that, like basketstars, carabocrinids probably ate larger food particles than did comatulids with their densely-packed filtration networks. *C. dicyclis* probably trapped large food particles directly with the tube feet, as suggested by Lane and Breimer (1974) for some small inadunate crinoids with nonpinnulate and unbranched arms. Although the food particles of *C. dicyclis* (Sardeson) probably were larger than the 0.4 mm and smaller particles eaten by crinoids with full filtration networks, it is doubtful that these reached the 10 to 30 mm size range preferred by basketstars, because the food grooves of *C. dicyclis* are not wide enough to transport such large material. We visualize food particles up to about 1.0 to 2.0 mm in diameter for the Twin Cities form. However,

it is misleading to consider food particles in terms of linear dimensions, because volume or mass is involved in the amount of nourishment contained in a piece of food. A small increase in the diameter of a food particle can result in a large change of volume. For example, a spherical food particle with a diameter of 1.0 mm has 15.6 times the volume of a particle 0.4 mm in diameter whereas the volume for a particle of 2.0 mm diameter is 125 times larger than the 0.4 mm one. We believe that many nonpinnulate flexible and inadunate crinoids used the feeding strategy outlined here for carabocrinids.

SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

Subclass CAMERATA Wachsmuth and Springer, 1885

Order DIPLOBATHRIDA Moore and Laudon, 1943

Family **ARCHAEOCRINIDAE** Moore and Laudon, 1943

Genus **ARCHAEOCRINUS** Wachsmuth and Springer, 1881

Archaeocrinus sp.

Pl. 13, fig. 6; Text-fig. 4

Remarks. — Two partial crowns that are poorly preserved and embedded in matrix are tentatively placed in *Archaeocrinus*. Because many calyx plate sutures are not visible, the reconstructed plate diagrams in Text-figure 4 are conjectural. The calyx structure indicates the crinoids should be assigned to *Rhaphanocrinus* (Wachsmuth and Springer, 1885, p. 98(320)) or *Archaeocrinus* (Wachsmuth and Springer, 1881, p. 189(363)). The arms of the Twin Cities crinoids are biserial and branched as in *Archaeocrinus* rather than uniserial and unbranched like in *Rhaphanocrinus*. Consequently, the two specimens are assigned to the former genus. The most similar archaeocrinids occur in the Trenton of Canada; these include *A. lacunosus* (E. Billings) (1857, p. 261; see Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897, p. 255, pl. 10, fig. 1) and *A. microbasalis* (E. Billings) (1857, p. 264; see Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897, p. 256, pl. 10, figs. 2a-c). Both of the Canadian animals possess stellate plates rather than the smooth plates of the Twin Cities crinoids. The Twin Cities specimens probably belong to an undescribed taxon, but a new species is not proposed because the available material is poorly preserved.

Figured specimens. — UM 9265.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 4: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

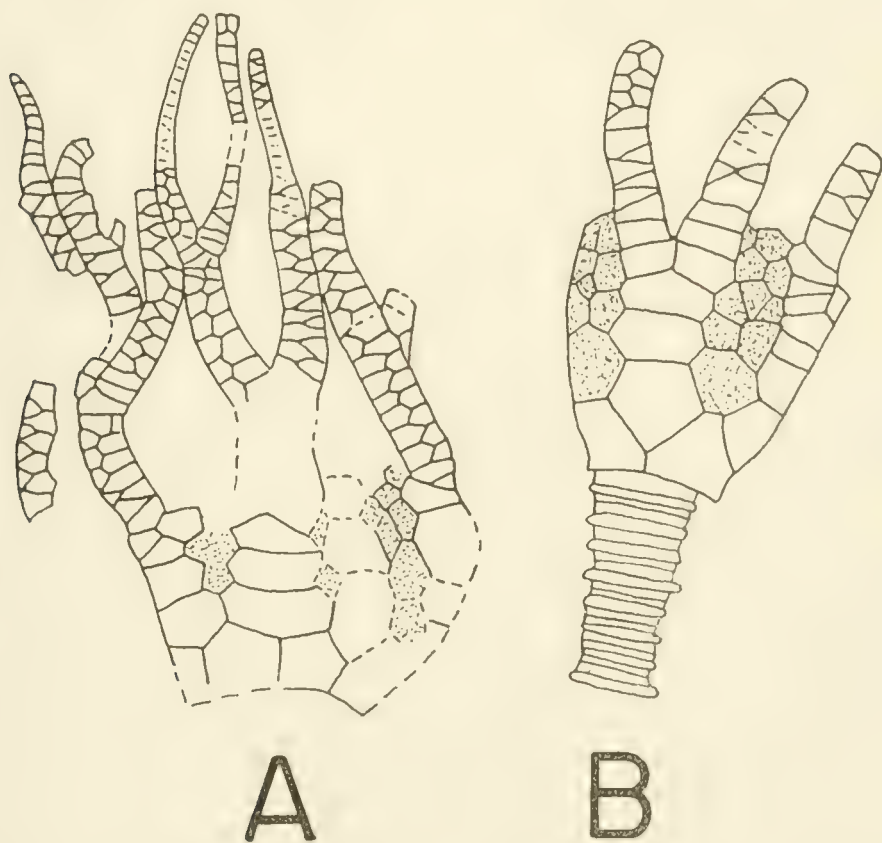
Order MONOBATHRIDA Moore and Laudon, 1943

Suborder GLYPTOCRININA Moore, 1952

Family GLYPTOCRINIDAE Zittel, 1879

Remarks. — At present, we are investigating glyptocrinids, and are using multivariate statistics to determine conservative characters, meaningful groups of species, and the evolution of the family. As in the forthcoming volume on crinoids in the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, we recognize three genera of glyptocrinids (Ubaghs, personal communication). The following generic diagnoses are preliminary and slightly different from those to be published in the *Treatise*.

Glyptocrinus Hall (1847, p. 281). Type species, *G. decadactylus* Hall. Arms unbranched, composed of uniserial or cuneiform brachials; arms ranging from two to four per ray; secundibrach 2 is axillary in



Text-fig. 4 — Plate diagrams for *Archaeocrinus* sp.

Figured specimens, UM 9265, plate diagrams conjectural, both specimens $\times 3.5$, Decorah Shale, Bed 4 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

A. — Specimen with arms on left side of slab.

B. — Dorsal cup with stem and small part of arms.

Interbrachial plates stippled.

rays with more than two arms; a prominent pinnule is located on the interray side of secundibrach 2 in arms where this plate is not axillary.

Pyncocrinus Miller (1883, p. 219). Type species, *G. dyeri* Meek. (*Glyptocrinus shafferi* Miller was originally designated as type species but *G. shafferi* represents a junior synonym of *G. dyeri* Meek, as discussed below.) Arms consisting of uniserial or cuneiform brachials; arms with prominent pinnule located on interray side of secundibrach 2; arms branching once or twice above the calyx; axillary secundibrach ranges from a minimum of 4 to about 20 in most species; some forms have arms which branch again on the terti-brachs; total number of arm branches varies from four to eight in each ray.

Periglyptocrinus Wachsmuth and Springer (1897, p. 277). Type species, *P. billingsi* Wachsmuth and Springer. Arms biserial, two or four unbranched arms in each ray; if four arms occur in a ray, secundibrach 2 is axillary.

Genus **GLYPTOCRINUS** Hall, 1847

***Glyptocrinus tridactylus*, n. sp.**

Pl. 12, fig. 5; Text-fig. 5E

Diagnosis. — A species of *Glyptocrinus* with three arms in each ray; axillary brachials comprising primibrach 2 and secundibrach 2 of one of the half-rays; within a single ray, one half-ray with two arms, the other bearing only a single arm and a large pinnule; arms uniserial and unbranched. Calyx ornamentation of stellate and median-ray ridges. Arms covered with fine sinuous ridges.

Description. — Calyx globose with rounded sides and basal flange, height/width 1.0. Calyx ornamentation of median-ray and stellate ridges. Unweathered portions of arms characterized by fine sinuous ridges.

Basal circlet low, with five pentagonal basals; height/width of basals equals 0.3. Radials large, hexagonal, height/width 0.8. Primibrachs almost as large as radials. Primibrach 1 hexagonal, height/width 0.7. Primibrach 2 axillary, septagonal, height/width 0.7. In each ray, one half-ray remaining unbranched, other branching on secundibrach 2. Distal fixed-brach consisting of secundibrach 1 or 2. Fixed-sekundibrachs roughly equidimensional; height/width ranging from 0.9 to 1.0.

Interbrachials of lateral interrays not strongly depressed, plates regular, one large plate in proximal range, roughly equidimensional; two plates in each of the three distal ranges; height/width ranging from 1.5 to 2.0; interbrachial 2 range ending at level of primaxil. Intersecundibrachials not present, but proximal margins of secundibrachs 1 of the same ray are joined.

Arms three per ray, not completely known, unbranched, composed of uniserial pinnulate brachials. Brachials with protuberant pinnule facets; height/width varying from 1.0 to 1.5. Pinnules long, heavy relative to size of arms.

Stem facet round with circular axial canal.

CD interray, tegmen, stem and rooting device unknown.

Remarks. — This form is only known from a single specimen, a young crown with a calyx height of about 3.0 mm. Three rays are visible, each with three arms. Despite the immaturity of the holotype, *G. tridactylus*, n. sp. can easily be separated from all glyptocrinids by the presence of three unbranched uniserial arms in each ray. The axillaries consist of primibrach 2 and secundibrach 2 of one half-ray; the other half-ray remains unbranched. The holotype could be an abnormal specimen of a glyptocrinid with two or four unbranched arms in a single ray. However, this seems unlikely because the number of arms per ray is a stable character in most large populations of glyptocrinids which we have examined, such as *G. decadactylus* Hall and *Pycnocrinus dyeri* (Meek). Consequently *Glyptocrinus tridactylus*, n. sp. is thought to be a separate and distinct form. This crinoid provides a morphological link between glyptocrinids with two unbranched arms in each ray and those with four unbranched arms in a ray where secundibrach 2 is the axillary. Species with two arms per ray are: *G. pustulosus* Kolata (1975, p. 50, pl. 9, fig. 8, text-fig. 15) and *G. charltoni* Kolata (1975, p. 49, pl. 9, figs. 2-4, 6, 7) [Black River forms]; *G. ornatus* E. Billings (1857, p. 269; see E. Billings, 1859, p. 60, pl. 9, fig. 2a; Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897, p. 274, pl. 20, figs. 6a, b) and *G. circumcarinatus* Parks and Alcock (1912, p. 43, pl. 4, figs. 2, 3) [Trenton taxa]. In *G. circumcarinatus*, one arm seems to branch on secundibrach 2 although this is probably an abnormality; the calyx ornamentation of *G. circumcarinatus* can easily be distinguished from that of *G. tridactylus*, n. sp.. Bassler and Moodey (1943, p. 602) treated *G.*

mercerensis Miller and Gurley (1894, p. 28, pl. 2, fig. 23) as a synonym of *Periglyptocrinus priscus* E. Billings. According to the original illustration, *G. mercerensis* has uniserial arms. We have examined the two types, UC 603, which are poorly preserved silicified specimens from Mercer County, Kentucky. The proximal parts of the arms are uniserial as in both *Glyptocrinus* and *Periglyptocrinus* but the structure of the distal part of the arms cannot be determined. Thus, *G. mercerensis* could be placed in either *Glyptocrinus* or *Periglyptocrinus*. UC 603 contains two specimens. The better of the two was illustrated by Miller and Gurley. This crinoid has a rounded cup base and a basal concavity; the calyx shape is different from that of *P. priscus* and this specimen is not conspecific with *P. priscus*. The second specimen in UC 603 is a long and slender calyx with indeterminate plate structure which we regard as unidentifiable. Consequently, we designate the specimen figured by Miller and Gurley as lectotype of *Glyptocrinus? mercerensis*.

The only glyptocrinid with four unbranched arms in each ray where secundibrach 2 is axillary, is *G. decadactylus* Hall (1847, p. 281, pl. 77, figs. 1a-f; pl. 78, figs. 1a-u; see Meek 1873, p. 30, pl. 2, figs. 5a, b; Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897, p. 270, pl. 6, fig. 12; pl. 20, figs. 4a-e; pl. 21, figs. 4a, b) from the Upper Ordovician. However, this configuration is also found in primitive species of *Alisocrinus* which were derived from *G. decadactylus* (Brower, 1973, pp. 432-438).

Specific name. — *tridactylus*, in allusion to the three arms of each ray.

Holotype. — UM 9261.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 6 of Sardeson: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

Genus **PYCNOCRINUS** Miller, 1883

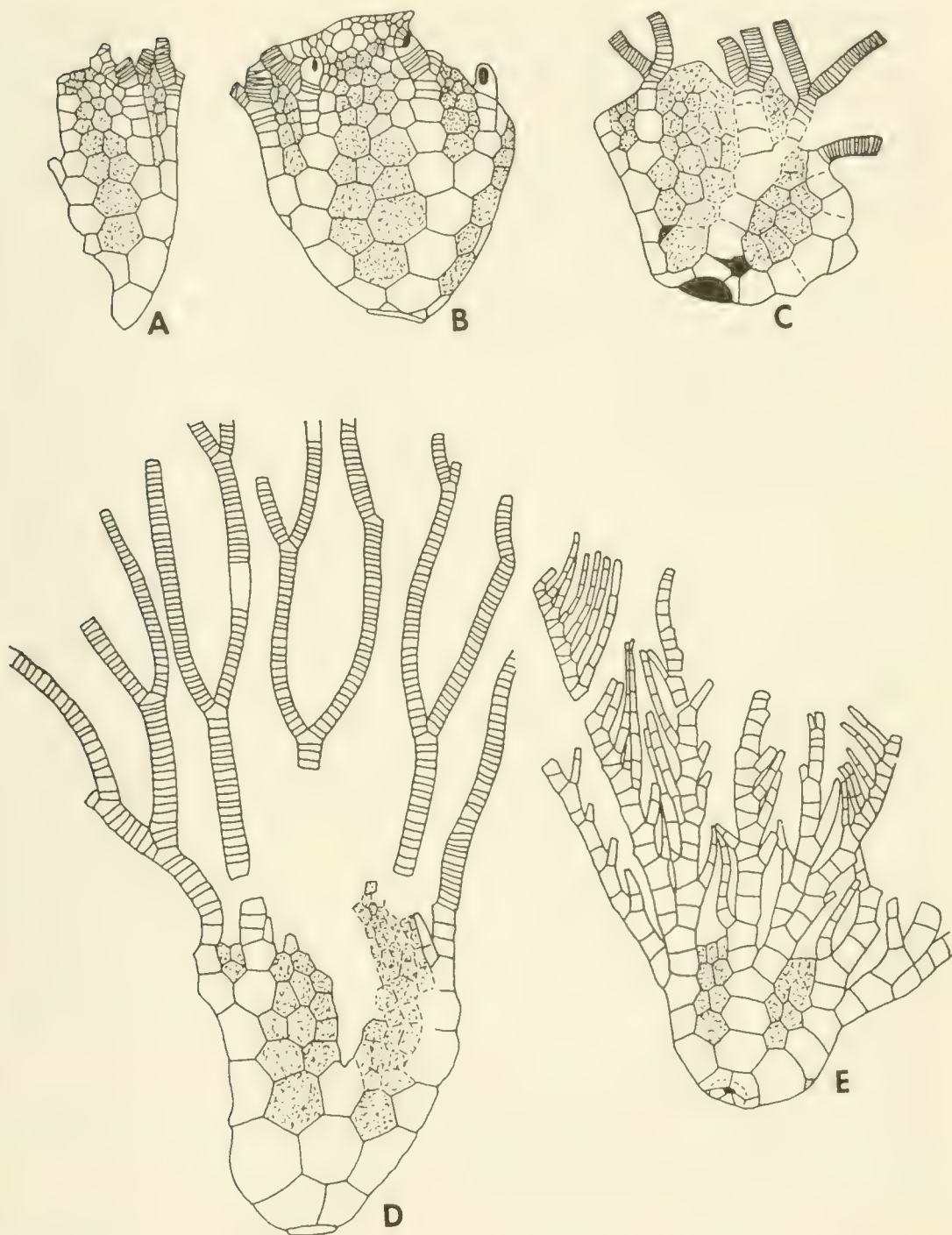
Pycnocrinus sardesoni, n. sp.

Pl. 11; Text-figs. 5A-C

Diagnosis. — A species of *Pycnocrinus* with four arms in each ray; axillary brachial usually secundibrach 6, arms uniserial and unbranched. Calyx ornamentation of median-ray ridges and fine

Text-figure 5. — *Glyptocrinids* from the Twin Cities area.

A-C. — *Pycnocrinus sardesoni*, n. sp., Decorah Shale, Bed 6 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.



A, B.—Holotype, UM 9263, views of CD interray and B and C rays respectively, $\times 0.85$.

C.—Paratype, UM 3489, lateral view, $\times 1.2$.

D.—*Pycnocrinus multibrachialis*, n. sp., E ray view of holotype, NMNH 42146, $\times 2$, Decorah Shale, St. Paul.

E.—*Glyptocrinus tridactylus*, n. sp., lateral view of holotype, UM 9261, $\times 5$, Decorah Shale, Bed 6 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

Interbrachial plates stippled.

nodes or small ridges; marginal rims not present on the calyx plates.

Description. — Calyx conical with rounded sides, height/width 1.2. Ornamentation of median-ray ridges; calyx plates covered with either or both small nodes and short ridges, some specimens with fine short ridges located on margins of calyx plates; ridges oriented at right angles to plate sutures.

Basals pentagonal, short, height/width 0.4. Radials large, hexagonal, height/width 0.9. Two primibrachs present, almost as large as radials, height/width 0.9; primibrach 1 hexagonal; primibrach 2 axillary with six or seven sides. Distal fixed-brachial variable, usually a proximal tertibrach. Number of secundibrachs commonly six, less commonly four or five; two proximal plates, large, with six or seven sides, height/width about 1.2; distal four secundibrachs much smaller and wider relative to height, with five to eight sides, height/width ranging from 0.4 to 0.6; secundibrach 6 generally axillary, pentagonal, height/width about 0.5. From three to 11 tertibrachs may be fixed into the calyx; fixed tertibrachs similar to distal secundibrachs, height/width varying from 0.3 to 0.1.

Lateral interrays with eight or nine ranges of interbrachs; interbrachial areas slightly depressed compared to rays, plates regular; plates smaller in distal direction; height/width of plate ranging from about 1.0 to 0.7; proximal range with one plate; second range of two plates, terminating at level of primaxil or secundibrach 1; third range with two or three smaller plates ending at proximal secundibrach level; next two higher ranges of interbrachs with two or three plates; higher ranges bearing from five to seven plates, gradually merging into tegmen; prominent fixed pinnule on secundibrach 2; other fixed brachials may also have fixed pinnules.

Intersecundibrachial areas depressed below adjacent rays, proximal range with one plate at the secundibrach 1 level; about five higher ranges present, each with two or three plates.

CD intarray partially known, primanal between primibrachs 1 of C and D rays; primanal followed by about seven large basically hexagonal anal series plates; anal series not strongly differentiated from the adjacent CD intarray interbrachs. CD intarray interbrachs large, regular; one large plate in the two proximal ranges, higher ranges with two or three plates each.

Tegmen partly preserved, composed of numerous plates, not

strongly lobate. Ambulacrals numerous, polygonal, regular, arranged in rows of two plates, smaller than interambulacrals.

Arms four per ray, consisting of uniserial, cuneiform, and immature biserial brachials. Brachials much wider than high; height/width averages about 0.2 or less; pinnule facets small, not strongly protuberant. Pinnules closely spaced, long and slender, consisting of elongate pinnulars.

Column facet round. Stem only definitely known from a poorly preserved imprint associated with UM 3489; column round, with nodose columnals. Stem segments that probably belong to this species are round, individual columnals with sharp protuberant ridges that frequently have crenulate or nodose edges, columnals with fine horizontal striae that probably represent growth lines.

Attachment device not known.

Remarks. — This species is based on two more or less well-preserved calyces and a crushed crown. The crown is interesting because of the unusual type of preservation. The shape of the slab with the crinoid indicates that it was found in the sediment that filled the living chamber of a large straight nautiloid. Obviously the animal did not live there and it must have been transported with essentially no disarticulation. Rapid decapitation, transportation, and burial are denoted by the nearly intact crown. The probable sequence of events began with breakage of the stem, perhaps by a storm. Subsequently the crinoid was washed into the living chamber of the cephalopod where it was deposited. Perhaps the sediment originated as a mudflow that decapitated, transported, and buried the crinoid.

Several stem segments may belong to this form. Unfortunately the only direct trace of the stem is the imprint seen below the crown (UM 3489). This imprint is round with nodose columnals. The only stem segments that possess these features are those of UM 9266, and 9370-9372. Although these were not found with the calyces and crown, the similarity of morphology suggests that the stem fragments belong to *P. sardesoni*, n. sp.

The new species is most similar to *P. marginatus* (E. Billings) (1857, p. 260; 1859, p. 59, pl. 9, fig. 1a; see Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897, p. 275, pl. 20, fig. 2) from the Trenton of Canada. Both species possess four arms in each ray in which secundibrach

6 is usually axillary and the shapes of the calyx plates are similar. The presence of rims along the margins of the calyx plates separates the Canadian crinoid from *P. sardesoni*, n. sp.

P. dyeri (Meek) and allied forms from the Maysville of the Cincinnati area also show four arms in each ray. The synonymy of these crinoids is complex and in need of revision. *P. dyeri* was established by Meek (1872, p. 314; 1873, p. 32, pl. 2, figs. 2a, b). Many similar taxa from the same horizon were subsequently proposed by other workers, some of which represent juvenile crinoids; these are *P. shafferi germanus* (Miller) (1880, p. 233, pl. 7, figs. 2, 2a) and *P. shafferi* (Miller) (see 1880, p. 233, pl. 7, figs. 3a-c). Wachsmuth and Springer (1897, pp. 271-273, pl. 20, figs. 1a-c; pl. 21, figs. 3a-f, 6) studied many glyptocrinids from the Maysville and concluded that *P. shafferi* and *P. shafferi germanus* were growth variants of *P. dyeri*. These findings were confirmed by the statistical studies of Brower (1974b, p. 13, fig. 3). Accordingly *P. shafferi* and *P. shafferi germanus* are placed in the synonymy of *P. dyeri*. Subspecies based on adult crowns that are also similar to *P. dyeri* include *P. dyeri sublaevis* (Miller) (1878, p. 103, pl. 3, fig. 2) and *P. dyeri subglobosus* (Meek) (1872, p. 316; 1873, p. 34, pl. 2, fig. 2c). These crinoids occur with *P. dyeri* and may not constitute valid subspecies, although they have not been examined statistically. Like *P. sardesoni*, n. sp., the *P. dyeri* species group bears four arms in each ray. In the Twin Cities crinoid, secundibrach 6 is axillary; the axillary of the Cincinnati forms ranges from secundibrach 9 to 15.

The Canadian *P. ramulosus* (E. Billings) (see Wilson, 1946, p. 28) and *P. ottawaensis* (Wilson) (1946, p. 27) are easily distinguished by their arm branching pattern. Four arms are present in each ray of *P. sardesoni*, n. sp., but the arms of the Canadian taxa branch repeatedly, producing roughly eight arms in each ray.

The Cincinnati species *Glyptocrinus decadactylus* (see Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897, p. 270, pl. 6, fig. 12; pl. 20, figs. 4a-e; pl. 21, figs. 4a, b) also exhibits four arms in a ray but the arms bifurcate on secundibrach 2 in contrast to secundibrach 6 in *Pycnocrinus sardesoni*, n. sp.

Specific name. — *sardesoni* in honor of F. W. Sardeson, who contributed greatly to knowledge about Middle Ordovician crinoids from the Twin Cities area.

Types. — Holotype, UM 9263. Paratypes, UM 9262, 3489.

Other material. — Stem segments tentatively assigned to this species, UM 9266, 9370-9372.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Beds 5 and 6 of Sardeson: most of the specimens are from the Twin Cities Brick Plant and one or more unknown localities in St. Paul; UM 3489 was collected by W. Hiller and E. Ericson from the Brick Plant, St. Paul.

***Pycnocrinus multibrachialis*, n. sp.**

Pl. 12, fig. 6; Text-fig. 5D

Diagnosis. — A species of *Pycnocrinus* with two main arms in each half-ray; half-rays branch isotomously several times; proximal branch located on secundibrach 11 to 24; distal axillary varies from tertibrach 8 to 32; roughly eight arms in each half-ray. Dorsal cup with sharp median-ray ridges; sharp ridges also link the adjacent radials; interray plates and lateral margins of ray plates with sharp nodes.

Description. — Calyx not completely known, elongate, with conical base and straight sides, height/width 1.3. Ornamentation of sharp median-ray ridges on basals, radials, and primibrachs; adjacent radials linked by strong sharp ridges; CD interray with sharp ridge located on primanal and anal series; sharp ridges also connecting primanal with adjacent C and D ray radials and proximal primibrachs; interray plates and lateral margins of ray plates bearing sharp nodes, plates somewhat swollen.

Basal circlet high, with five pentagonal basals; height/width of basals is 0.6. Radials large, hexagonal, height/width about 1.0. Primibrachs nearly as large as radials. Primibrach 1 hexagonal, height/width about 1.2. Primibrach 2 axillary, with seven or eight sides. Distal fixed-brachial probably secundibrach 2 or 3. Proximal secundibrachs large, with six or seven sides, height/width about 1.0. More distal secundibrachs smaller and wider relative to height; height/width ranging from 0.7 to 0.5.

Interbrachials of lateral interrays not fully preserved, depressed, plates regular. Proximal range with one large hexagonal plate, height/width 1.0. Second range has two hexagonal or septagonal plates that terminate at the primaxil level; plates smaller than interbrachial 1, height/width approximately 0.9. Higher ranges of about three plates each, plates with five to eight sides; height/width varying from 1.0 to 1.8.

Intersecundibrachs strongly depressed compared to adjacent rays, proximal range including one plate that ends at the secundibrach 2 level; second range of two plates; higher ranges not seen.

Only proximal portion of CD interray known. Primanal in glyptocrinid position between the primibrachs 1 of the C and D rays, primanal large, septagonal, followed by a central anal series plate and two smaller CD interray plates on the flanks. Anal series plates large and hexagonal. Other details of CD interray not observed.

Tegmen not known.

Arms two per ray, pinnulate, consisting of uniserial and cuneiform brachials; each half-ray branching several times isotomously; proximal branch from secundibrach 11 to 24; distal axillary from tertibrach 8 to 32. Brachials variable, mostly uniserial and pinnulate. Uniserial brachials slightly wedge-shaped, extending across the entire arm, height/width about 0.3 or 0.4. Cuneiform brachials pinching out before reaching the side of the arm opposite the pinnule facet; those brachials immature biserial. Pinnule facets protuberant; face of facet oriented vertically. Pinnules long, slender, with round backs; proximal parts of pinnules widely separated; pinnulars from equidimensional to elongate plates with height/width about 2.0.

Column facet round with pentalobate axial canal; column and root not preserved.

Remarks. — This species is represented by one fairly well-preserved crown. The pattern of arm branching denotes that *P. multibrachialis*, n. sp. is allied to the Canadian Ordovician species *P. ottawaensis* (Wilson) (1946, p. 27; see E. Billings, 1859, p. 57, pl. 7, fig. 2a; Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897, p. 273, pl. 20, figs. 5a, b) and *P. ramulosus* (E. Billings) (see Wilson, 1946, p. 28; E. Billings, 1859, p. 57, pl. 8, fig. 1a). All taxa have two main arms in each ray that bifurcate repeatedly so that about eight arm branches are present in each ray. According to Wilson, although the two Canadian taxa are closely related, *P. ottawaensis* is distinguished from *P. ramulosus* by larger size and the presence of five or six secundibrachs rather than four. The Twin Cities form can be separated from the Canadian crinoids by the ornamentation. *P. multibrachialis*, n. sp. possesses sharp median-ray ridges, sharp ridges connecting the

adjacent radials and prominent nodes on the plates. *P. ottawaensis* and *P. ramulosus* show smooth plates and broad median-ray ridges. Although all Canadian specimens that we have seen are flattened, the calyx shape of *P. multibrachialis*, n. sp. is probably narrower than in the Canadian crinoids.

The calyx morphology of the new species resembles that of the *P. dyeri* (Meek) species group. As stated in the discussion of *P. sardesoni*, n. sp., the *P. dyeri* group is characterized by four arms in each ray where the axillary ranges from secundibrach 9 to 15. In *P. multibrachialis*, n. sp., each main arm branches several times so that approximately eight arms are found in each ray.

Specific name.—*multibrachialis*, in reference to the many brachials as a result of the repeated arm branching.

Holotype.—NMNH 42146.

Occurrence.—Decorah Shale: St. Paul.

PERIGLYPTOCRINUS Wachsmuth and Springer, 1897

Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus, n. sp.

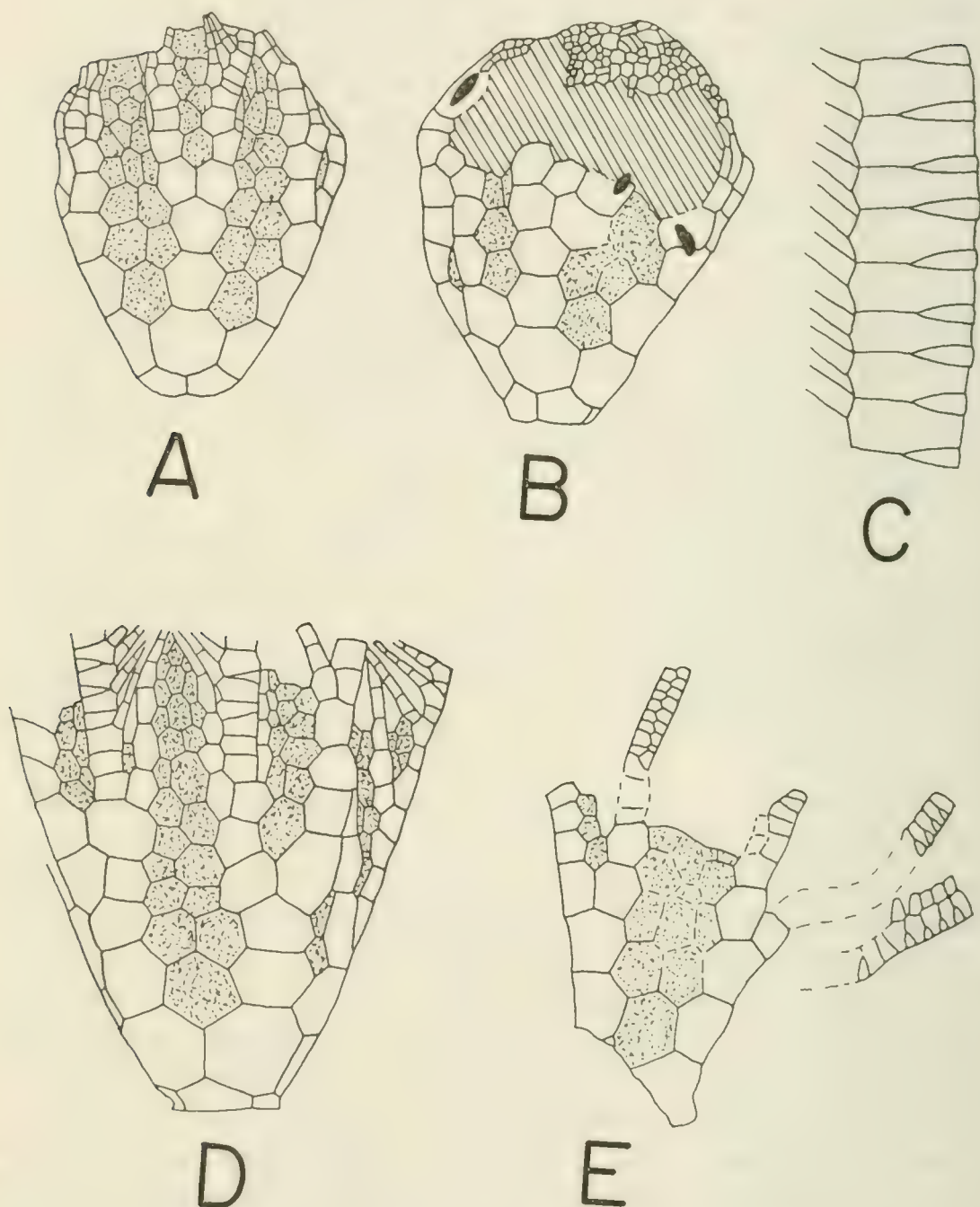
Pl. 12, figs. 1-4; Text-fig. 6

Diagnosis.—A species of *Periglyptocrinus* with two biserial arms in each ray; dorsal cup ornamentation of median-ray ridges, stellate ridges, and small nodes on plates; pinnules bearing small spines or nodes.

Description.—Calyx conical, with slightly rounded sides, height/width 1.0. Ornamentation of sharp median-ray ridges; strong stellate ridges located on proximal part of cup up to level of primibrachs; scattered nodes also at this level; stellate ridges lacking on distal part of calyx, but many nodes present.

Basals pentagonal, height/width 0.8. Radials large, hexagonal, height/width 0.9. Primibrachs two, nearly as large as radials; primibrach 1 hexagonal, height/width 1.0; primibrach 2 with six or seven sides, axillary, bearing secundibrachs, height/width 1.0. Distal fixed-brachial from secundibrach 4 to 8. Proximal two secundibrachs irregularly hexagonal; height/width from 0.8 to 0.9. Distal secundibrachs shorter and wedge-shaped, height/width about 0.4. Long and prominent fixed pinnule on interray side of secundibrach 2, differentiated from other pinnulars by larger size and strong median-ray ridge. Higher fixed pinnules smaller, common on most fixed-sekundibrachs.

Interbrachials of lateral interrays depressed, regular, height/



Text-figure 6.—Plate diagrams for *Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus*, n. sp. Decorah Shale, Bed 4 of Sardeson: south St. Paul and Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

A, B.—Paratype, UM 9260b, views of A and C rays respectively, $\times 2.2$.

C, D.—Holotype, UM 9260a; view of arm fragment showing immature biserial brachials, $\times 17.4$; D and E rays, $\times 4.2$.

E.—Figured specimen tentatively placed in this species, UM 9260c, lateral view, $\times 1.8$.

Interbrachial plates stippled.

width of all plates about 1.0, one plate in proximal range; next two ranges of two plates each, ending at secundibrach 1 level; higher ranges with two to four less regularly arranged plates; interbrachial areas continuing into tegmen.

Intersecundibrachial areas depressed; proximal range with one plate at secundibrach 2 level; distal ranges from one to three plates each, ending at secundibrach 8 level.

CD interray not fully known. Primanal in glyptocrinid position between proximal primibrachs of C and D rays, primanal septagonal, followed by three plates; central plate part of anal series; the two flanking plates are CD interray interbrachials. Anal series with strong median-ray ridge, consisting of large hexagonal plates. CD interray interbrachials smaller than adjacent anal series plates, one plate in proximal ranges, one or two plates in more distal ranges.

Tegmen consisting of numerous plates, strongly lobate with raised ambulacral areas and depressed interambulacrals. Ambulacrals nodose, arranged in rows of two plates. Interambulacrals generally smooth, sometimes bearing small nodes, larger than ambulacrals.

Arms two per ray, long, slender, composed of immature biserial or mature biserial plates. Immature biserial plates with curved, convergent proximal and distal margins. Mature biserial brachials with parallel proximal and distal margins; inner margins sharply separated from proximal and distal ones, converging sharply, producing chevron or zig-zag suture between brachials on opposite sides of arms; height/width of brachials about 1.3 to 1.5. Pinnules long and slender, separated by wide gaps; pinnules with many small nodes or short spines.

Stem facet round; column and rooting device unknown.

Remarks. — Two specimens are definitely assigned to this new species. The holotype, UM 9260a, is a complete crown whereas the paratype, UM 9260b, is a dorsal cup. A third crinoid, UM 9260c, a poorly preserved partial crown in matrix, may also belong to this species. *P. spinuliferus*, n. sp. is most closely related to *P. priscus* (E. Billings) from the Middle Ordovician of Ontario. Both forms show two biserial arms in each ray and similar dorsal cups with the same type of ornamentation. Some confusion exists about the ornamentation of *P. priscus*. E. Billings (1857, p. 257; 1859, p. 56, pl. 7, figs. 1a-f) described and illustrated the holotype, GSC 1522, as if the

plates were smooth except for median-ray ridges. Wachsmuth and Springer (1897, pp. 278, 279, pl. 21, fig. 2) pictured the type with smooth plates but their description listed median-ray ridges and pustulose plates. Parks (1909) described a specimen (ROM 649T) from another locality in the Middle Ordovician of Ontario, in which the complete ornamentation consists of median-ray ridges and stellate ridges in conjunction with small nodes on the plates. As mentioned above, this is the same type of ornamentation as in the Twin Cities crinoid. *P. spinuliferus*, n. sp. may be separated from the Canadian form in several ways. The dorsal cup of *P. spinuliferus* is wider relative to its height, and *P. priscus* lacks the small nodes or spines on the pinnules that are characteristic of *P. spinuliferus*. The arms of *P. priscus* are heavier compared to size of the calyx. In addition, the brachials of *P. priscus* are mature biserial whereas those of the Twin Cities species are immature biserial; however, this feature may be of ontogenetic rather than taxonomic significance because specimens of *P. priscus* commonly are larger than those of *P. spinuliferus*.

P. billingsi Wachsmuth and Springer (1897, p. 277, pl. 21, figs. 1a, 1b) also from the Middle Ordovician of Canada differs from both *P. priscus* and *P. spinuliferus*, n. sp. in having four instead of two arms in each ray.

Specific name. — *spinuliferus*, in allusion to the small spines or nodes on the pinnules.

Types. — Holotype, UM 9260a. Paratype, UM 9260b.

Other material. — UM 9260c is tentatively placed in this species.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 4 of Sardeson: Twin Cities Brick Plant and an unknown locality in South St. Paul.

Subclass INADUNATA Wachsmuth and Springer, 1885

Order CLADIDA Moore and Laudon, 1943

Suborder DENDROCRININA Bather, 1899

Family CUPULOCRINIDAE Moore and Laudon, 1943

Genus CUPULOCRINUS d'Orbigny, 1849

Cupulocrinus gracilis (Hall)

Pl. 13, figs. 5, 7

1847. *Poteroocrinus gracilis* Hall, Palaeont. of New York, vol. 1, p. 84, pl. 28, figs. 2a, b.
1879. *Dendrocrinus gracilis* (Hall), Wachsmuth and Springer, Rev. Paleocrinoidea, Pt. 1, p. 76 (299).
1889. *Dendrocrinus gracilis* (Hall), Miller, North American Geol. and Paleont., p. 238.
1915. *Dendrocrinus gracilis* (Hall), Bassler, United States National Mus. Bull. 92, p. 396.
1943. *Dendrocrinus gracilis* (Hall), Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 414.
1975. *Cupulocrinus gracilis* (Hall), Kolata, Paleont. Soc. Mem. 7, p. 37, pl. 7, figs. 6-8.
1961. Not *Cupulocrinus gracilis* Ramsbottom, Palaeontographical Soc. Mem., vol. 114, p. 13, pl. 5, figs. 6, 7.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Cupulocrinus* characterized by a conical dorsal cup with a narrow base, dorsal cup walls straight, dorsal cup plates smooth, sutures not deeply incised; arms moderately slender with several irregular isotomous branches; primibrachs four or more, secundibrachs numerous for *Cupulocrinus*; brachials with round backs, height/width moderate; stem round, proximal part of column tapering gently, columnals not strongly nodose.

Description. — Dorsal cup conical with straight sides, base of cup narrow, height/width 0.9; dorsal cup plates smooth with slightly incised sutures.

Five infrabasals, pentagonal, truncated at juncture with column, relatively large, about 30 percent of cup height; height/width averages 1.1. Basals five; lateral basals hexagonal, height/width 1.2; CD interray basal largest of basals, septagonal, distally truncated for reception of anal X, height/width about 1.5; basal circlet about 40 percent of cup height. Lateral radials four, pentagonal, height/width about 0.7, radials about 30 percent of cup height; radial facets slightly curved, wide, about 70 percent of total width of radial. Radial pentagonal, located in primitive position below the C ray R, radial equidimensional. Anal X not completely known, presumably hexagonal, slightly wider than radial, located above CD interray basal and between C and D ray radials. C ray radial pentagonal, slightly smaller than other radials, height/width is 1.0.

Fragment of anal sac preserved. Anal series plates in single vertical row, plates basically hexagonal, height/width 1.1; anal series doubly flanked by row of hexagonal plates; these roughly half as large as anal series plates.

Arms uniserial, nonpinnulate, branching isotomously, branches irregular; each half-ray branching two to four times. Brachials round-backed, smooth; sutures of typical cupulocrinoid type, primibrachial sutures with gaping lip of moderate size; secundibrachs with small gape; tertibrachs and higher brachials without gape and with straight sutures; articular surfaces unknown. Number of brachials variable in all arm segments. Non-axillary brachials quadrangular; height/width as follows: primibrachs, 0.48; secundibrachs, 0.6; tertibrachs, 0.8; quartibrachs, 0.6; quintibrachs, 0.7; hexibrachs, 1.0. Axillary brachials pentagonal, height/width as follows: primaxil, 0.6; secundiaxil, 1.0. Arm branching formula irregular; variation in branching pattern increasing distally. At least five primibrachs. Branched secundibrachial series of six or seven plates. Tertibrachial series branched or unbranched, branched series with seven to nine plates; unbranched series of at least 20 plates. Quartibrachial series branched or unbranched, eight plates in branched series, up to 27 in unbranched series. Nine quintibrachs in only known branched series; single, incompletely preserved unbranched series with 15 plates. Hexibrachial series not fully known, at least nine plates present.

Column incompletely known, round, with pentalobate axial canal occupying about one-third of stem diameter. Columnals not nodose, three orders of plates present; heights as follows: Order 1, 0.4 mm; Order 2, 0.15 mm; Order 3, 0.08 mm. Complete order formula: 1-3-2-3-1.

Remarks. — *C. gracilis* (Hall) is represented in the Twin Cities fauna by four partial specimens and several arm fragments. Two specimens (UM 9292 and 9295) are dorsal cups. Although the number of primibrachs is uncertain, at least four or five plates must have been present in the A and E rays of UM 9295. The other specimens, UM 9293 and 9294, are detached sets of arms, and the dorsal cups are not known. The arms and the dorsal cups are considered conspecific for two reasons. First, the dorsal cups and arms were collected from the same bed at the same locality. Second, both the arms and dorsal cups are typical of cupulocrinids.

Although *C. gracilis* was originally described by Hall (1847), the form was emended by Kolata (1975) who had examined the type material. The Twin Cities crinoids differ slightly from the Illinois specimens figured by Kolata (1975, pl. 7, figs. 6-8) in having

brachials that are wider relative to their heights. This is attributed to age rather than taxonomy because the Twin Cities specimens are larger than those from Illinois; in most crinoids the width/height ratio of the brachials increases in older animals (e.g. Brower, 1974a, pp. 26-29).

C. gracilis is easily separated from all other cupulocrinids by the nature of the stem, shape of the dorsal cup, ornamentation of the dorsal cup, shape of the arms, and the arm branching formula. In general, *C. gracilis* has fewer arm branches and more secundibrachs than most other species. As in other cupulocrinids (see discussion of *C. jewetti*), there is no significant correlation between the number of secundibrachs and tertibrachs; based on nine observations, the correlation coefficient is only -0.16 .

In *C. gracilis* the dorsal cup plates are smooth and the sutures are not strongly depressed. The following species either have plates with rugose stellate ridges or swollen and nodose plates with depressed sutures: *C. jewetti* (E. Billings) (1859, p. 43, text-fig. 13; see Springer, 1911, p. 28, pl. 1, figs. 10-12; pl. 3, figs. 5-7), *C. jewetti kentuckiensis* Springer (1911, p. 32, pl. 3, figs. 8, 9), *C. polydactylus* (Shumard) (see Meek, 1873, p. 22, pl. 3*bis*, fig. 9), *C. heterobrachialis* Ramsbottom (1961, p. 12, pl. 5, figs. 1-5), *C. sepulchrum* Ramsbottom (1961, p. 14, pl. 4, figs. 8, 9), *C. angustatus* (Meek and Worthen) (see Meek and Worthen, 1875, p. 492, pl. 23, fig. 8), and *C. minimus* Springer (1920, p. 88, pl. 75, figs. 6a, b). In addition, *C. jewetti*, *C. jewetti kentuckiensis*, *C. polydactylus*, and *C. angustatus* exhibit brachials that are much wider relative to their height. *C. sepulchrum* and *C. heterobrachialis* are also characterized by pentagonal columns which differ from the round stem of *C. gracilis*. The plates of *C. erraticus* (Miller) (1881, p. 316, pl. 8, figs. 1, 1a) are smooth but the sutures are depressed, whereas *C. gracilis* possesses smooth sutures.

Like *C. gracilis*, *C. conjugans* (E. Billings) (1857, p. 268; 1859, pp. 41, 44, pl. 3, figs. 8a, b; pl. 4, figs. 1, 2) and its synonym *C. cylindricus* (E. Billings) (see Springer, 1911, p. 37) shows smooth dorsal cup plates and sutures. *C. conjugans* has a dorsal cup that is wider relative to its height, the proximal part of the column tapers more rapidly, and the radial facets are much narrower.

C. gracilis is most closely allied to *C. humilis* (E. Billings)

(1857, p. 270; see 1859, p. 39, pl. 3, fig. 4; Springer, 1911, p. 28, text-fig. 2, pl. 1, figs. 8, 9; pl. 3, figs. 1-4), *C. latibrachiatus* (E. Billings) (1857, p. 270; see 1859, p. 39, pl. 3, figs. 5a-c), *C. drummuckensis* Kolata (1975, p. 38; see Ramsbottom, 1961, p. 13, pl. 5, figs. 6, 7), and *C. heterocostalis* (Hall) (1847, p. 85; pl. 28, figs. 3d, e, possibly figs. 3c, f; not figs. 3a, b; see Springer, 1911, p. 30, text-fig. 3). *C. heterocostalis* exhibits a wider cup with basals that are shorter compared to the overall size of the cup. Also the primi-brachial series is more slender than in the Twin Cities form. *C. humilis* and *C. latibrachiatus* are closely related. Both species are characterized by relatively wider dorsal cups with rounded walls that contrast with the straight-walled and more slender cup of *C. gracilis*. Also the brachials of *C. gracilis* are more slender relative to their height. *C. drummuckensis* possesses slender arms with equidimensional brachials (height equals the width) compared to the heavier arms with relatively wider brachials of *C. gracilis*.

Figured specimens. — UM 9292 and 9293.

Other material. — UM 9294-9296.

Occurrence. — Platteville Limestone, upper part of Hidden Falls Member, Bed 2 of Sardeson: Johnson Street Quarry, Minneapolis.

Cupulocrinus jewetti (E. Billings)

Pl. 14; Pl. 15, fig. 4

- 1859. *Dendrocrinus jewetti* E. Billings, Canadian Organic Remains, Dec. 4, p. 43, text-fig. 13.
- 1879. *Dendrocrinus jewetti* E. Billings, Wachsmuth and Springer, Rev. Paleocrinoidea, Pt. 1, p. 76.
- 1883. *Dendrocrinus jewetti* E. Billings, W. R. Billings, Ottawa Field Nat. Club, Trans. vol. 1, No. 4, p. 51, figs. on unnumbered plate.
- 1889. *Dendrocrinus jewetti* E. Billings, Miller, North American Geol. and Palaeontology, p. 238, fig. 283.
- 1911. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Springer, Canadian Geol. Surv. Mem. 15-P, p. 28, pl. 1, figs. 10-12, pl. 3, figs. 5-7.
- 1915. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Bassler, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 92, p. 315.
- 1920. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Springer, Crin. Flexibilia, p. 88, pl. 75, figs. 2-4.
- 1943. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 387.
- 1944. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Moore and Laudon, North American Index Fossils, p. 155, pl. 53, fig. 12.
- 1970. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Bolton, Geol. Surv. Canada, Bull. 187, p. 63, pl. 13, fig. 12.
- 1973. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Webster, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 137, p. 93.
- 1975. *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings), Kolata, Paleontological Soc. Mem. 7, p. 38, pl. 7, figs. 4, 5.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Cupulocrinus* with either or both nodose and stellate dorsal cup plates; sides of cup expanding more rapidly than in most cupulocrinids; proximal brachials wide relative to height; arms stouter than in many species.

Description of adult. — Dorsal cup broadly conical with rounded walls, height/width about 0.7; ornamentation variable, typically with more or less well-defined stellate ridges; stellate ridges of some specimens covered with four or five smaller ridges made up of fine nodes, plate surfaces granular.

Infrabasals five, pentagonal, height/width approximately 0.9; infrabasals about 33 percent of cup height. Basals five, lateral inter-ray basals hexagonal, height/width roughly 1.0; CD interray basal septagonal, distally truncated for anal X; basal circlet about 50 percent of the cup height. Radials pentagonal; height/width of lateral radials averaging 0.6; C ray radial slightly smaller than lateral radials, height/width 0.5; radial circlet less than one-third of dorsal cup height. Radial pentagonal, height/width about 1.0, radial in primitive position below C ray radial. Anal X hexagonal, height/width 1.0, above CD interray basal and between radials of C and D rays. Radial facets occupying entire width of radials; articular surface crescent-shaped with narrow dorsal ligament pit, pit separated by longitudinal ridge from ventral ligament pit.

Anal sac only partly known, of typical cupulocrinoid type, consisting of central range of large hexagonal anal series plates flanked by much smaller plates. Anal series plates with median-ray ridge, height/width roughly 1.0. Facet on proximal part of first anal series plate, with one central and two flanking ligament pits separated by shallow ridges.

Arms uniserial, nonpinnulate, branching isotomously at about four levels. Brachials with round backs. Proximal brachials often nodose, distal brachials with smoother outlines; surfaces of proximal brachials commonly covered with small nodes or granules, distal brachials granulose or smooth. Non-axillary brachials rectangular, with following height/width ratios: primibrachs, 0.2; secundibrachs, 0.4; tertibrachs, 0.6; quartibrachs, 0.7; quintibrachs, 1.0; hexibrachs, 1.1. Axillaries pentagonal, height/width ratios: primaxil, 0.3; secundiaxil, 0.3; tertiaxil, 0.5; quattiaxil, 0.8; quintiaxil, 1.0. Variation of arm branching structure discussed under Remarks.

Column known only in young specimen, round, with pentalobate axial canal, tapering distally. Several orders of plates present, most nodose, some with straight sides. Attachment device probably a small lobate or digitate holdfast that was cemented to a bryozoan.

Remarks. — About seven well-preserved crowns from the Twin Cities and a number of partial crowns, cups and arm fragments are definitely placed in this species. Six specimens, UM 5942, occur on a single slab of granular Platteville Limestone (Carimona Member) from an unspecified locality in Fillmore County. Three crowns and one arm fragment, UM 9278, 9279 and 9282, were collected at the Twin Cities Brick Plant in St. Paul from Bed 5 of the Decorah Shale. The last crown, UM 9283, is a juvenile with a complete stem from Bed 4 of the Decorah Shale. The stem was probably attached to a large ramose bryozoan. The attachment device is buried underneath the bryozoan but probably was a small lobate or digitate holdfast that was cemented to the surface of the bryozoan. The orientation of the attachment device indicates that bryozoan was probably erect when the crinoid was alive. The entire crinoid is about 45 mm long. All of the other specimens from Bed 5 and from the Platteville are associated with large ramose bryozoans and these individuals could have been attached to bryozoans like the Bed 4 specimen.

Comparison of UM 9283 and 9278 illustrates some ontogenetic changes. The calyx widths of the two specimens equal about 8.0 and 15 mm. The most striking change with growth is a decrease in the height/width ratios of the calyx plates and brachials. This shows that the width of these plates was growing more rapidly than the height.

Several of the Twin Cities specimens preserve the articular surfaces of the radials and brachials. On the primibrachs, the central parts of the sutures are depressed which denotes a strong "patelloid" process. Proceeding distally, the "patelloid" processes become progressively less prominent and the sutures between the quartibrachs and quintibrachs are straight or almost so. The distal articulating surface of fully preserved primibrachs and secundibrachs has an outer lip or rim which encloses a longitudinal trough or dorsal ligament pit with its long axis parallel to the width of the brachials. When the rim is weathered or broken, a crescent-shaped depression appears; this represents the dorsal ligament pit. In several

tertibrachs, the rim is replaced with small supplementary plates; during the life of the crinoid these were probably joined by an integument to form a more or less rigid pavement. The ventral ligament pits are poorly defined, only being known in a few tertibrachs. These ligament pits are represented by vague depressions flanking the food grooves, and they grade into the dorsal ligament pits along the margins of the brachials.

The food grooves of the brachials are visible in UM 9278 where the sides of several distal series of brachials are exposed, disclosing four longitudinal rows of small plates. The two central rows of smaller plates are lappets, which are set at an angle to the two outer rows of the larger side-covering plates. There is one lappet to each covering plate, and four-and-one-half pairs of covering plates to each brachial. Every fifth covering plate is shared by two contiguous brachials. The lateral walls of the brachials are somewhat raised above the level of the covering plates. Assuming that the tube foot arrangement of *C. jewetti* is the same as in the Recent *Antedon* (Nichols, 1960, p. 107), each lappet would have been associated with three food-catching tube feet.

The variation in ornamentation in the Twin Cities specimens exceeds that known in crinoids from Kirkfield, Ontario (Springer, 1911, p. 28, pl. 1, figs. 10-12; pl. 3, figs. 5-7). The typical Kirkfield individuals possess vaguely defined single stellate ridges on the dorsal cup. The primibrachs and secundibrachs are nodose or swollen, but distally the brachials gradually become smooth with shelf-like projections on their lateral margins. The dorsal cup ornamentation of the Twin Cities material ranges between two extremes. First are crinoids that resemble typical Kirkfield animals such as UM 5942. The other extreme includes specimens like UM 9278; this calyx shows vague single stellate ridges, but a series of about four fine nodose ridges is superimposed on the stellate ridges. All specimens can be arranged into the following gradational sequence: UM 5942, 9279, probably 9281, 9283, 9282, and 9278. Some of the primibrachs and secundibrachs of the Twin Cities individuals are nodose, as in the Kirkfield material, *e.g.*, UM 5942, 9278, 9282; in several, the nodose or swollen brachials exhibit a row of small distal nodes. The nodose primibrachs and secundibrachs grade into smooth plates in UM 9283 and 9279. The distal brachials of the Twin Cities crin-

oids are sometimes nodose with small nodes covering the surface, *e.g.*, UM 9278. Other brachials are simply nodose, but most of the distal brachials bear smooth surfaces and margins, *e.g.*, UM 9283, 5492. The shelf-like projections found in the typical Kirkfield specimens are conspicuously absent. However some Kirkfield examples possess smooth-sided brachials like the Twin Cities forms. This discussion shows that the Twin Cities specimens have ornamentation which differs somewhat from that of typical Kirkfield crinoids. Nevertheless, the ornamentation of the two groups of animals overlaps and the specimens are considered conspecific with no doubt.

C. jewetti is somewhat similar to a series of cupulocrinids with calyx plates bearing either or both nodose and stellate ridge ornamentation. These species are *C. jewetti kentuckiensis* Springer (1911, p. 32, pl. 3, figs. 5-7), *C. polydactylus* (Shumard) (see Meek, 1873, p. 22, pl. 3bis, fig. 9), *C. heterobrachialis* Ramsbottom (1961, p. 12, pl. 5, figs. 1-5), *C. sepulchrum* Ramsbottom (1961, p. 14, pl. 4, figs. 8, 9), *C. angustatus* (Meek and Worthen) (see Meek & Worthen, 1875, p. 492, pl. 23, fig. 8) and *C. minimus* Springer (1920, p. 88, pl. 75, figs. 6a, b).

As implied above, populations of *C. jewetti* show some variation of ornamentation. For example, the Kirkfield specimens have plates that vary from nodose to stellate (Springer, 1911, pl. 1, figs. 10-12; pl. 3, figs. 5-7). However, some individuals in every local population that we have seen exhibit definite stellate ridges. Thus *C. jewetti* differs from the other taxa in having more pronounced stellate ridges (in some crinoids), a more widely expanding dorsal cup and generally stouter arms.

The variability in arm branching pattern is tabulated below.

Series	Average number of plates	Range	Coefficient of variation	Number of specimens
Primibrachs	3.4	3-5	20%	22
Secundibrachs	4.0	3-7	24%	22
Tertibrachs	7.1	4-17	38%	30
Quartibrachs	9.6	6-20	48%	13
Quintibrachs	10.1	8-13	19%	9

There are two main patterns. First, the average number of plates in the different series increases distally. Second, with the exception of the quintibrachs, the coefficient of variation [(standard deviation/mean) $\times$ 100] is augmented distally. The correlation

coefficients between the number of plates in adjacent series are listed below.

Series	Correlation coefficient (r)	Degrees of freedom	Critical value of r at 0.05 probability level
Primibrachs vs. secundibrachs	0.048	20	0.42
Secundibrachs vs. tertibrachs	0.024	28	0.36
Tertibrachs vs. quartibrachs	-0.025	11	0.55
Quartibrachs vs. quintibrachs	-0.550	7	0.67

The critical correlation coefficients are values that significantly exceed zero correlation. If the magnitude of the observed correlation exceeds the critical value, the observed correlation was drawn from a population with a correlation that is greater or less than zero. Comparing the observed correlations with the critical figures at the 0.05 probability level indicates that the number of plates in the adjacent brachial series are not significantly correlated, and these characters are believed to be independent of one another with respect to the genetic programming of the crinoid.

The distribution of height and width of the brachials was investigated within the arms of several specimens, especially UM 9278 (Pl. 14, fig. 3). Each arm series branches isotomously four or five times. The most striking patterns are as follows.

1. Both height and width decline distally but width decreases more rapidly. These differences were analyzed statistically. Graphs were plotted for Order of brachial (X) *vs.* width of axillary or non-axillary brachial (Y) (Text-figs. 7B, C, E, F). Simple power functions or allometric equations were fitted to the data and the differences between the slopes or exponents were tested statistically by Student's t . In all cases, the slopes for non-axillary brachials have greater negative values than those of axillary brachials, subject to the 0.05 risk level. This indicates that the width of the axillary brachials decreases more slowly than the non-axillary brachials.

2. For any one order of brachials *e.g.*, primibrachs or secundibrachs, the axillaries are larger than the non-axillary brachials. The primaxils and primibrachs are characterized by nearly the same width but the axillary is higher (Text-figs. 7A, D). For the other

Text-figure 7. — Graphs and sketches showing size and shape of brachials in *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (E. Billings). X axes of all graphs horizontal; Y axes vertical. Equations are fitted by the reduced major axis technique. The S_b and S_a denote standard errors for the slope and initial intercept, respectively. Duplicate points not shown on graphs.

A-C. — Graphs for half-ray with axillary quintibrach.

A. — Plot of width φs , height for axillary and non-axillary brachials. Brachial orders numbered. Axillary plates circled. Equation data: Axillary brachials — $Y = 1.24X^{0.228}$; $S_b = 0.0395$, $S_a = 0.0130$; $N = 5$. Non-axillary plates — $Y = 0.918X^{0.228}$; $S_b = 0.048$, $S_a = 0.0127$; $N = 42$.

B. — Axillary order φs , width of axillaries. Equation data: $Y = 4.93X^{-0.752}$; $S_b = 0.129$, $S_a = 0.0163$; $N = 5$.

C. — Brachial order φs , width of non-axillary plates. Equation data: $Y = 5.62X^{-1.02}$; $S_b = 0.0672$, $S_a = 0.039$; $N = 42$.

D-F. — Graphs for half-ray with axillary quartibrach.

D. — Plot of width φs , height for all brachials. Symbols as in A. Equation data: Axillary brachials — $Y = 1.01X^{0.377}$; $S_b = 0.0880$, $S_a = 0.0283$; $N = 4$. Non-axillary plates — $Y = 0.973X^{0.162}$; $S_b = 0.0223$, $S_a = 0.00744$; $N = 42$.

E. — Axillary order φs , width of axillaries. Equation data: $Y = 4.77X^{-0.746}$; $S_b = 0.0976$, $S_a = 0.0285$; $N = 4$.

F. — Brachial order φs , width of non-axillary plates. Equation data: $Y = 6.78X^{-1.30}$; $S_b = 0.0774$, $S_a = 0.0496$; $N = 42$.

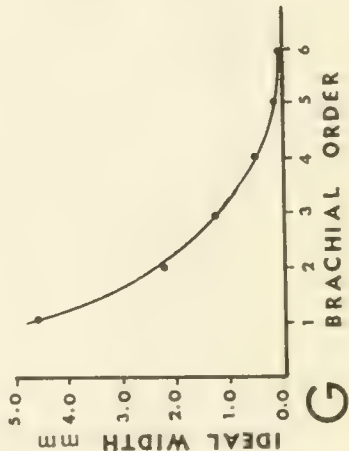
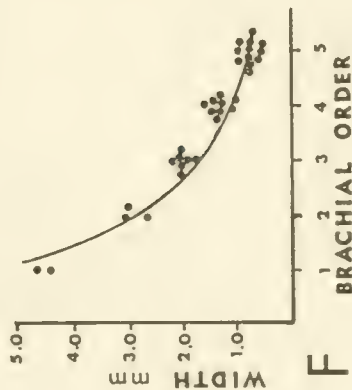
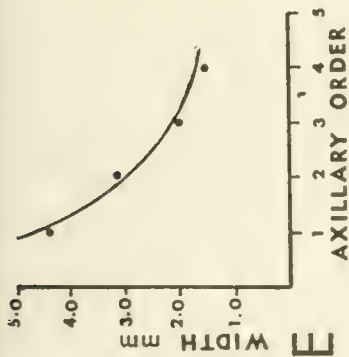
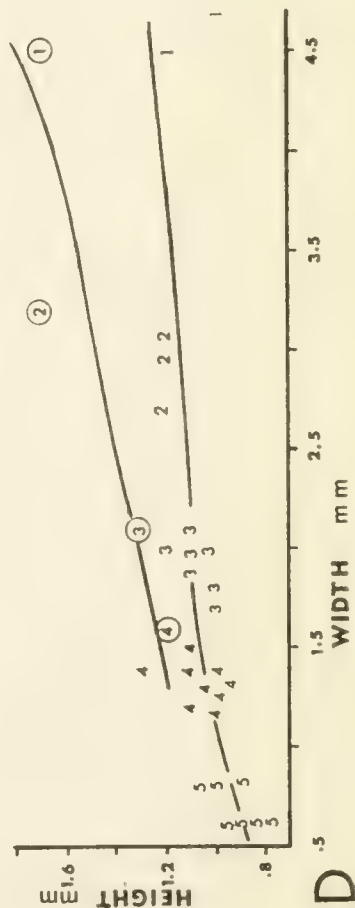
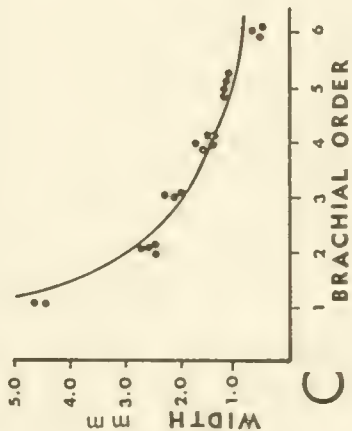
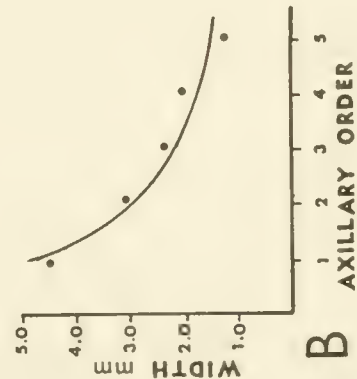
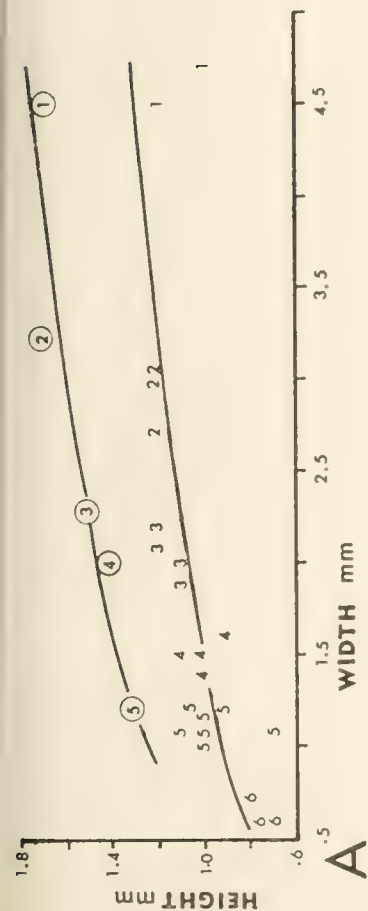
G. — Graph for brachial order φs , ideal width of non-axillary brachials. Calculation of ideal width assumes each higher order brachial is half as wide as the underlying brachials. Equation data: $Y = 6.81X^{-1.96}$; $S_b = 0.202$, $S_a = 0.110$; $N = 6$.

H-J. — Schematic sketches for brachials formed in various ways. Not to scale, axillaries stippled.

H. — Axillaries with parallel sides, width of non-axillary brachials decreases by 50 percent each time arms branch.

I. — Axillaries pentagonal with expanding sides, all non-axillary brachials with parallel sides. Width decreases by less than 50 percent on each bifurcation.

J. — Axillaries pentagonal as in I but sides of proximal non-axillary brachials also expand. This configuration, seen in *C. jewetti*, results in minimum rate of width decrease in each arm branch.



plates, the axillaries are both higher and wider than non-axillary brachials of the same order. This is related to the shape of the axillaries. The secundiaxils and higher axillaries are spear-shaped because the lateral margins expand distally so that the distal width exceeds the proximal width. The lateral margins of the primaxil are almost parallel and the two widths are equal. Comparison of axillary and non-axillary brachials was also done statistically. Simple power functions were calculated for both types of plates and the slopes and intercepts of the lines were compared with Student's *t* tests. Explanations of these statistics are available in Simpson, Roe, and Lewontin (1960, pp. 213-257, 373-420), Sokal and Rohlf (1969, pp. 404-548), and Imbrie (1956). In all cases, the initial intercepts of the lines for axillary brachials are significantly greater than those of non-axillary brachials at the 0.01 significance level. Thus axillary brachials are significantly higher than non-axillary plates with the same widths. The slopes for axillary and non-axillary brachials may or may not differ (compare Text-figs. 7A and 7D).

3. One could design an "idealized" crinoid with isotomously branching arms where the width of the brachials decreased 50 percent each time the arms branched. Beginning with primibrachial widths of 4.5 mm, this would yield widths of: primibrachs, 4.5 mm; secundibrachs, 2.25 mm; tertibrachs, 1.12 mm; quartibrachs, 0.56 mm; quintibrachs, 0.28 mm; hexibrachs, 0.14 mm (Text-figs. 7G). The widths of the successively higher arms branches would decline rapidly. This would, in turn, severely limit the number of arm branchings because the branches would quickly become too fragile to withstand current agitation; also, the food grooves might not be wide enough to function effectively. In *C. jewetti* from the Twin Cities, the decline of width is much less rapid than in the "idealized" model (compare Text-figs. 7B, C, E, F, with 7G). We also measured these differences statistically. The slope of the line for the "ideal" crinoid was treated as a hypothetical population parameter which was tested against the observed slopes for both axillary and non-axillary brachials. For all tested equations of Order of brachials (X) vs. width of brachials (Y), the hypothetical slope has a larger negative value than that of the observed slope at the 0.01 risk level. The conclusion drawn is that the widths of the brachials of the observed crinoids decrease less rapidly in the distal direction than those of the "ideal" crinoid. Consequently each arm series in the Twin

Cities crinoid was able to branch four or five times; in an equivalent idealized crinoid, the arms would only branch about three times before the terminal width was attained. The contrast between the patterns of *C. jewetti* and the ideal case is partially due to the shape of the axillaries because these spear-shaped plates expand distally. Also the brachial above the axillaries expands distally (see Text-figs. 7H, I, J which schematically illustrate the possible configurations; compare with Pl. 14, fig. 3).

4. In *C. jewetti*, some arm series branch four times but others branch five times. Comparing the two types shows that the non-axillary quartibrachs and quintibrachs are wider in the arms that branched most often (compare Text-figs. 7A, C with 7D, F). This holds true for the axillary width but to a lesser extent (Text-figs. 7B, C). Although few data are available, the tentative conclusion is that wider brachial series branch more frequently than narrower ones. The contrasts between the slopes for the equations of the brachial series that branches four times *vs.* the one that bifurcates five times were also ascertained by Student's *t*. These differ at the 0.01 significance level. For Order of brachials (X) *vs.* width of non-axillary brachials (Y), the slope for the series with five branches exhibits a smaller negative value than that with only four branches. In the case of Width (X) *vs.* height of non-axillary brachials (Y), the positive slope is larger for the more extensively branched arms. The statistics support the previous suggestion that the wider brachial series branch more often and possess more branches than narrower ones. However more data are required before this hypothesis can be fully confirmed. The wider brachial series were produced by larger width growth vectors for the brachials relative to overall size of the crinoid, given initially-formed brachials of about the same size and shape; although this cannot be shown for *C. jewetti*, this model is reasonable based on knowledge of the ontogeny of living and fossil crinoids (Brower, 1974a). This suggests that the genetic programming of arm branching is dictated by the same genetic package that programs the development of width. Note that these conclusions are tentative because they are based on a small number of specimens of only a few species. Further work on more specimens from many species is required before a definitive hypothesis can be formulated.

We have also found it useful to characterize the arm branching

patterns of crinoids in terms of network parameters (see Haggett and Chorley, 1974, pp. 1-105 for summary). As in streams and road patterns, the arms of crinoids may be visualized as networks. Streams serve to carry water and sediment; transportation networks are used for transfer of people and materials. The arms or networks of crinoids mainly function in trapping food and conveying the accepted food particles to the mouth; also the gonads are located on the arms and the arms perform some respiration. Strictly speaking the arms of crinoids comprise minimally connected planar graphs in which a single distal node is only linked to one proximal node. The nodes or vertices represent the tips of the arms or the points where the arms branch. The edges or links between the adjacent nodes are formed by the brachial series. Taking the D ray arm of UM 9278 as an example, there are 26 nodes and 25 edges. This ray can be classified as an Order 4 "stream" (Strahler type) with an average bifurcation ratio of 2.39. The relatively low bifurcation ratio reflects the repeated isotomous branchings and regular bush-like pattern of the arms of *C. jewetti*; for comparison, an infinite topologically random channel network, similar to random walk graphs, theoretically produces a bifurcation ratio of 4.0.

For the D ray of *C. jewetti*, the Cyclomatic number (V-E-G) equals zero. In the formula, V denotes the number of nodes on the graph, E refers to the number of edges, and G is the number of sub-graphs. The Beta index (E/V) is 0.96 whereas the Alpha index [$(\text{Cyclomatic number} / (2V-5)) \text{ times } 100$] is nil. The low values of Cyclomatic number, Alpha index and Beta index show that the arms of *C. jewetti* constitute a simple network. The arm branching patterns of other crinoids are being investigated in the same fashion.

If the arms are completely preserved, other parameters that are analogous to the drainage density and stream frequency of physical geography can also provide useful information.

Figured specimens. — UM 9278, 9282, 9283, 9368, 9369 and 5942.

Other material. — UM 9279, 9281, 9368, 9369 and 5942. UM 9288 is questionably assigned here and the bases in UM 9284 may also belong to this species.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Beds 4 and 5 of Sardeson: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul; Pink house locality, about 4 km south

of Cannon Falls. Platteville Limestone, Carimona Member: Fillmore County.

Cupulocrinus canaliculatus, n. sp.

Pl. 15, figs. 1-3, 5, 6; Pl. 16, fig. 5

Diagnosis.—A species of *Cupulocrinus* with characteristic longitudinally grooved or scalloped stem; distal portions of arms branching heterotomously; dorsal cup conical, with smooth plates.

Description.—Dorsal cup conical with straight walls, height/width about 1.0; dorsal cup plates smooth, with slightly incised sutures.

Infrabasals five, pentagonal, height/width roughly 0.9; infrabasal circlet less than one-third dorsal cup height. Basals five; lateral interray basals six-sided, height/width averaging 1.1; CD interray basal larger than lateral interray basals, septagonal, distally truncated for anal X; basal circlet almost half cup height. Lateral radials four, pentagonal, height/width 0.8; radial circlet 33 percent of cup height. Radial facets occupying entire plate width; facets otherwise unknown. Radial pentagonal, in primitive position below C ray radial, pentagonal, height/width 0.9. Anal X large, hexagonal, located above CD interray basal and between C and D ray radials. C ray radial, pentagonal, smaller than other radials, height/width 0.6. Anal sac not known.

Arms uniserial; branching pattern isotomous up to secundibrachs or tertibrachs, higher branches heterotomous, arms broad with round backs. Brachials smooth; unweathered sutures between adjacent brachials straight; some weathered sutures with small gape indicating presence of patelloid process; some brachials with distal lips on dorsal surfaces. Non-axillary brachials quadrangular, with following height/width ratios: primibrachs, 0.3; secundibrachs, 0.46; tertibrachs, 0.55; quartibrachs, 0.58; quintibrachs, 0.81; hexibrachs, 1.0; and septibrachs, 1.1. Axillaries pentagonal, height/width ratios: primaxil, 0.3; secundaxil, 0.55; terti-axil, 0.87; quartaxil, 0.68; quinti-axil 0.90; hexi-axil, 0.85. Number of brachials variable. Primibrachs from four to five; five to seven secundibrachs present; branched tertibrachial series with four to six plates; higher branched series with four or five plates.

Column not completely known, basically round with numerous longitudinal grooves or scallops on each columnal; scallops less

prominent distally. Axial canal pentalobate. Proximal part of stem with two orders of columnals; orders 1 and 2 0.20 and 0.15 mm high, respectively; orders alternating in proximal part of column, columnals with crenulate sutures.

Remarks. — This species is founded on seven crinoids which consist of whole or partial crowns with or without attached stem segments. Several of the specimens, the holotype UM 9286 and a paratype UM 9280, are complete crowns so that variation in arm structure can be studied in detail. Portions of the stem are attached to several of the crowns, such as paratype UM 9285.

The number of primibrachs ranges from four to five plates with a mean of 4.6 and a coefficient of variation of 11.2 percent. Slightly more variation is observed in the secundibrachs which have a coefficient of variation of 12.8 percent. The mean equals 5.5 plates and from five to seven plates may be present. The variation of height and width for the brachials in *C. canaliculatus*, n. sp. is essentially the same as in *C. jewetti*.

The network statistics were determined for a heterotomous arm of *C. canaliculatus*, n. sp. which has seven levels of branching. Some of the values are either identical or nearly the same as those of the isotomous arms of *C. jewetti*. The Cyclomatic number and Alpha index are both zero, and the Beta index is 0.93 (*vs.* 0.96 in *C. jewetti*). However, the arms of *C. jewetti* form a fourth order Strahler "stream", but *C. canaliculatus*, n. sp. only reaches the third order. The average bifurcation ratios of *C. jewetti* and *C. canaliculatus*, n. sp. equal 2.39 and 4.5, respectively. The contrasts in bifurcation ratios and "stream" orders between the two crinoids are caused by the differences in arm branching, *C. jewetti* being isotomous with a moderate number of branches whereas *C. canaliculatus*, n. sp. is characterized by more extensive heterotomous branching.

C. canaliculatus, n. sp. is related to many cupulocrinids with smooth plates. These forms are *C. conjugans* (E. Billings) (see 1859, pp. 41, 44, pl. 3, figs. 8a, b; pl. 4, figs. 1, 2), *C. humilis*, (E. Billings) (see Springer, 1911, p. 28, text-fig. 2, pl. 1, figs. 8, 9; pl. 3, figs. 1-4), *C. drummuckensis* Kolata (1975, p. 38; see Ramsbottom, 1961, p. 13, pl. 5, figs. 6, 7 under *C. gracilis* Ramsbottom), *C. heterocostalis* (Hall) (1847, p. 85, pl. 28, figs. 3d, e, possibly figs. 3c, f, not figs. 3a, b; see Springer, 1911, p. 30, text-fig. 3), *C. gracilis*

(Hall) (see Kolata, 1975, p. 37, pl. 7, figs. 6-8), *C. molanderi* Kolata (1975, p. 39, pl. 8, figs. 6, 7, text-fig. 11), *C. plattevillensis* Kolata (1975, p. 39, pl. 7, figs. 1-3, 9), and *C. latibrachiatus* (E. Billings) (see 1859, p. 39, pl. 3, figs. 5a-c; see also *C. cf. latibrachiatus* Kolata, 1976, p. 450, pl. 1, figs. 1-5). *C. canaliculatus* may be separated from these taxa by the characteristic grooved column, the heterotomous arms, and shape of the dorsal cup.

C. sepulchrum Ramsbottom (1961, p. 14, pl. 4, figs. 8, 9) and *C. heterobrachialis* Ramsbottom (1961, p. 12, pl. 5, figs. 1-5) also exhibit heterotomous branching but these British forms differ in possessing deeply incised plate sutures and in lacking the characteristic column of *C. canaliculatus* n. sp.

The dorsal cup plates of *C. canaliculatus* are smooth and the sutures are not markedly incised. These plates are easily separated from the either or both stellate and nodose plates with depressed sutures seen in *C. jewetti* (E. Billings) [*q.v.*], *C. jewetti kentuckiensis* Springer (1911, p. 32, pl. 3, figs. 8, 9), *C. polydactylus* (Shumard) (see Meek, 1873, p. 22, pl. 3bis, fig. 9), *C. angustatus* (Meek and Worthen) (see Meek & Worthen, 1875, p. 492, pl. 23, fig. 8), and *C. minimus* Springer (1920, p. 88, pl. 75, figs. 6a, b).

Specific name. — *canaliculatus*, in allusion to the external grooves of the column.

Types. — Holotype, UM 9286, Paratypes, UM 9280, 9285, 9287, 9289-9291.

Non-type material. — UM 9298 is also placed in this species.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 5 of Sardeson: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

Family DENDROCRINIDAE Bather, 1890

Genus GRENPRISIA Moore, 1962b

Grenprisia billingsi (Springer)

Pl. 13, figs. 1-4

- 1911. *Ottawacrinus billingsi* Springer, Canadian Geol. Surv. Mem. 15-P, p. 40, pl. 4, figs. 1-4.
- 1915. *Ottawacrinus billingsi* Springer, Bassler, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 92, p. 926.
- 1943. *Ottawacrinus billingsi* Springer, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 577.
- 1944. *Ottawacrinus billingsi* Springer, Moore and Laudon, Index Fossils of North America, p. 158, pl. 53, fig. 23.
- 1962b. *Grenprisia billingsi* (Springer), Moore, Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contrib., Echinodermata Art. 5, p. 38.
- 1973. *Grenprisia billingsi* (Springer), Webster, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 137, p. 143.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Grenprisia* characterized by stellate plates in the anal sac; margins of brachials angular and sharp.

Description of adult. — Dorsal cup conical with moderately wide base, sides straight, expanding distally, height/width about 0.67; dorsal cup plates smooth with depressed sutures.

Infrabasals five, roughly pentagonal with slightly curved proximal margins fitting into the proximal pentameres of the stem, height/width 0.8. Lateral basals four, hexagonal, usually slightly wider than high, height/width 0.8. CD interray basal largest in dorsal cup, septagonal, distally truncated for reception of anal X. Lateral radials four, generally pentagonal, height/width about 0.7; radial facets almost as wide as radials; nature of facets not seen. Small interbrachials in lateral interrays; interbrachial 1 hexagonal, largest interbrachial; about five irregular second and third interbrachials, two or three plates in each range; all interbrachials located at level of primibrach 1. CD interray much wider than lateral interrays. Radial pentagonal, in primitive position below C ray radial and obliquely above CD and BC interray basals, height/width 0.8. C ray radial roughly hexagonal, located above radial, height/width approximately 0.7. Anal X smaller than other CD interray plates, septagonal, lying above CD interray basal and between radial, C and D ray radials, height/width 0.96.

Anal sac partially preserved, large, high, not balloon-shaped; proximal two or three ranges of plates smooth with depressed sutures; these grading distally into plates with sharp stellate ridges. Proximal plates large and regular; plates smaller distally. Distal plates in anal sac in vertical rows; relatively little intercalation of new plates. Proximal plates in the anal sac mostly "axillaries"; new vertical rows of plates intercalated into anal sac above these "axillaries"; most intercalation of new plates probably confined to proximal five or so ranges of anal sac plates.

Arms incompletely known in adult specimen. Four primibrachs in all known rays with primibrach 4 axillary. Non-axillary primibrachs uniserial, wider than high; height/width from roughly 0.6 to 0.8; sides of brachials angular, with spinose and shelf-like projections; these interlocking arms in closed position. Primaxil pentagonal, height/width 0.65, branching isotomously. Higher brachials not known in mature specimen; in smallest crinoid, seven secundibrachs in each half-ray with the last plate axillary; secundibrach 7

giving rise to poorly known heterotomous branches.

Proximal portion of column pentagonal with large pentagonal axial canal occupying most of the column, all sutures crenulate. All columnals nodose, but thinner plates less nodose than thicker ones; columnals divided into five pentameres; sutures oriented radially, lying in depressed part of column; small pores at the suture between pentameres of adjacent columnals in one specimen. Three columnal orders present, with the following heights: Order 1, 0.4 mm; Order 2, 0.2 to 0.3 mm; Order 3 averaging 0.17 mm. Complete order formula: 1-3-2-3-1. Fourth order perhaps present in distal part of column in largest crinoid.

Remarks. — Three crinoids from the Twin Cities are referred to *G. billingsi*. One specimen, UM 9268 is an adult calyx with part of the stem and most of the anal sac preserved. The second animal, UM 9269, consists of a submature dorsal cup with a portion of the column attached. The only known crown is the smallest specimen, UM 9271.

The Twin Cities specimens differ from the Kirkfield examples described by Springer in slight details of the arm branching. Kirkfield crinoids show either three or four primibrachs in each ray; the mean equals 3.5 plates with a coefficient of variation of 15 percent. All six rays that could be tabulated for the Twin Cities material bear four primibrachs. Student's *t* tests indicate that the 99 percent confidence level for the Kirkfield specimens ranges from 2.7 to 4.3 plates, which includes the 4.0 figure for the Twin Cities crinoids. Consequently the difference is not considered statistically significant, and it is concluded that both the Kirkfield and Twin Cities specimens belong to the same interbreeding or potentially interbreeding population. The number of secundibrachs in the nine half-rays that could be tabulated for the Canadian specimens ranges from three to ten plates with an average of 6.2 plates; the coefficient of variation constitutes 40 percent. As in the cupulocrinoids discussed above, the variability in arm branching increases distally. The number of secundibrachs could only be counted in two half-rays of the smallest crinoid from the Twin Cities, both of which exhibit seven plates.

All three specimens from the Twin Cities disclose the pentameres of the column. However, the pores between the adjacent pentameres and adjacent columnals are only clearly visible on UM 9269.

G. billingsi is easily separated from *G. springeri* Moore (1962b, p. 38; see illustrations in Springer, 1911, p. 37, pl. 4, figs. 5-7, where the species is listed as *Ottawacrinus typus* W. R. Billings) by the nature of the anal sac. *G. springeri* has smooth plates but those of *G. billingsi* have sharp stellate ridges. In addition, the brachial margins of *G. billingsi* are much more angular than in the other species.

Figured specimens.—UM 9258, 9269, and 9271; the latter specimen is in the collection of D. Wallace.

Occurrence.—Middle Ordovician, Kirkfield fauna: Kirkfield, Ontario, Canada. Decorah Shale, Bed 4 of Sardeson: West St. Paul. Decorah Shale, Bed 5 of Sardeson: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

Suborder CYATHOCRININA Bather, 1899

Family CARABOCRINIDAE Bather, 1899

Genus CARABOCRINUS E. Billings, 1857

Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson) Pl. 19, figs. 3, 5, 6; Pls. 20, 21, 23;
Pl. 24, figs. 1-8; Text-figs. 1B, 3

- 1899. *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, American Geologist, vol. 24, p. 264, pl. 12, figs. 1-17, text-figs. 1, 2.
- 1908. *Podolithus strophocrinus* Sardeson, Jour. Geol., vol. 16, p. 242, figs. 8-10.
- 1915. *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson), Bassler, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 92, pp. 182, 1017, 1225.
- 1925. *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 43, p. 55, pl. 5, figs. 1-3.
- 1925. *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 43, p. 61, pl. 5, fig. 5.
- 1925. *Carabocrinus conoideus* Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 43, p. 62, pl. 5, fig. 4.
- 1928. *Carabocrinus conoideus* Sardeson, Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 49, p. 37, pl. 2, figs. 11, 12.
- 1939. *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 71, p. 29, pl. 2, fig. 3.
- 1939. *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 71, p. 32, pl. 2, figs. 4-6.
- 1943. *Carabocrinus conoideus* Sardeson, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 355.
- 1943. *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, pp. 355, 636.
- 1943. *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 690.
- 1974. *Disconia pentamerus* Westphal, Jour. Paleont., vol. 48, No. 1, p. 79, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, text-fig. 1.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Carabocrinus* with roughly hemispherical dorsal cup. Plate ornamentation dominated by variously arranged nodes; fine stellate ridges may be present.

Description of adult. — Dorsal cup almost hemispherical, with rounded walls and base; height/width of mean cup is 0.913. Dorsal cup ornamentation variable; nodes present on most plates; some nodes randomly distributed, others aligned parallel to plate margin, some nodes grading into fine stellate ridges; smooth plates common but apparently produced by either or both weathering and transportation; fine stellate ridges abundant to absent. Dorsal cup plates thin; interiors of some plates smooth, others with growth lines; traces of aboral nervous system not seen.

Infrabasal circlet low, of five plates; D ray infrabasal with five sides, distally truncated for reception of CD interray basal; other basals basically four-sided, shaped like spearheads, sides of infrabasals expanding rapidly; height/width of average infrabasal is 1.08. Basal circlet high, bearing five basals and the two radianals; BC and CD interray basals with seven sides with two-sided margin along the CD interray, these basals slightly larger than others; remaining three basals hexagonal; height/width of typical basal equals 1.11. Radials five, subequal in size, outline of radials basically pentagonal; distal margins of some radials bearing traces of goniospires? but these generally absent. Radial facets narrow, horseshoe-shaped, sloping outward with deep groove for axial canal; narrow, sharp transverse ridge present; radial facets with vertical scar showing migration of axial canal during plate ontogeny; dorsal and ventral ligament pits concave; outside of facet bordered by marginal rim. Inferradial pentagonal, with apex oriented proximally, inferradial located between lower parts of BC and CD interray basals, height/width 0.965. Superradial pentagonal with apex directed distally; superradial above inferradial; height/width of average plate = 0.896. Anal X pentagonal with scalloped distal margin; anal X between C and D ray radials and obliquely above radianal, height/width = 0.871.

Posterior area of tegmen partially preserved in a crushed crown; about six ranges of plates above anal X; area for anal opening large, elliptical with long axis vertical; anal area above third range of plates.

Arms uniserial, non-pinnulate, cup large relative to size of arms, arms branching isotomously and heterotomously. Depth of brachials exceeding width, depth/width approximately 1.5; food grooves deep with U-shaped plan-view; face of brachial with scar showing trace of movement of axial canal during brachial growth; brachials without transverse ridges; ligament pits gently concave, not strongly differentiated. Arm branching formula as follows: Two or three primibrachs, these branching isotomously. Secundibrachs four or five; arms branching isotomously. Outer arms borne by unbranched secundibrachs, or branching once on one of the tertibrachs. Inner arms on secundibrachs branching heterotomously four times in the only known complete ray; about six to nine plates in each branched series. Non-axillary branchials with rectangular outlines; height/width ratios: primibrachs, 0.42; secundibrachs, 0.47; tertibrachs, 0.57; quartibrachs, 0.71; quintibrachs, 0.68; hexibrachs, 0.75. Axillary branchials with spearhead-like outlines; height/width ratios: primaxils, 0.46; secundiaxils, 0.53; tertiaxils, 0.56; quartiaxils, 0.78; quintiaxils, 0.80; hexiaxils, 0.80.

Column only known from columnals; stem diameter small; columnals either round or obscurely pentagonal with pentalobate axial canal.

Remarks. — The complex nomenclature of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) is reviewed under "Statistical studies of Twin Cities carabocrinids." The available material includes several poorly preserved crowns, roughly five dorsal cups and fragments thereof, a series of "model cups" constructed by Sardeson from loose plates, numerous isolated calyx plates and some brachials, and about 10 holdfasts.

C. dicyclicus (Sardeson) is similar to *C. magnificus* Sardeson which is also found in the Decorah Shale of Minnesota. Comparison of these two forms is discussed in the statistical section on Twin Cities carabocrinids and under *C. magnificus*.

Virtually all species of *Carabocrinus* are characterized by stellate ridge ornament which differs from the more complex ornamentation of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson). In the latter species, the basic ornamentation consists of nodes with or without stellate ridges. Also, the approximately hemispherical cup of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) is not the same as that of most other carabocrinids.

The poorly known *C.?* *tuberculatus* E. Billings (1859, p. 33, pl. 10, figs. 2a-c) also has the plates covered with nodes but these are

heavier than the nodes of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson). The dorsal cup of *C.?* *tuberculatus* is more conical and the arms are larger in proportion to the cup than in *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson).

C. ovalis Miller and Gurley (1894, p. 25, pl. 2, figs. 20, 21) possesses smooth plates that contrast with the ornamented plates of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson).

Primary types. — The type specimens of *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson become those of *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson). Sardeson considered the dorsal cup with the extra anal plates, UM 9187, as the holotype of his *Strophocrinus dicyclicus*. The other material discussed in his 1899 paper was treated as paratypes of *S. dicyclicus* (UM 9188 - 9199). Primary types of forms that are synonyms of *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson) are the holotype of *C. conoideus* Sardeson (UM 9205), the holotype plates of *C. dicyclicus* Sardeson (UM 9207), and the holotype of *Disconia pentamerus* Westphal, University of Wisconsin (UW 1561/3).

Other specimens figured by Sardeson. — Figured as *Strophocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, 1925, pl. 5, fig. 2 (UM 9204). Figured as *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* Sardeson, 1939, pl. 2, fig. 6 (UM 9212).

Specimens figured here. — UM 9187-9189, 9191-9201, 9205, 9207, 9212-9214, 9248, 9249, 9252, 9254, 9259; some specimens from the following UM collections, 9234-9237, 9239, 9255. NMNH 43008 served as the basis for the reconstruction in Text-fig. 3.

Non-type material. — UM 9202, 9203, 9206, 9215, 9216, 9225-9227, 9232, 9233, 9238, 9244-9246, 9250, 9251, 9253, 9256, 9258, 9362, 9363, 9365; parts of the following lots are also non-type specimens, UM 9234-9237, 9239, 9255.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul; Motel foundation near south end of Mendota Bridge, Dakota County, Minnesota; one or more unknown localities in St. Paul and Cannon Falls, Minnesota; Ellsworth and near Fennimore, Wisconsin.

Carabocrinus magnificus Sardeson

Pl. 19, figs. 1, 2, 4; Pl. 22

1897. *Carabocrinus magnificus* Ulrich in Winchell and Ulrich, *nomen nudum*, Geol. Surv. Minnesota, vol. 3, pt. 2, p. cxxiii.

1939. *Carabocrinus magnificus* Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 71, p. 33, pl. 2, figs. 1, 2.

1943. *Carabocrinus magnificus* Sardeson, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 356.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Carabocrinus* with moderate height to width ratio of dorsal cup; cup outline roughly half an ellipse; maximum width at distal margin of cup. Goniospires absent or weakly developed. Ornamentation of large and heavy stellate ridges; plates otherwise smooth.

Description of adult. — Dorsal cup broadly conical with rounded walls; outline of cup resembling half an ellipse; maximum width at distal margins; height/width of average cup equals 1.03. Dorsal cup plate ornament of variable number of stellate ridges; basals with from five to 22 ridges, plates otherwise smooth.

Structure of dorsal cup like that of *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson) except for different shapes of plates. Height/width ratios of average plates: infrabasals, 1.26; basals, 1.28; radials, 0.81; inferradials, 1.08; superradials, 0.917; anal X, 1.1.

Arms, column, and holdfast unknown.

Remarks. — Sardeson described *C. magnificus* from several hundred isolated plates from the Decorah of Cannon Falls and St. Paul, Minnesota and Ellsworth, Wisconsin (see discussion above for history of nomenclature). Plates are common at the Cannon Falls locality but rare at the other two. Complete dorsal cups, crowns, columns, and holdfasts are unknown although Sardeson reconstructed cups from isolated plates. Sardeson did not formally designate types, but obviously considered all well-preserved plates as cotypes or syntypes. Type nomenclature for isolated plates of echinoderms presents problems. We designate the "collection" of plates on the "model cup" of UM 9208 as lectotype; paralectotypes are UM 9209-9211, 9217-9221, and 9240-9243.

C. magnificus is closely related to *C. dicyclicus* (Sardeson), also from the Decorah Shale of Minnesota as outlined under "Statistical Studies." The two forms are easily distinguished by their ornamentation. *C. magnificus* has a few large and heavy stellate ridges on plates that are otherwise smooth. *C. dicyclicus* exhibits plates with numerous nodes or pimples, either with or without stellate ridges. Also the height/width ratios of the plates and presumably the cups are larger in *C. magnificus* than in *C. dicyclicus*.

C. magnificus is similar to various Middle Ordovician carabocrinids from North America, especially *C. vancortlandi* E. Billings, (1859, p. 32, pl. 2, fig. 4) and *C. huronensis* Foerste (1924, p. 345, pl. 31, figs. 11, 13; see Sinclair, 1945, pl. 2, fig. 17). The cup of *C.*

magnificus is wider relative to its height and there are fewer and more prominent stellate ridges than in the other two crinoids. In addition, an egg-shaped cup is seen in *C. vancortlandi* in contrast to the half-elliptical outline of the Twin Cities taxon. *C. geometricus* Hudson (1905, p. 282, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2; text-fig. 7) and *C. treadwelli* Sinclair (1945, p. 715, pl. 2, figs. 14-16) have more conical cups with smaller height/width ratios, and more fine stellate ridges on those cups. The goniospires of *C. treadwelli* are much more prominent than those of *C. magnificus*, in which the goniospires are either lacking or poorly developed. The same type of ornamentation is found in *C. slocomi* Foerste, *C. slocomi costatus* Foerste (1924, pp. 350-353, pl. 31, figs. 1-10, pl. 32) and *C. magnificus*, but *C. slocomi* and its subspecies are characterized by elongate and angular dorsal cups in contrast to the wider and more elliptical cup of the Twin Cities crinoid.

C. stellifer Brower and Veinus (1974, p. 61, pl. 2, figs. 7, 10) and *C. oogyi* Kolata (1975, p. 29, pl. 5, figs. 3, 7) are poorly known but the ornamentation of these taxa is similar to that of *C. magnificus*. However the dorsal cup of the Twin Cities crinoid is both larger and more elongate than in the other two taxa.

Specimens of *C. magnificus* are easily separated from *C. esthonus* Jaekel (1918, p. 50, fig. 38), *C. radiatus* E. Billings (see 1859, p. 31, pl. 2, figs. 3a-e), *C.?* *tuberculatus* E. Billings (1859, p. 33, pl. 10, figs. 2a-c), *C. micropunctatus* Brower and Veinus (1974, p. 64, pl. 2, figs. 8, 9), and *C. ovalis* Miller and Gurley (1894, p. 25, pl. 2, figs. 20, 21) by the ornamentation and shape of the plates and dorsal cup.

Type specimens. — Lectotype, UM 9208. Paralectotypes, UM 9209-9211, 9217-9221, 9240-9243.

Other material. — UM 9222-9224, 9233, 9257.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale: Cannon Falls and St. Paul, Minnesota; Ellsworth, Wisconsin.

Family **PALAEOCRINIDAE** Bather, 1899

Genus **PALAEOCRINUS** Billings 1859

Palaeocrinus angulatus (E. Billings)

Pl. 16, fig. 3

1857. *Dendrocrinus angulatus* E. Billings, Geol. Surv. Canada, Rep. Prog. for 1853-1856, p. 269.

1859. *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), E. Billings, Geol. Surv. Canada, Canadian Organic Remains, Dec. IV, p. 45, pl. 3, figs. 6a, b.

1879. *Cyathocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), Wachsmuth and Springer, Rev. Palaeocrinoidea, Pt. I, p. 308 (85).
 1889. *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), Miller, North American Geol. and Palaeontology, p. 267.
 1911. *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), Springer, Canadian Geol. Surv. Mem. 15-P, p. 41.
 1915. *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), Bassler, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 92, p. 935.
 1943. *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 585.
 1946. *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), Wilson, Geol. Surv. Canada, Bull. 4, p. 40, pl. 6, figs. 1a, b.
 1973. *Palaeocrinus angulatus* (E. Billings), Webster, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 137, p. 189.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Palaeocrinus* characterized by conical dorsal cup with a few sharp stellate ridges, brachials sharp-backed with sharp spine-like projections along lateral margins, anal tube present, column pentagonal.

Description. — Dorsal cup conical with straight sides and narrow base, height/width about 0.66; dorsal cup plate ornament of single sharp stellate ridges; ridge width from 0.2 to 0.5 mm; some shorter supplementary ridges, parallel to main ridges, also present on basals and radials; interbrachial 1 ornamented with nodes.

Infrabasals five, pentagonal, height/width 0.9. Basals five; CD and BC interray basals with seven sides, truncated for reception of radial and anal X; other basals hexagonal; all basals roughly equidimensional, height/width 0.9. Lateral radials four, basically pentagonal with narrow horseshoe-shaped facets, height/width 0.8; radial facets not seen. Small hexagonal interbrachial 1 plates in lateral interrays, higher interbrachials not present. CD interray widest. Radial quadrangular, lying obliquely between CD and BC interray basals, anal X, and C ray radial. Anal X large, hexagonal, between C and D ray radials and obliquely above radial, height/width 0.9. Anal series of large hexagonal and stellate plates; anal sac not seen.

Arms partially known, branching isotomously three times. Brachials uniserial, non-pinnulate, with sharp backs; sides of brachials with spiny shelf-like lateral margins; articular surfaces poorly preserved; food grooves, deep, V-shaped. Two or three primi-brachs; nonaxillary brachials with rectangular outlines, height/width about 0.38; axillary brachials pentagonal, height/width roughly 0.47. Three secundibrachs, height/width approximately 0.7. Tertibrachs,

three to six, height/width 0.8. Several quartibrachs known, height/width 0.9.

Only proximal portion of column preserved, pentagonal; axial canal obscure, round or pentagonal; all sutures crenulate. Columnals nodose, two orders of plates probably present.

Remarks. — This species is represented by four specimens. Only one, UM 9272, a partial crown with a short segment of the column attached, is well preserved. The other three specimens, UM 9273, consist of a badly weathered crown in matrix and two arm fragments. The Twin Cities specimens closely resemble the Ottawa crinoids assigned to this species in most respects, including the dorsal cup shape, small number of sharp stellate ridges, pentagonal stem, and sharp-backed arms that branch isotomously. The Twin Cities animals differ in several minor features. Some of the single stellate ridges have one shorter ridge lying beside them. According to the descriptions and illustrations presented by E. Billings (1857, p. 269; 1859, p. 45, pl. 3, figs. 6a, b) and Wilson (1946, p. 40, pl. 6, figs. 1a, b), the Ottawa material only shows single stellate ridges. The Twin Cities specimens seem to have longer spinose projections on the sides of the brachials. The published descriptions indicate that the Ottawa crinoids bear three or four primibrachs whereas the Twin Cities specimens have only two or three primibrachs. However, most dicyclic inadunate crinoids show wide variation in both arm branching formula and ornamentation, and the Ottawa and Twin Cities crinoids are considered conspecific.

P. angulatus is most similar to *P. pulchellus* E. Billings (1859, p. 46; see Wilson, 1946, p. 40, pl. 6, fig. 3) and *P. rhombiferus* E. Billings (1859, p. 45; see Wilson, 1946, p. 40, pl. 6, fig. 2). *P. pulchellus* has a round column and broader and less distinct stellate ridges in contrast to the pentagonal column and sharp stellate ridges of *P. angulatus*. *P. rhombiferus* is also characterized by broad stellate ridges; in addition, the arms are much more slender than those of *P. angulatus*.

The type species of the genus, *P. striatus* E. Billings (1859, p. 25, pl. 1, figs. 5a, b; best illustrated in Hudson, 1911, pp. 217-246; text-figs. 4-19, pls. 5-7), is characterized by numerous and ill-defined stellate ridges. An anal tube is present in *P. angulatus* but the anus of *P. striatus* is located on the tegmen surface. *P. chapmani*

(E. Billings) (1858, p. 71) is probably a synonym of *P. striatus* (Hudson, 1911, pp. 244-246, text-fig. 20).

Figured specimen. — UM 9272.

Other material. — Three specimens catalogued under UM 9273.

Occurrence. — Middle Ordovician, Cobourg Beds: Ottawa, Canada. Kirkfield fauna: Kirkfield, Ontario, Canada. Decorah Shale, Bed 4 of Sardeson: West St. Paul.

Family **POROCRINIDAE** Miller and Gurley, 1894

Genus **POROCRINUS** E. Billings, 1857

Porocrinus pentagonius Meek and Worthen

Pl. 16, fig. 2

- 1865. *Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen, Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, Proc. 1865, p. 146.
- 1868. *Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen, Meek and Worthen, Illinois Geol. Surv. vol. 3, p. 332, pl. 1, fig. 3.
- 1889. *Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen, Miller, North American Geol. and Palaeontology, p. 273.
- 1915. *Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen, Bassler, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 92, p. 1024.
- 1943. *Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 637.
- 1975. *Porocrinus pentagonius* Meek and Worthen, Kolata, Paleontological Soc. Mem. 7, p. 28, pl. 4, figs. 1-3.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Porocrinus* characterized by a relatively wide dorsal cup with moderately wide base; cup walls slightly rounded, expanding upward rapidly. Ornament of single sharp stellate ridges; surface between ridges granular, punctate on distal surface of radials; minute punctae on brachials. Goniospire areas large, with rounded outlines, not strongly depressed; individual slits of goniospires long and slender. Stem rounded pentagonal, rapidly tapering. Arms relatively short.

Description. — Dorsal cup conical with rounded sides expanding upward rapidly, base of cup moderately wide, height/width of cup about 0.80; dorsal cup plate ornament of single sharp stellate ridges; area between ridges granular, large punctae on distal surface of radials, minute punctae on brachials, plate sutures not depressed; goniospire areas rounded, moderately large, covering about half the plates; goniospire areas not strongly depressed; individual slits of goniospires fine, numerous; goniospire slits along single sutures in largest specimen distributed as follows: radial-radial, seven or eight; radial-basal, seven; basal-basal, six to eight; basal-infrabasal, seven or eight.

Infrabasals five, pentagonal, height/width 0.49. CD and BC interray basals largest plates on dorsal cup, septagonal, truncated for reception of radianal and anal X; other basals hexagonal; basals almost equidimensional, height/width about 0.97. Lateral radials four, pentagonal, height/width 0.81; radial facets narrow, horseshoe-shaped, inclined outward, with deep ambulacral groove. Radianal quadrangular, almost equidimensional, located between CD and BC interray basals, anal X, and C ray radial. Anal X larger than radianal, hexagonal, located between C and D ray radials and obliquely above radianal, height/width 1.1. C ray radial smaller than other radials, height/width 0.64, located between anal X and B ray radial.

Arms partially known, unbranched, sharp-backed with brachials compressed laterally. About ten primibrachs preserved on B ray arm and seventeen on A ray arm. Brachials uniserial, nonpinnulate, height/width 0.7; brachials about 25 percent deeper than wide.

Proximal part of column preserved, cross-section round or pentagonal with rounded margins; observed part of column tapering rapidly. Columnals much wider than high, characteristic scalloped and crenulate columnals seen in most species of *Porocrinus*; only one order of columnals observed; columnals higher distally.

Remarks. — Three Twin City specimens are placed in this species. The best, UM 9276, is a crown preserving part of the arms and stem. The two specimens in UM 9277 are a calyx with an attached stem segment and an isolated stem fragment. Species of *Porocrinus* are defined on the basis of calyx shape, ornamentation, nature of the goniospires, including number and thickness of the goniospire slits, their spacing and length, size and shape of the goniospire groups, and whether the goniospire groups are depressed or not, the shape of the column, and the length of the arms. Because of poor material and, in some, poor illustrations, not all of these characters can be evaluated for all species.

However, *Porocrinus pentagonius* can be distinguished from the other described porocrinids as follows. It differs from *P. conicus* E. Billings (1857, p. 279; see 1859, p. 34, pl. 2, figs. 5a-d; Kesling and Paul, 1968, p. 26, text-figs. 11, 12, pl. 6, figs. 1-5; pl. 7, figs. 1-5) in having sharp stellate ridges, larger goniospires and a higher cup. *P. shawi* Schuchert (see Kesling and Paul, 1968, p. 31, text-fig. 14, pl.

4, figs. 1-4) has expanded stellate ridges and goniospires which are coarser than in *P. pentagonius*. The goniospires of *P. crassus* Meek and Worthen (see 1868, p. 330, pl. 4, figs. 2a, b, text-figs. a, b) and *P. scoticus* Ramsbottom (1961, p. 17, pl. 5, fig. 8) are deeply depressed. *P. smithi* Grant (1881, p. 42, unnumbered pl., figs. 1-8) is characterized by a more conical cup with deeply sunken and trilobate goniospires. The stem of *P. smithi* is round, which distinguishes it from the rounded-pentagonal column of *P. pentagonius*. The goniospires of *P. pyramidatus* Kesling and Paul (1968, p. 25, text-fig. 10, pl. 5, figs. 1-6; pl. 6, figs. 6, 7) are pyramid-shaped whereas those of *P. fayettensis* Slocum (1924, p. 333, pl. 29, figs. 14-22; pl. 30, fig. 14) are small and round.

P. elegans Kesling and Paul (1968, p. 25, pl. 3, figs. 1-8; pl. 4, figs. 7-9) is also from the Decorah or Galena of South St. Paul. *P. pentagonius* is easily separated from *P. elegans* by its wider cup and larger goniospires.

Figured specimen. — UM 9276.

Other material. — Two specimens in UM 9277.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 4 of Sardeson: Brick Yard, St. Paul.

Order DISPARIDA Moore and Laudon, 1943

Superfamily **CININNATICRINACEA** Warn and Strimple, 1977

Family **CININNATICRINIDAE** Warn and Strimple, 1977

Genus **ISOTOMOCRINUS** Ulrich, 1924

Isotomocrinus tenuis (E. Billings)

Pl. 16, fig. 4

Remarks. — This species is represented by a single specimen, UM 9274, which is a crown with a short stem segment. John M. Warn (1973, personal communication) kindly identified the crinoid. Warn and Strimple (1977) have recently completed a study on cininnaticrinids, formerly termed heterocrinids and homocrinids. The morphology and nomenclatural problems of *I. tenuis* are fully discussed in their monograph (Warn and Strimple, 1977, pp. 61-66, pl. 8, text-fig. 15).

Fenton (1929a, p. 492, pl. 36, fig. 4) figured a juvenile cininnaticrinid from the Black River (probably Platteville) of St. Paul. Inasmuch as features that are generically and specifically diagnostic

in adults are not well developed in immature specimens, the identity of the crinoid is not certain (Warn, 1973, personal communication) and it could belong to *Heterocrinus*, *Isotomocrinus* or some other genus.

Figured specimens.—*I. tenuis*, UM 9274. Unknown cincinnaticrinid, NMNH 42115.

Occurrence.—*I. tenuis*, Decorah Shale, Bed 5 of Sardeson: West St. Paul. Unknown cincinnaticrinid, Black River (probably Platteville Formation): St. Paul.

Superfamily **HOMOCRINICAE** Ubaghs, 1953

Family **CALCEOCRINIDAE** Meek and Worthen, 1869

Genus **CREMACRINUS** Ulrich, 1886

Cremacrinus arctus Sardeson Pl. 16, fig. 1; Pl. 17; Text-fig. 8

1928. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 49, p. 41, pl. ii, figs. 1-5.
 1943. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Paper 45, p. 375.
 1962a. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Moore, Univ. Kansas, Paleont. Contrib., Echinodermata, Art. 4, p. 21.
 1963. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Strimple, Oklahoma Geol. Surv., Bull. 100, p. 49, text-fig. 12.
 1966. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Brower, Jour. Paleont., vol. 40, p. 622.
 1973. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Webster, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 137, p. 86.
 1974. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Westphal, Jour. Paleont., vol. 48, p. 81, pl. 1, figs. 3-7, text-fig. 4.
 1975. *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson, Kolata, Paleontological Soc., Mem. 7, p. 20, pl. 3, figs. 3-9, 11-13.

Diagnosis.—A large species of *Cremacrinus* characterized by nodose dorsal cup plates; anal tube bearing strong median ridge; all plates with moderately coarse punctae; E ray arm long, slender and unbranched; B ray arm nearly as large as A and D ray arms; A, B and D ray arms having numerous branches with alternate brachials axillary; axil arms with knuckle-like enlargements at bases of axillaries.

Description.—Crown large with heavy arms. All calyx plates covered with moderately coarse punctae, diameters averaging about 0.15 mm in mature crinoid; dorsal cup plates nodose; axil arms with knuckle-like swellings where the ramules are given off.

Basal series triangular, of four plates; stem facet shared by all plates.

E ray inferradial rectangular, height/width about 1.5; super-radial almost rectangular, height/width about 0.8. E ray arm unbranched, composed of uniserial and nonpinnulate brachials; height/width averaging about 1.4.

A and D ray radials undivided, largest plates in dorsal cup. Two main axil series, each commonly consisting of two plates; one or three plates rare.

Non-axillary plates quadrangular with height/width approximately 0.4; axillaries pentagonal, height/width about 0.8. Axil arms branching in typical cremacrinid pattern; arms commonly branching on alternate plates; first or third plate axillary in some specimens; axil arms of large crinoids branching from 12 to 15 times. Axil arms strongly geniculate, with knuckle-like swellings at branchings; axillaries pentagonal, swollen distally, height/weight of proximal plates about 0.8, distal plates approximately equidimensional; non-axillaries with trapezoidal outline becoming more narrow distally, height/width about 0.7. Articular surfaces of brachials not observed; many sutures between distal surface of non-axillary brachials and proximal surfaces of axillary brachials partially fused in the proximal parts of the axil arms; such sutures showing no traces of fusion in the distal parts of the arms. Ramules long, slender, consisting of elongate plates with height/width about 1.6 to 2.0.

B and C rays compound. Inferradials small, triangular, height/width nearly 1.0; B and C ray inferradials not in lateral contact. B ray superradial large, height/width about 1.0. B ray axil arm exactly as in A and D rays. C ray superradial slightly smaller than B ray radial, equidimensional, distally bearing anal X.

Height/width of anal X is 1.0; anal X nearly as large as C ray radial. Anal tube, large, straight, consisting of nodose plates with median ridge.

Column not completely known; proximal parts consists of nodose columnals, height/width of columnals about 0.35. Distal portion of stem and attachment device not seen.

Remarks. — *C. arctus* is known from about 50 specimens, most of which are dorsal cups with short fragments of the arms attached. Some of the crinoids represent crowns which were buried in a compressed version of the living orientation. When describing *C. arctus*, Sardeson did not formally designate type specimens. Reading Sar-

deson's paper makes it obvious that he considered most of his well-preserved specimens as syntypes. In order to stabilize the types of *C. arctus*, we designate UM 9306 as lectotype and UM 9300-9305, UM 9307-9318, and NMNH (S) 2181 as paralectotypes. Sardeson figured the specimens on his Plate ii as follows: UM 9305, figs. 1, 2; UM 9308, figs. 3, 4; and UM 9304, fig. 5.

The large suite of specimens allows statistical investigation of variation in arm branching structure. Most of the raw data are given in Brower (1966, table 2); summary statistics are listed in Table 2. Scrutiny of the table denotes that the branching structure of the proximal parts of the axil arms is subject to low variation. In fact, the observed variation is much lower than in roughly contemporary species of *Anulocrinus* from the Bromide Limestone of Oklahoma (see Brower 1966, table 1; Brower, 1977). This reveals that the arm structure of *Cremacrinus* is essentially stabilized whereas that of *Anulocrinus* was subject to more variation, presumably genetic in nature.

The specimens also provide information about ontogeny, most of which is similar to that reported by Kolata (1975, pp. 21, 23). Throughout the observed growth, the dorsal cup plates become more nodose, suggesting that most calcite accretion involves thickness of the plates. Roughly analogous changes in the axil arms are the result of predominant thickness and width growth of the brachials. Height of the brachials remains more constant. Development of the brachials is adjusted so that the knuckle-like joints become more pronounced with age.

When discussing the origin of the Calceocrinidae, Sardeson (1928, pp. 36-40) also speculated on the relations of dicyclic and monocyclic crinoids. He believed that monocyclic crinoids such as *Heterocrinus* could be derived from dicyclic forms by rotating the radial circlet relative to the basal circlet so that the radials line up directly over the basals (see Sardeson, 1928, pl. ii, figs. 9-11). Fusion of the radials with the underlying basals would produce a monocyclic crinoid with two circlets of plates. The upper circlet of the monocyclic form would represent the radials which are homologous with both the radials and basals of a dicyclic crinoid. The lower circlet of the monocyclic form would be called the basals, the plates of which would match up with the infrabasals of dicyclic crinoids.

Sardeson thought that dicyclic forms were generally ancestral to monocyclic ones. Sardeson viewed monocyclic inadunate crinoids with two or three compound radials, such as *Heterocrinus* and *Ectenocrinus* (see Moore, 1962b for review of calyx structure in these crinoids), as intermediate steps. The large or undivided radials of these monocyclic inadunates would consist of the fused basals and radials of the ancestral dicyclic crinoid. In the compound or divided radials of the monocyclic inadunate, the infraradials are equivalent to the basals of dicyclic crinoids and the superradials of the monocyclic crinoid would be homologous with the radials of the dicyclic ancestor. This idea is geometrically intriguing and reasonable. Although the Sardeson hypothesis certainly deserves further study, it has been ignored by most crinoid specialists (e.g., Moore and Laudon, 1943; Ubaghs, 1953; Warn, 1975). The reasons for this are probably two-fold. First, Sardeson's work was and still is not well known. Second, most crinoid workers view the radials as the basic plates of all crinoids, and the homologies of the other plates are designated with respect to the radials. Thus the radials are considered as static and unchanging elements. The Sardeson hypothesis treats the radials as more dynamic elements with different homologies in monocyclic *vs.* dicyclic crinoids. Our plea is simply that the Sardeson hypothesis on the relations of monocyclic and dicyclic crinoids should be exhumed and evaluated. Sardeson pictured the evolution from dicyclic to monocyclic in terms of adult crinoids. The studies of Brower (1974a) on plate development sequences in camerate and living crinoids show that these divergences could be introduced more easily into the ontogeny of embryonic crinoids.

Turning to the ancestry of the Calceocrinidae, Sardeson (1928) followed Springer (1926, pp. 88-104) and suggested that calceocrinids were descended from a "heterocrinid" with compound radials in the B, C and E rays (at that time both true heterocrinids with two compound radials and homocrinids with three compound radials were commonly lumped together under the term heterocrinids). This view has been accepted by all subsequent workers (e.g. Moore, 1962a; Brower, 1966; Kesling and Sigler, 1969). Sardeson further noted that in 1928, *C. arctus* was the oldest known calceocrinid and thus was critical to the evolution of the group. Since 1928, additional calceocrinids have been discovered. At present, the oldest calceo-

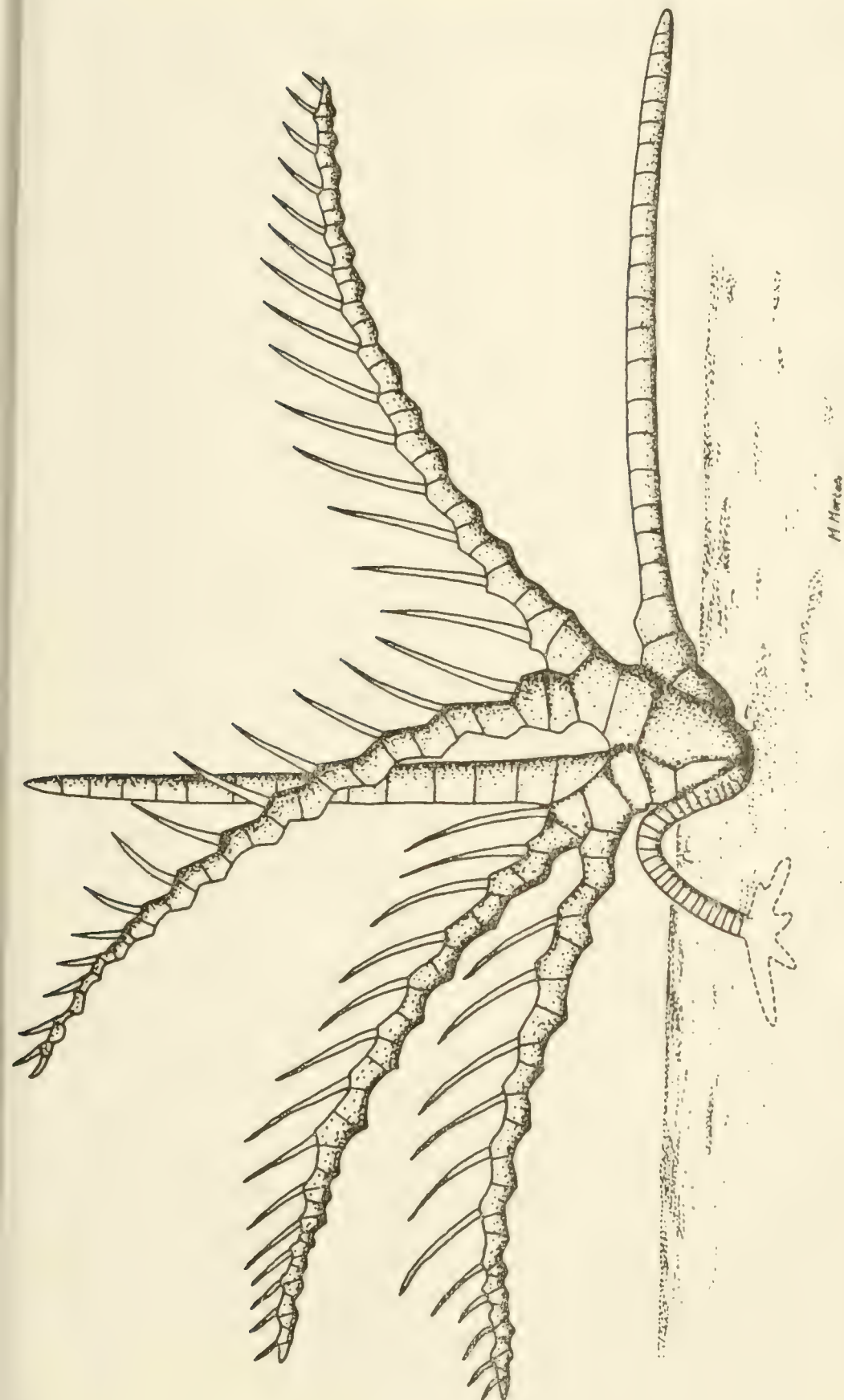
Table 2.
Variation of arm branching structure in *Cremacrinus arctus* Sardeson

Location of brachial series	Mean	Range	Number of Examples	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Primaxils of A and D rays	1.98	1-3	43	0.27	13.5%
Alphabrachs of primaxil arm in A and D rays	2.05	2-3	20	0.22	10.9%
Betabrachs of primaxil arm in A and D rays	2.00	1-3	16	0.36	18.2%
Gammabrachs of primaxil arm in A and D rays	1.94	1-2	16	0.25	12.9%
Secundiaxils of A and D rays	2.08	2-3	13	0.28	13.4%
Alphabrachs of secundiaxil arm in A and D rays	1.91	1-2	11	0.30	15.8%
Betabrachs of secundiaxil arm in A and D rays	1.86	1-2	7	0.25	20.4%
Gammabrachs of secundiaxil arm in A and D rays	2.00	2-2	8	0.00	0.0%
Primaxils of B ray	2.11	2-4	26	0.43	20.4%

crinid is an undescribed cremacrinid-like genus from the Mountain Lake Member of the Bromide Formation which is probably Late Chazyan (Middle Ordovician) in age (Cooper, 1956, p. 123). Slightly younger species of *Cremacrinus*, *Anulocrinus* and *Calceocrinus* occur in Black River units such as the Pooleville Member of the Bromide Formation and the Platteville of the Twin Cities area.

Sardeson (1928, pp. 43-46) suggested that *C. arctus* lived in a quiet water environment that was only swept by gentle currents. The fine-grained sedimentary rocks in which the crinoids are found seem to support this contention. Quiet water is also indicated by epifaunal brachiopods such as *Dinorthis deflecta* (Conrad) that are found in living orientation with the interarea pressed down on the substrate. Specimens of *Cremacrinus arctus* also occur in living position. The cremacrinids are preserved on the lower surfaces of bedding planes with individuals of *Cupulocrinus gracilis*, an unidentified camerate crinoid, and various brachiopods. Most of the crinoids were collected from the same place and presumably are the remains of a single large colony.

The dorsal cup was mostly buried in the sediment (Text-fig. 8). Sardeson (1928, p. 43) thought that the hinge was closed, but most individuals exhibit a slightly open hinge. The stem is not completely known but the preserved part of the stem is recurved with its distal end set in the sediment around the calyx. Sardeson (1928, pp. 45, 46) believed that the stem was broken during life of the crinoid and he speculated that the young animals were anchored to seaweeds. With progressive age, the crinoid became larger and eventually the stem broke when it was too weak to support the crinoid. After this traumatic experience, the cremacrinids fell to the seafloor where some animals continued to prosper. According to Sardeson's interpretation (1928, p. 45), the common fucoidal markings in the Upper Platteville of the Twin Cities represent traces of the seaweeds. We propose an alternate idea. As mentioned above, most of the specimens are found on lower bedding surfaces of sedimentation units. In most, stems and roots were probably present but were buried in the sedimentation unit below the crinoid. Probably the distal parts of the stems and the roots broke when the specimens were collected. Thus we envision *C. arctus* as exploiting a bottom-dwelling niche throughout life.



Text-figure 8.—Restoration of *Crémacrinus arctus* Sardeson; note rheophore or collecting-bowl orientation of the arms and partially-buried dorsal cup. The sketch is schematic.

Judging from the orientations of the arms of preserved specimens, the A, B and D rays were spread upward and outward to form a collecting bowl just above the substrate. This would be a substrate-level version of the rheophobe feeding posture (Breimer, 1969) that is thought to characterize many crinoids that lived in quiet waters. It does not seem likely that any of the arms of *C. arctus* rested on the seabed, as suggested by Etnensohn (1975, pp. 1052-1058, text-fig. 8) for *Agassizocrinus lobatus* Springer, a dicyclic inadunate of Mississippian age. Resting the arms on the substrate would present the obvious hazard of sediment fouling the food grooves. The proximal parts of the main arms of *Cremacrinus arctus* are straight or slightly curved, but the distal portions are commonly more curved. This suggests that the proximal parts of the arms were held relatively rigid but that the distal tips were more flexible. This is confirmed by the brachial sutures in the proximal arms. The sutures between the axillary brachials and the underlying non-axillary brachials are almost fused in most specimens; some movement was possible along the sutures between the axillaries and the overlying non-axillary brachials. In the distal parts of the arms, none of the sutures show traces of fusion. The long thin ramules were also probably rigid, with most movement occurring along the suture between the axillary brachial and the ramule.

The slender E ray arm is commonly curved and may have been more flexible than the axil arms of the A, B, and D rays. The E ray may have served any of three functions: food gathering; bracing against the seafloor; or grasping some object on the substrate, as implied by Sardeson (1928, pp. 44, 45).

Sardeson (1928, pp. 44, 45) postulated that the hinge of *Cremacrinus arctus* was non-functional because the calyx was partially buried. The hinges of the available specimens range from fully closed to partly open. This shows that although the hinge was used, its range of movement was restricted relative to other Ordovician cremacrinids (see discussion of *C. punctatus* Ulrich). Thus Sardeson's conclusion was basically correct. We think that the hinge of *C. arctus* was functional but not in the usual fashion. When the hinge was open, the arms were spread to form a collecting bowl. Closure of the hinge may have been associated with closure of the arms. During the resting or non-feeding orientation, the arms were

probably almost vertical with respect to the substrate rather than horizontal and parallel to the seabed as in most calceocrinids (see Brower, 1966; Kesling and Sigler, 1969).

Burial positions denote that the anal tube was rigid and held at a steeper angle than the arms when the crinoids were feeding. Kesling and Sigler (1969, text-figs. 2, 3, 11, 12) restored their calceocrinids in the same way. The vertical anal tube would allow fecal material to be carried "down stream" by the gentle currents in the area.

In summary, *C. arctus* was a quiet water crinoid that lived with the calyx partly buried in the sediment; when feeding, the arms were spread horizontally to form a collecting bowl. *C. arctus* did not maintain a vertical filtration net as did most calceocrinids that are found in rocks representing more agitated environments (e.g., compare Text-fig. 8 with text-fig. 13 of Kesling and Sigler, 1969). Our ongoing studies of calceocrinid phylogeny indicate that *C. arctus* was descended from calceocrinids with normal hinge mobility. Therefore, the restricted movement on the hinge of *C. arctus* constitutes specialization. We consider that this character was adaptative to partial burial of the dorsal cup in the seabed and to exploitation of a rheophobe, or collecting-bowl feeding orientation. Other crinoids, exemplified by *Agassizocrinus lobatus*, developed a similar substrate-dwelling life style. However, *A. lobatus* and other crinoids with roughly equivalent life habits were produced by convergent evolution in unrelated stocks (Calceocrinids were derived from monocyclic homocrinids, whereas *Agassizocrinus* is a dicyclic form).

As noted by Sardeson (1928, pp. 40, 41), the characteristic features of *C. arctus* are the moderately coarse punctate surface, anal tube with strong median ridge, nodose dorsal cup plates, long slender unbranched E ray arm, and long and heavy A, B and D ray arms with knuckle-like enlargements of the arms where the ramules originate.

C. punctatus Ulrich (1886, pp. 106, 107, fig. 1; see Springer, 1926, pl. 28, figs. 16-20; herein) occurs in the overlying Decorah of the Twin Cities. *C. punctatus* differs from *C. arctus* in having coarser punctation and in lacking the knuckle-like axillaries in the A, B and D ray arms. The E ray arm of *C. punctatus* is much heavier and a ridge is absent on the anal tube.

Most other Middle Ordovician species of *Cremacrinus*, namely *C. articulatus* (E. Billings) (1859, p. 51, pl. 4, fig. 8; see Springer, 1926, p. 108, pl. 28, figs. 9-13; Wilson, 1946, p. 35, pl. 6, fig. 5), *C. billingsianus* (Ringueberg) (1889, p. 394, pl. 10, figs. 3a-c), *C. furcillatus* (W. R. Billings) (1887, p. 51, unnumbered fig.; see Ringueberg, 1889, p. 393, pl. 10, figs. 1a, b), *C. inaequalis* (E. Billings) (1859, p. 51, pl. 4, fig. 7a; see Wilson, 1946, p. 35, pl. 5, figs. 4a, b), *C. rugosus* (W. R. Billings) (1887, p. 53, unnumbered figs.; Ringueberg, 1889, p. 393, pl. 10, fig. 2), *C. kentuckiensis* (Miller and Gurley) (see Springer, 1926, p. 109, pl. 28, figs. 14, 15) and *C. guttenbergensis* Kolata (1975, p. 23, pl. 3, figs. 10, 14, text-fig. 6), are easily separated from *C. arctus*. Typically these forms are smaller and possess more slender crowns than in *C. arctus*. In addition, fewer arm branches occur and there are more brachials between the adjacent branches of the axil arms in *C. articulatus* and the other forms; commonly the third or fourth brachial is axillary in most Middle Ordovician cremacrinids but alternate brachials are axillary in *C. arctus*. The E ray arm of some of these forms such as *C. furcillatus* and *C. kentuckiensis* is branched in contrast to the unbranched arm of *C. arctus*. In *C. arctus*, the E ray arm is more slender than in the other taxa, the other forms also lack strongly nodose dorsal cup plates and a prominent ridge on the anal tube.

C. lucifer Bolton (1970, p. 62, pl. 13, figs. 2, 3) from the Middle Ordovician of Ontario is a massive animal with a partial crown that is 42 cm high; this specimen is the largest known calceocrinid. *C. lucifer* is characterized by heavier arms with fewer and more widely spaced branches which lack the knuckle-like joints of *C. arctus*.

Smooth plates, non-nodose arms, and relatively small B rays are observed in the Silurian species *C. decatur* Springer (1926, p. 107, pl. 28, fig. 7), *C. tubuliferus* Springer (1926, p. 106, pl. 28, figs. 3-6), and *C. ulrichi* Springer (1926, p. 105, pl. 28, figs. 1, 2), all of which are features not known in *C. arctus*.

Types. — Lectotype, UM 9306, Paralectotypes, UM 9300-9305, UM 9307-9318, NMNH (S) 2181.

Occurrence. — Platteville Limestone, upper part of Hidden Falls Member, Bed 2 of Sardeson: Johnson Street Quarry, Minneapolis.

Cremacrinus punctatus Ulrich

Pl. 18

1886. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Geol. Surv. Minnesota, Ann. Rept. 14, p. 106, fig. 1.
1897. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Ulrich in Winchell and Ulrich, Geol. Minnesota, vol. 3, pt. 2, p. cxxiii.
1915. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Bassler, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 92, p. 289.
1926. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Springer, American Silurian Crinoids, p. 110, pl. 28, figs. 16-20.
1928. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Sardeson, Pan-American Geologist, vol. 49, p. 35, pl. ii, figs. 6-8.
1943. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America Spec. Paper, 45, p. 376.
1962a. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Moore, Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contrib., Echinodermata, Art. 4, p. 21, pl. 1, figs. 3a, b.
1973. *Cremacrinus punctatus* Ulrich, Webster, Geol. Soc. America, Mem. 137, p. 86.

Diagnosis. — A species of *Cremacrinus* with coarse punctae on all plates; E ray arm unbranched as far as known; B ray arm large relative to those in the A and D rays; axillaries moderately nodose.

Description. — Crown slender. Calyx plates coarsely punctate with punctae diameter from 0.1 to 0.4 mm; dorsal cup plates slightly nodose; axillaries with weakly developed knuckle-like areas at ramular bases; axillaries twisted, ramules not fully visible laterally.

Basal series triangular, of four plates; stem facet on all four plates.

E ray inferradial rectangular with central constriction, height/width almost 2.0; superradial rectangular, height/width from 0.5 to 0.7. Surface of superradial facet partly known, with transverse ridge and narrow dorsal ligament pit. E ray arm not fully preserved, non-pinnulate, uniserial; up to 14 unbranched brachials with smooth articular surfaces.

A and D ray radials not compound, largest plates in calyx. Radial facets with sharp transverse ridge and distinct dorsal ligament pit; ventral ligament pits broad, not well-defined. Two main axil series, generally two plates in each series; proximal plate rectangular, non-axillary, height/width 0.5; distal plate axillary, pentagonal, height/width 0.6. Axil arms structured as in most cremacrinids. Alphabrachs, commonly two, rarely three; two or three beta-brachs; gammabrachs and higher brachs commonly of three, rarely four, plates; axil arms of largest specimen branching at least six times. Axil arms somewhat geniculate, with axillaries slightly twisted, ramules not fully visible with arms closed. Non-axillaries

rectangular; height/width from 0.75 to 0.9. Axillaries asymmetrical-pentagonal; height/width from 0.7 to 1.0. Articular surfaces of non-axillary brachials smooth. Proximal ramules long, slender, of at least 20 plates; ramulars rectangular, with height/width about 1.0 to 1.3.

B and C rays with compound radials. Inferradials triangular, not joined; height/width ranges from 0.7 to 1.0. B ray superradial larger than inferradial, height/width from 0.8 to 1.0. B ray axil arm structured like arms in A and D rays except more narrow. C ray superradial height/width ranging from 0.7 to 1.0. Anal X supported by C ray radial, larger than C ray superradial, height/width 0.7. Only proximal portion of anal tube preserved, consisting of large rectangular plates; distal part of anal tube tucked inside the closed arms. B and C ray superradials grooved for reception of column when the crown is in the closed position.

Column not fully known, round, made up of slightly nodose columnals; stem at least as long as crown is high. Distal portion of stem and attachment device not preserved.

Remarks. — Nineteen specimens can be placed in this species; most of the material consists of dorsal cups with short parts of the arms attached. The best specimen is the holotype, NMNH 89879, a nearly complete crown. Almost all specimens have the hinge closed or nearly so; these crinoids apparently were buried in the resting orientation (See Brower, 1966; Kesling and Sigler, 1969 for living habits in calcocrinids). A long stem segment attached to UM 9321 indicates that the stem length exceeded the crown height in this form. Some calceocrinid stems are shorter than the crown, for example "*Calceocrinus?* n. sp." from the Middle Ordovician Bromide Limestone of Oklahoma (Brower, 1966, pl. 75, fig. 24, text-fig. 1k). One specimen in the NMNH (S) 2156 suite of crinoids exhibits an open hinge; the animal may have died while feeding. As mentioned above, *C. arctus* was a rheophobe cremacriniid that was specialized for living in quiet water. Conversely, *C. punctatus* is found in coarse-grained sedimentary rocks in association with much bioclastic debris made up of bryozoans, crinoids, etc. This denotes that the habitat of *C. punctatus* was agitated and probably formed in shallow water close to shore (Sardeson, 1928, p. 46). Thus *C. punctatus* was obviously adapted to a rheophile existence (see Breimer, 1969 for gen-

eral discussion of rheophobe and rheophile life habits in crinoids). One of the major adaptations to this life habit may have been the fully functional hinge of *C. punctatus* (compare the partially functional hinge of *C. arctus*).

C. punctatus is similar to many other Middle Ordovician cremacrinids which are punctate and have similar types of arms. Some of these taxa may eventually have to be placed in synonymy, but we have not examined any of the type material, and nomenclatural changes are not proposed here. The problem is complicated by the loss of types for *C. billingsianus* (Ringueberg) and *C. furcillatus* (W. R. Billings) (Wilson, 1946, p. 35). The species that are most closely allied to *C. punctatus* are *C. articulatus* (E. Billings) (see Springer, 1926, p. 108, pl. 28, figs. 9-13; Wilson, 1946, p. 35, pl. 6, fig. 5), *C. billingsianus* (Ringueberg) (1889, p. 394, pl. 10, figs. 3a-c), *C. inaequalis* (E. Billings) (see Wilson, 1946, pl. 5, figs. 4a, b), *C. rugosus* (W. R. Billings) (see Ringueberg, 1889, p. 393, pl. 10, fig. 2), and *C. kentuckiensis* (Miller and Gurley) (see Springer, 1926, p. 109, pl. 28, figs. 14, 15). The punctae of *C. punctatus* are coarser than in the other crinoids. In addition, *C. punctatus* has a smaller B ray arm and axillaries and dorsal cup plates with shapes that are different from those in the taxa listed above.

The comparison between *C. arctus* and *C. punctatus* was given above. *C. furcillatus* (W. R. Billings) (1887, p. 51, unnumbered fig.) possesses an E ray which branches several times near the calyx, *vs.* the unbranched E ray of the Twin Cities species. *C. lucifer* Bolton (1970, p. 62, pl. 13, figs. 2, 3) is a much larger animal with a more robust dorsal cup and heavier arms, and finer punctae with respect to size of the crown.

C. guttenbergensis Kolata (1975, p. 23, pl. 3, figs. 10, 14, text-fig. 6) and *C. punctatus* are both coarsely punctate. However, less nodose axillaries, a smaller cup, and a relatively smaller B ray arm are seen in the former species.

All Silurian cremacrinids, *C. decatur* Springer (1926, p. 107, pl. 28, fig. 7), *C. tubuliferus* Springer (1926, p. 106, pl. 26, figs. 3-6) and *C. ulrichi* Springer (1926, p. 105, pl. 28, figs. 1, 2) lack the punctae that are diagnostic of *C. punctatus*.

Types. — Holotype, NMNH 89879. Figured specimens, NMNH (S) 2156, UM 9319 and 9324.

Other material. — Several specimens in NMNH (S) 2156, UM 9320-9323, 9325, 9326, 9366 and 9367.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Beds 4 and 5 of Sardeson: Ford Plant, St. Paul; Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul; unknown locality or localities in St. Paul; Finn's Glen, Minneapolis; unknown locality or localities in Minneapolis.

CRINOID ATTACHMENT DEVICES

Remarks. — By 1908, Sardeson had evolved an ingenious system for the classification of crinoid attachment devices found in the Twin Cities area. The basic idea was a marriage of non-biological or form nomenclature with a formal biological classification. Sardeson (1908, p. 242) grouped all primitive discoid or conical crinoid root structures with more or less lobate margins and a basal fixing plate where the area about the stem scar is not depressed, into the form genus *Podolithus*. Incidentally the generic name, which means "stone foot," seems highly appropriate. The trivial names for podolithids were derived from the genera to which the roots belonged. For example, *P. dendrocrinus* included roots which belonged to various dendrocrinids; roots of *Strophocrinus* were placed in *P. strophocrinus* and so on. Previous to 1908, Sardeson had collected large suites of holdfasts of various types, stems and a smaller number of calyces. Although Sardeson did not systematically label most of the crinoids by exact locality (most labels read "St. Paul" or "Minneapolis"), he did keep together specimens which were obtained from the same locality. Thus Sardeson knew which holdfasts were found with which calyces. As of 1908 Sardeson had identified most of the Twin Cities calyces to the generic level except for carabocrinids, which were treated at the species level. In associating holdfasts with crinoids, Sardeson used two criteria. The morphology of the base had to be compatible with the calyx, e.g. small holdfasts probably did not belong to large crowns, and so on. Sardeson also reasoned that the holdfasts most likely belonged to the crowns with which they occurred; thus information on associations was clearly recognized (see Brower, 1973 for the same methods on Upper Ordovician crinoids). Although ingenious, Sardeson's type of nomenclature has not been adopted by any other crinoid specialists. There are several obvious reasons for this. First, one cannot usually match

holdfasts with crowns. As practiced by him, Sardeson's classification system assumed that the roots could be associated with the calyces. However, this is not inherent in the *Podolithus* scheme; any "species" that fitted the morphological criteria could be placed in *Podolithus*. Second, most crinoid specialists have shown little interest in attachment devices and stems; crinoid literature deals almost exclusively with calyces. Third, the Sardeson system is not allowed under the current rules of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

When proposing *Podolithus*, Sardeson described five "species": *P. strophocrinus* [for roots of *Carabocrinus dicyclicus* (Sardeson), discussed above], *P. schizocrinus*, *P. anomalocrinus*, *P. eucheirocrinus* and *P. dendrocrinus*. The type material for *P. strophocrinus*, *P. anomalocrinus*, and the stem for *P. dendrocrinus* are in the Sardeson collection, but the other specimens have been lost. Nevertheless, Sardeson's descriptions and illustrations are sufficiently detailed that one can reconstruct his conceptions of the "species" of *Podolithus*.

One of the most striking aspects of the Twin Cities holdfasts and roots is that the sediments were not suitable for the attachment of crinoids. Judging from the material assembled by Sardeson, D. Wallace of the University of Minnesota, and others, virtually all of the crinoids were attached to brachiopod shells and bryozoan colonies. The two most common attachment devices are the lobate and digitate holdfasts that were cemented to bryozoans, and the lichenocrinid holdfasts found on brachiopod shells and bryozoans. Holdfasts rooted in or cemented to the substrate are less abundant. The most common are the bases of *Carabocrinus*, that were cemented directly to the seabed.

LICHENOCRINID HOLDFASTS

Pl. 24, figs. 15-18

- 1897. *Lichenocrinus affinis* Miller, Ulrich in Winchell and Ulrich, Geol. Minnesota, vol. 3, pt. 2, p. cxxiii.
- 1897. *Lichenocrinus crateriformis* Hall and varieties, Ulrich in Winchell and Ulrich, Geol. Minnesota, vol. 3, pt. 2, p. cxxiii.
- 1929b. *Lichenocrinus nodosus* var. *minnesotensis*, Fenton, Amer. Midl. Natur., vol. 11, p. 495, pl. 37, fig. 1.
- 1929b. *Lichenocrinus nodosus* aff. *minnesotensis*, Fenton, Amer. Midl. Natur., vol. 11, p. 495, pl. 37, figs. 2, 3.
- 1929b. *Lichenocrinus austini* Fenton, Amer. Midl. Natur., vol. 11, p. 495, pl. 37, fig. 4.
- 1929b. *Lichenocrinus* aff. *crateriformis* Hall, Fenton, Amer. Midl. Natur., vol. 11, p. 496, pl. 37, figs. 5-8.

- 1929b. *Lichenocrinus ornatus* Fenton, Amer. Midl. Natur., vol. 11, p. 496, pl. 37, fig. 9.
1929b. *Lichenocrinus spp.* Fenton, Amer. Midl. Natur., vol. 11, p. 497, pl. 37, figs. 10, 11.
1929b. *Lichenocrinus aff. ashmani* Faber, Fenton, Amer. Midl. Natur., vol. 11, p. 498, pl. 37, fig. 12.
1943. *Lichenocrinus austini* Fenton, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America Spec. Paper 45, p. 536.
1943. *Lichenocrinus nodosus minnesotensis*, Fenton, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America Spec. Paper 45, p. 536.
1943. *Lichenocrinus ornatus* Fenton, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America Spec. Paper 45, p. 537.

Remarks. — Lichenocrinid bases are common in the Twin Cities area. We have examined over 50 examples from the Platteville and Decorah attached to different substrates. Hall (1866, p. 9) proposed the genus *Lichenocrinus* believing that it consisted of the "bodies" of parasitic crinoids which were usually attached to the shells or skeletons of other animals. However, almost all subsequent workers considered *Lichenocrinus* as bases or holdfasts of crinoids (see Warn and Strimple, 1977, pp. 49-52 for review; Faber, 1929, for morphological details). Warn and Strimple (1977, p. 30) aptly observed that *Lichenocrinus* represents an *omnium gatherum* for multi-plated discoidal bases of Ordovician crinoids belonging to the juvenile Cincinnaticrinacea, Homocrinacea and possibly some allied groups. Several complete specimens of either or both cincinnaticrinids and homocrinids with lichenocrinid holdfasts, collected by G. M. Austin, C. L. Faber, G. Ashman, and A. Albers in and around Cincinnati, Ohio, have been reported in the literature, but this material has been lost (according to Warn and Strimple, 1977, p. 51). Fenton (1929a) reviewed some of this material and commented that lichenocrinids were commonly associated with cincinnaticrinids and homocrinids. Based on morphology and association, Warn and Strimple suggested that small and adult individuals of *Cincinnaticrinus varibrachialis* Warn and Strimple (1977, p. 41, pls. 3-5, text-fig. 8), small specimens of the homocrinid *Ectenocrinus simplex* (Hall) (see Warn and Strimple, 1977, p. 84, pls. 12-14, text-fig. 20), and possibly some related crinoids possessed lichenocrinid attachment disks. We accept the consensus of most crinoid specialists that most lichenocrinids are probably the holdfasts of cincinnaticrinids, homocrinids, and similar forms.

The Twin Cities lichenocrinids are not associated with any specific crinoids as far as we can determine. It is notable that only

two cincinnaticrinid specimens, *Isotomocrinus tenuis* and a form of unknown affinities, have been found in the Twin Cities area. The abundance of lichenocrinids, the rarity of cincinnaticrinids, and the absence of homocrinids in the Twin Cities fauna implies that other crinoids may have had lichenocrinid bases.

The basic construction of a lichenocrinid is simple (details in Faber, 1929). The basal or floor plate is cemented to the substratum; this plate is typically round with a series of radiating ridges. The roofing or overlying layer is polyplated and contains a crater or depression in the center where the column is attached. All of the distal columns or column scars that we have seen are pentagonal or pentalobate in outline.

The Twin Cities material varies in height relative to diameter, size of the depression or crater, size and regularity of the plates, and ornamentation. Fenton (1929b) listed seven species and subspecies from the Twin Cities area. We have not been able to identify these taxa consistently, as they show some morphological overlap. Following Warn and Strimple (1977, p. 51), we will not recognize *Lichenocrinus* and species described under the genus until complete specimens are available for establishment of a definitive taxonomy. Therefore, we lump all of the Twin Cities forms in the informal category of lichenocrinid holdfasts.

The Twin Cities specimens are cemented to various objects as follows. Most holdfasts are attached to the outside of brachiopod shells (74%) and bryozoans (15%). A few bases are found on the seafloor (5.7%), on the interior of brachiopod shells (3.8%), and on a carbonate pebble on the seabed (1.9%). Of the lichenocrinids located on organic objects, those on the interior of brachiopod shells obviously settled on dead shells, but the lichenocrinids adhering to the exterior of brachiopod shells or bryozoans could have attached during or after the life of the host organism.

Specimens figured herein. — UM 9327, 9329, 9330, 9373, and 9334. The last specimen is in the collection of D. Wallace.

Types of specimens described by M. A. Fenton. — UCM 599, 600, 669, 875 and 881; NMNH 42077, 42080, 42090, 50052, 50053, 42115, 80099 and 80100.

Other material. — Numerous specimens in the National Museum of Natural History. UM 9328, 9331, 9332, 9333, 9336 and 9337.

Occurrence. — Platteville Limestone, top of Hidden Falls Member, Bed 2 of Sardeson: Minneapolis. Decorah Shale, Beds 3, 4, and 5 of Sardeson: various localities in Minneapolis and St. Paul; Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

MASSIVE CONICAL ATTACHMENT-DISK

Pl. 25, fig. 7

1908. *Podolithus anomalocrinus* Sardeson, Jour. Geol., vol. 16, p. 246, figs. 18, 19.
 1915. *Podolithus anomalocrinus* Sardeson, Bassler, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 92, p. 1017.
 1943. *Podolithus anomalocrinus* Sardeson, Bassler and Moodey, Geol. Soc. America Spec. Paper 45, p. 636.

Remarks. — Only one Twin Cities specimen of this root form is known. Sardeson observed that the disk was apparently cemented to a pebble comprised of the inside of a receptaculitid. The layer overlying the fixing plate is polyplated and grades upward into a large stem with a pentalobate axial canal. The surfaces of the plates bear small canals that form pores along the sutures between the plates of the upper layer and the column. A rigid suture was probably formed. Sardeson thought that this attachment device belonged to *Anomalocrinus* because Meek (1873, p. 18, pl. 2, figs. 6d, e) found similar structures which were attributed to *Anomalocrinus incurvus* (Meek and Worthen). However, anomalocrinids have not been found in the Twin Cities area and the attachment device may represent part of another crinoid.

Figured specimen. — UM 9360, which is also the type of *Podolithus anomalocrinus* Sardeson.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 6 of Sardeson: below Mantorville, Minnesota.

TREE-STUMP-LIKE CIRRHUS ROOT

Pl. 25, fig. 6

Remarks. — Several incomplete specimens of this root type appear on a small slab from the Twin Cities Brick Plant. Although the distal end of the root is not visible, several large cirri that were buried in the substrate may be seen. The sediment is a mixture of fossil debris and sand- and silt-sized particles. The stem is round and the columnals have crenulate articular surfaces. The sutures between the distal columnals probably were rigid, so that the stalk could be flexed against a rigid base. An unusual feature is the apparent lack of an axial canal in the distal part of the stem. The

animals with this type of rooting device are not known but the size of the root is consistent with a large crinoid. Almost any large form, such as *Pycnocrinus sardesoni*, n. sp., known to occur at the Twin Cities Brick Plant, could have developed this root form.

Figured specimen. — UM 9345, in the collection of D. Wallace.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 5 of Sardeson: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.

STEM WITH GRASPING CIRRI ON BRYOZOAN

Pl. 24, fig. 19

Remarks. — This root form is represented by a single specimen. The stem is round and gives off a series of long, round cirri that are wrapped around a broken bryozoan colony. The species with this attachment device is unknown.

Figured specimen. — UM 9354.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 5 of Sardeson: St. Paul.

LOBATE AND DIGITATE HOLDFASTS CEMENTED TO BRYOZOANS

Pl. 25, figs. 1-5

Remarks. — This attachment device is the most common one in the Decorah fauna. Although the types of the holdfasts described by Sardeson as *Podolithus schizocrinus* (1908, p. 244, figs. 11-17) and *P. dendrocrinus* (1908, p. 248, figs. 24-25) are lost, both are probably synonymous with our lobate and digitate forms. *P. dendrocrinus* resembles UM 9341, 9342 and 9344, and specimens such as UM 9338 and 9339 fall into the *P. schizocrinus* category. All or virtually all of these holdfasts are cemented to broken branches or ramose bryozoans. Portions of some of these attachment devices appear to penetrate the zooecia of the bryozoans and probably formed after death of the host. Other specimens may have grown on bryozoan colonies that were alive and erect.

These holdfasts exhibit great variation in outline. The number of branches ranges from four or five to about 20. Some branches are long and slender but these grade into short and stubby ones. Some holdfast branches remain unbranched whereas others bifurcate one or more times. All variations seem to intergrade.

Inasmuch as the lobate and digitate holdfasts are the most common type of attachment device in the Decorah Shale, it is probable that several crinoid species were characterized by these structures.

Two crowns are probably directly associated with this device. The young specimens of *Cupulocrinus jewetti* (UM 9283), and *Grenprisia billingsi* (UM 9271), are both found on bryozoans. The first has a complete stem that disappears under a ramose bryozoan; the column probably attached to a lobate or digitate holdfast on the underside of the bryozoan. The young *G. billingsi* is lying on a bryozoan that it may have used as a substrate during life. Many other crinoids from the Decorah of the Twin Cities area are associated with bryozoans; these may also have exploited this means of fixation.

Figured specimens. — UM 9338, 9339, 9341, 9342, and 9344, all in the collection of D. Wallace.

Other material. — UM 9335, 9340, 9341a, 9342a, 9343, 9345a, 9346, 9347, and some specimens in 9348, all in the collection of D. Wallace; UM 9374.

Occurrence. — Decorah Shale, Bed 5 of Sardeson: Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul; 2.25 miles southeast of Cannon Falls, Minnesota.

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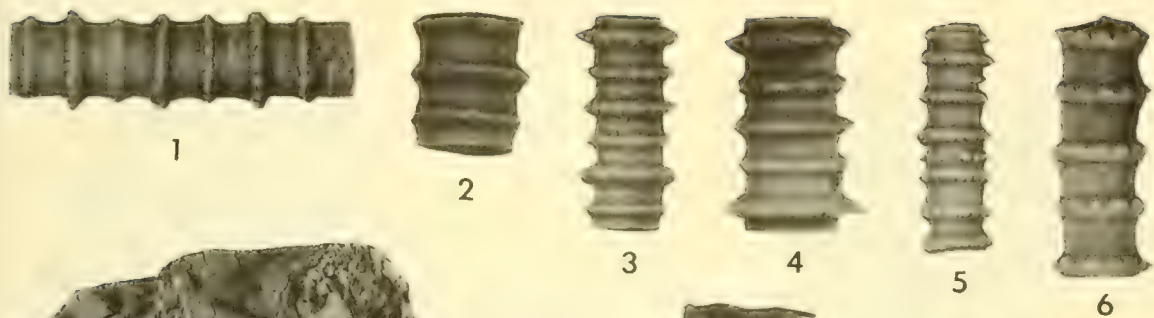
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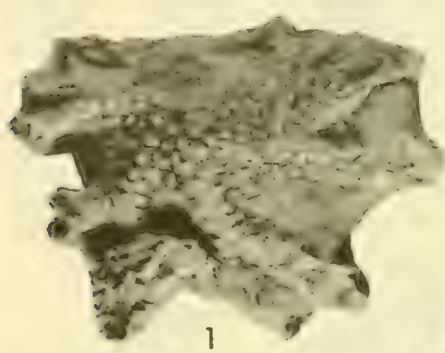
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PLATES

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 11

Figure	Page
1-10. Pycnocrinus sardesoni , n. sp.	416
Decorah Sh., Bed 6 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
1-6. Figured stem segments tentatively assigned to this species, UM 9266, column round with nodose columnals, $\times 1.4$.	
7-9. Holotype, UM 9263, well-preserved calyx with fine ridges along plate margins oriented at right angles to plate sutures; B and C ray view, C ray view, tegmen view; $\times 1.3$.	
10. Paratype, UM 3489, lateral view of crown preserved inside living chamber of orthocone; note arms and short uniserial brachials with long pinnules, imprint of the nodose column is below calyx; specimen lacks ridges along plate margins; $\times 1.1$.	

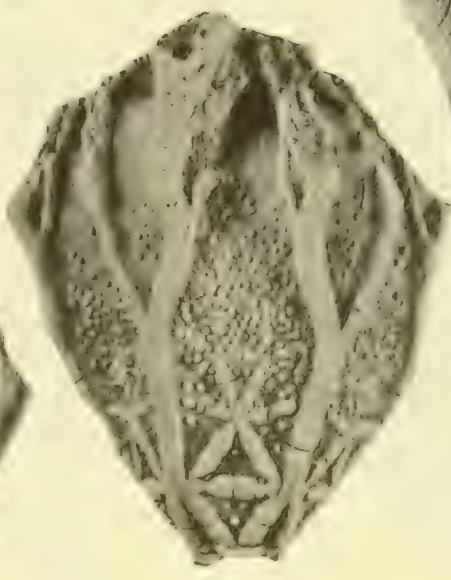




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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 12

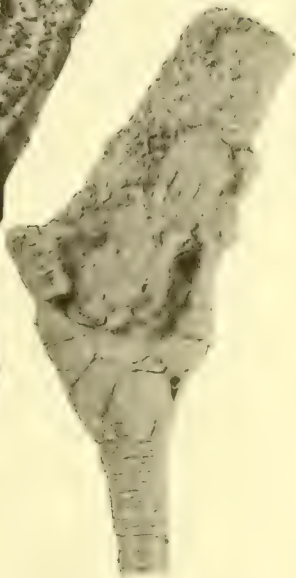
Figure	Page
1-4. Periglyptocrinus spinuliferus , n. sp.	423
Decorah Sh., Bed 4 of Sardeson, south St. Paul.	
1-3. Paratype, UM 9260b; ornamentation of median-ray ridges, stellate ridges on proximal plates and nodes on distal plates, tegmen plates nodose; views of tegmen, C ray, and D and E rays; $\times$ 3.1.	
4. Holotype, UM 9260a; note two biserial arms in each ray, pinnules bearing small nodes or spines; D ray view, $\times$ 1.7.	
5. Glyptocrinus tridactylus , n. sp.	414
Holotype, UM 9261; note presence of three unbranched arms in each ray wherein axillary is secundibrach 2, plates ornamented with stellate ridges; lateral view of juvenile crown, $\times$ 4.3, Decorah Sh., Bed 6 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
6. Pycnocrinus multibrachialis , n. sp.	421
Holotype, NMNH 42146; arms extensively branched, ornamentation of sharp median-ray ridges and nodes; E ray view, $\times$ 1.3, Decorah Sh., St. Paul.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 13

Figure		Page
1-4.	Grenprisia billingsi (Springer)	443
	Decorah Sh., Beds 4 and 5 of Sardeson.	
	1. Figured specimen, UM 9271 (D. Wallace collection); lateral view of young specimen with partial arms, crown lying on bryozoan to which it may have been attached when alive; $\times$ 5.2, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
	2, 3. Figured specimen, UM 9268, B and D ray views of partial calyx showing anal sac and arm fragment with angular margins on brachials, $\times$ 1.7, West St. Paul.	
	4. Figured specimen, UM 9269, lateral view of small specimen with interbrachial plates and pores along stem, $\times$ 3.5, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
5, 7.	Cupulocrinus gracilis (Hall)	426
	Platteville Ls., top of Hidden Falls Mbr., Bed 2 of Sardeson, Johnson Street Quarry, Minneapolis.	
	5. Figured specimen, UM 9292, lateral view of dorsal cup and stem segment, $\times$ 2.6.	
	7. Figured specimen, UM 9293; view of D ray arm immersed in xylene, note anal tube to right of arm exhibiting median row of plates, and flanking plates on left side; $\times$ 2.6.	
6.	Archaeocrinus sp.	412
	Figured specimens, UM 9265; specimen on right shows calyx, stem and proximal part of arms, crinoid on left consists of arms and lower part of cup; $\times$ 1.7, Decorah Sh., Bed 4 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	



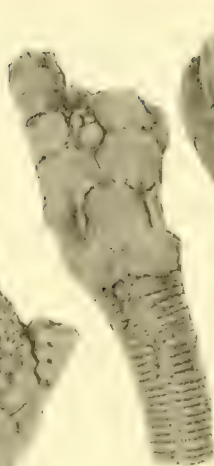
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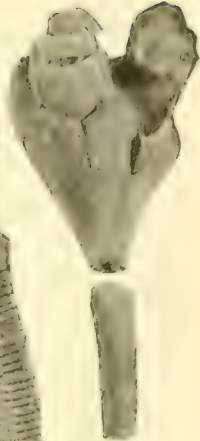
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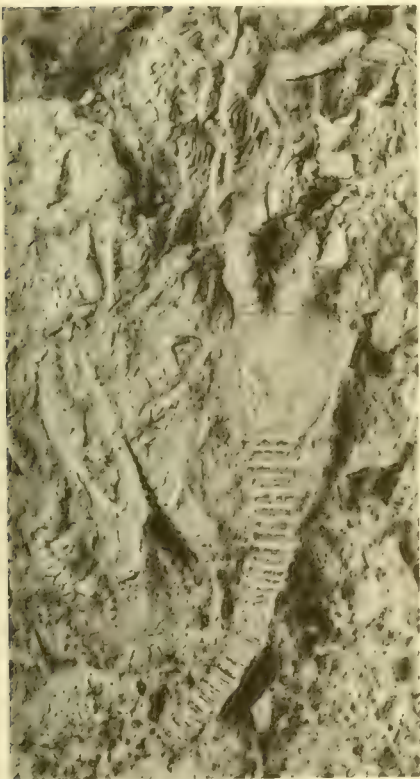
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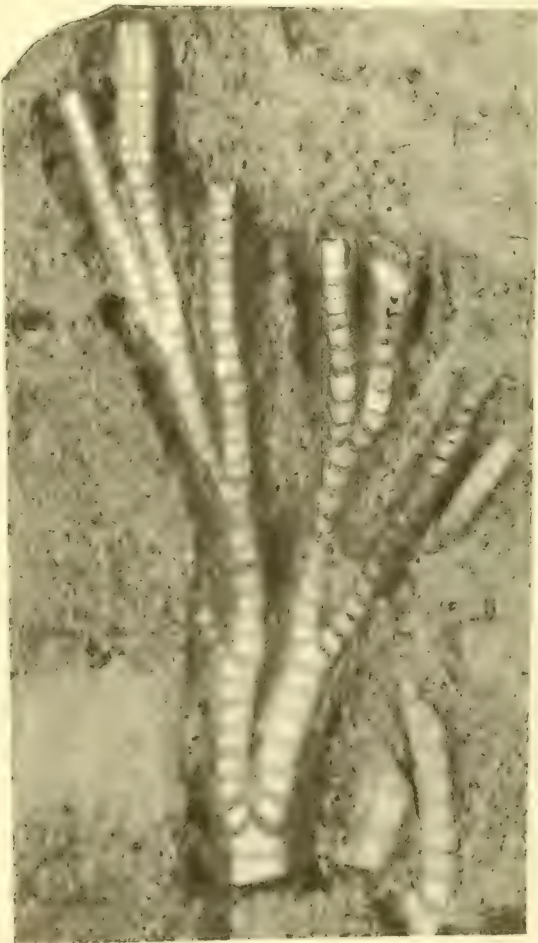
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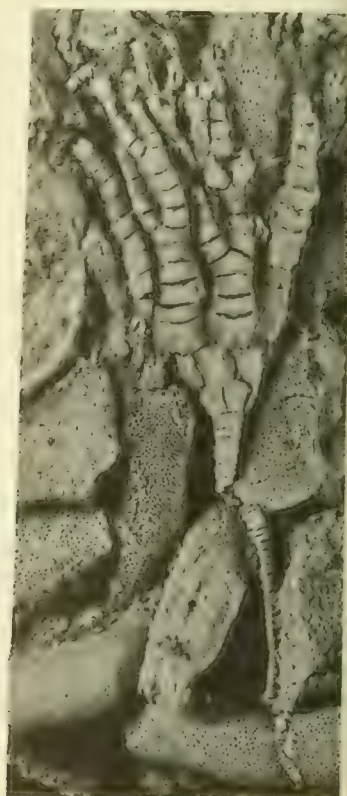
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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 14

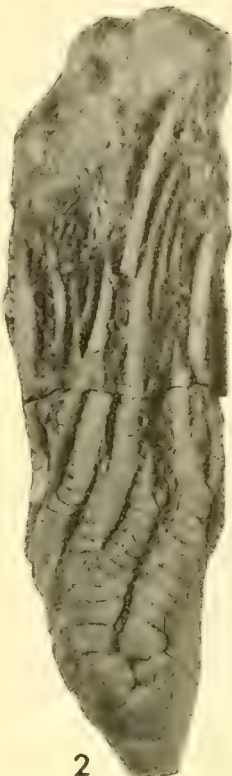
Figure	Page
1-4. Cupulocrinus jewetti (E. Billings)	430
2. Figured specimen, UM 5942, CD interray view of crown with simple stellate ridges, $\times 1.7$, Platteville Ls., Carimona Mbr., Fillmore Co., Minnesota.	
1, 3, 4. Figured specimens from Decorah Sh., Beds 4 and 5 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
1. UM 9282, D ray view of adult crown, $\times 1.5$.	
3. UM 9278, D ray view of almost complete crown; ornament composed of fine nodose ridges located on top of heavy stellate ridges, covering plates preserved in central parts of the arms; $\times 1.7$.	
4. UM 9283, lateral view of juvenile crown; stem complete, attached to underside of ramose bryozoan; note relatively narrow brachials and cup plates, ornament of simple stellate ridges; $\times 1.5$.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 15

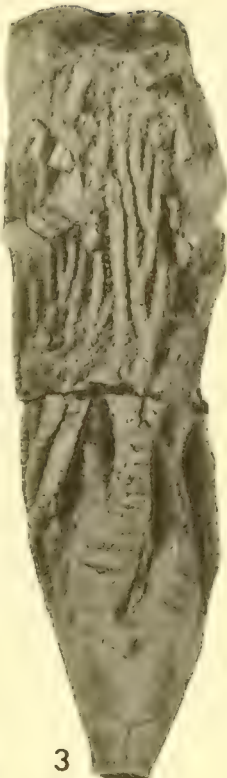
Figure		Page
1-3, 5, 6.	Cupulocrinus canaliculatus , n. sp.	441
	Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
	1. Paratype, UM 9289, B ray view of partial crown, $\times$ 1.7.	
	2, 3. Holotype, UM 9286, D and E ray views of almost complete crown; note abnormal structure of D ray, arms branching heterotomously above terti-axillary, cup conical with smooth plates; $\times$ 1.3.	
	5, 6. Paratype, UM 9285; note characteristic longitudinally-grooved and scalloped column, enlarged view of stem, $\times$ 4.3; lateral view of crown with attached column; $\times$ 1.3.	
4.	Cupulocrinus jewetti (E. Billings)	430
	Figured specimen, UM 5942, CD inter-ray view of crown with simple stellate ridges, $\times$ 1.7, Platteville Ls., Carimona Mbr., Fillmore Co., Minnesota.	



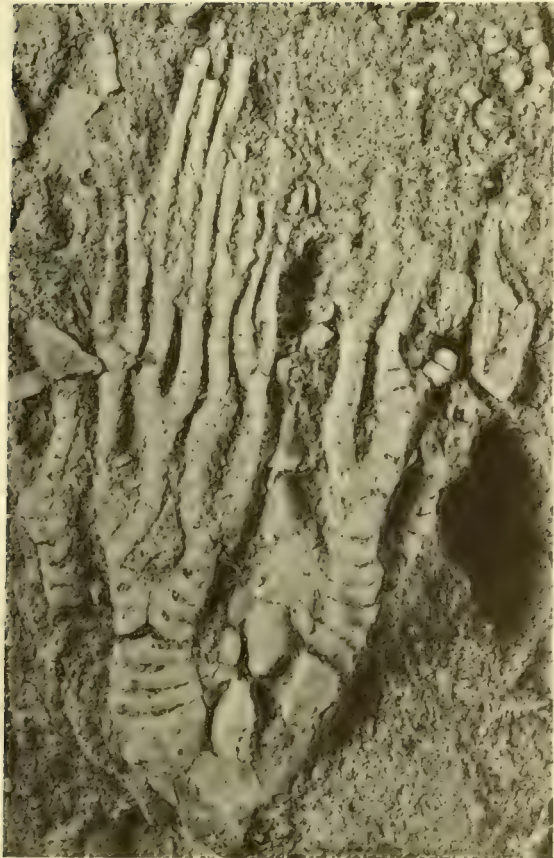
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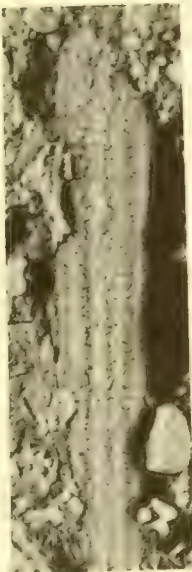
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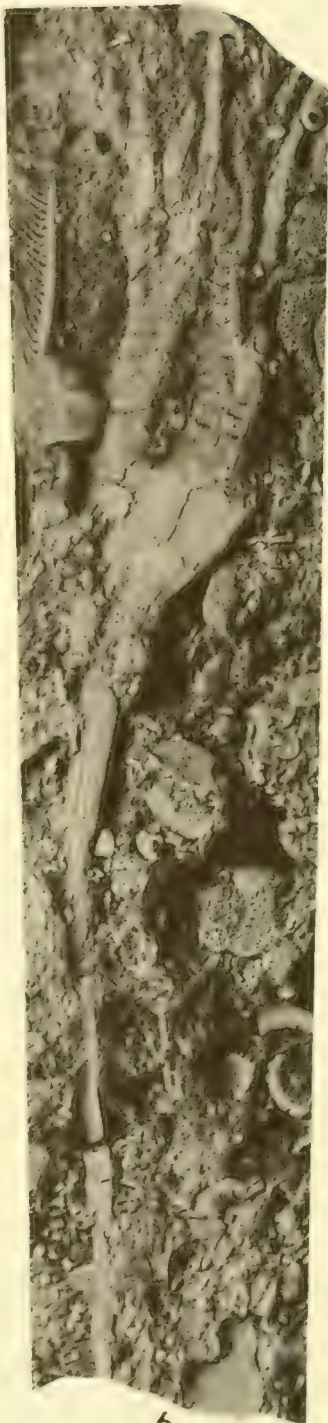
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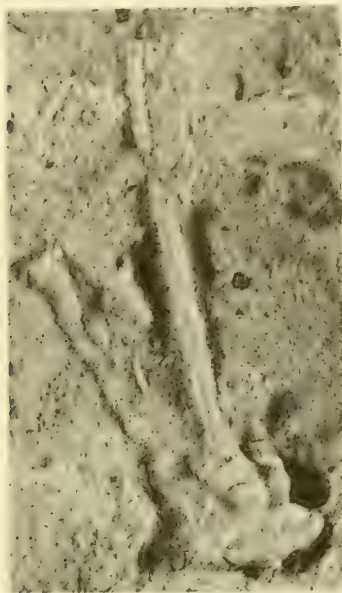
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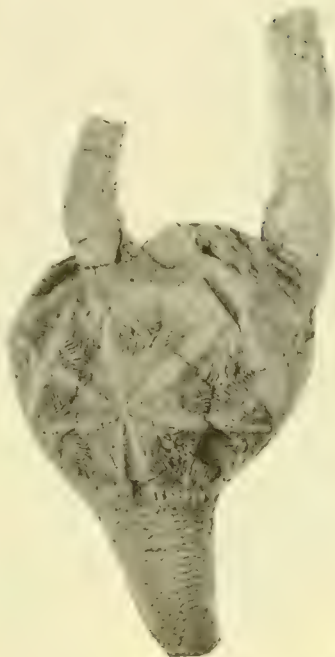
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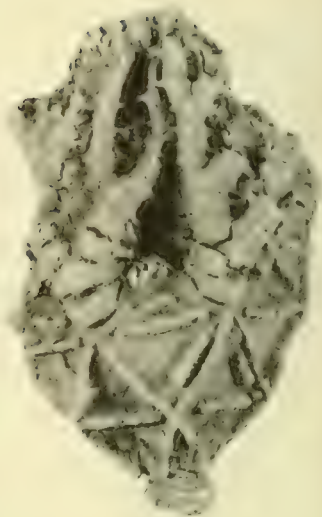
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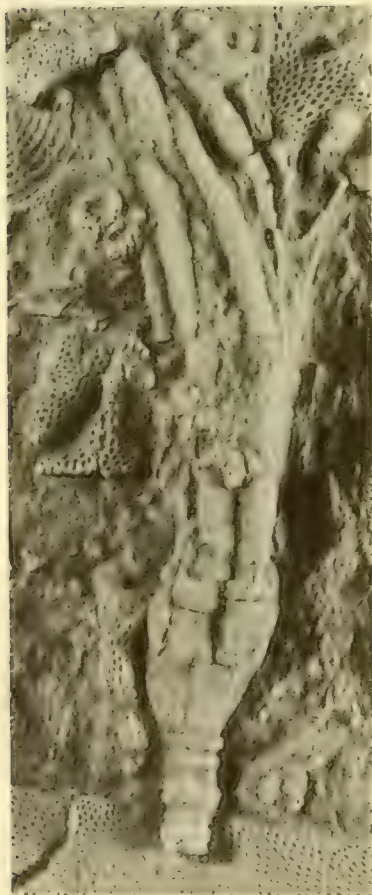
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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 16

Figure	Page
1. Cremacrinus arctus Sardeson	457
Paralectotype, UM 9301, E ray view of young specimen coated with ammonium chloride, plates less nodose than in adults, $\times 1.7$, Platteville Ls., top of Hidden Falls Mbr., Bed 2 of Sardeson, Johnson Street Quarry, Minneapolis.	
2. Porocrinus pentagonius Meek and Worthen	454
Figured specimen, UM 9276, C ray view of crown; note wide cup, short basals, single stellate ridges, large goniospires with rounded outline, short arms, and characteristic column; $\times 1.3$, Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
3. Palaeocrinus angulatus (E. Billings)	451
Figured specimen, UM 9272, B and C ray view of partial crown with sharp stellate ridges and brachials with spinose projections on the lateral margins, $\times 3.5$, Decorah Sh., Bed 4 of Sardeson, West St. Paul.	
4. Isotomocrinus tenuis (E. Billings)	456
Figured specimen, UM 9274, lateral view of crown with E ray in center, $\times 3.5$, Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, West St. Paul.	
5. Cupulocrinus canaliculatus , n. sp.	441
Paratype, UM 9280, D ray view of nearly complete crown, note conical cup with smooth plates and long arms, $\times 1.3$, Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 17

Figure		Page
1-4.	Cremacrinus arctus Sardeson	457
	Specimens immersed in xylene; note punctate surface, knuckle-like joints in axil arms, nodose calyx plates; B ray arm almost same size as in A and D rays, E ray arm long slender and unbranched, specimens buried in living position; Platteville Ls., top of Hidden Falls Mbr., Bed 2 of Sardeson, Johnson Street Quarry, Minneapolis.	
	1. Paralectotype, UM 9300, E ray view of large adult with strongly nodose plates, $\times$ 1.7.	
	2. Paralectotype, UM 9302, B ray view of another large adult with highly nodose plates, $\times$ 1.5.	
	3. Lectotype, UM 9306, B ray view of nearly complete crown, note proximal-distal gradient of mature through juvenile brachials, $\times$ 1.5.	
	4. Paralectotype, UM 9301, E ray view of small crown with less nodose brachials than in adults; compare this view (specimen in xylene) with same specimen coated with ammonium chloride (Pl. 16, fig. 1), $\times$ 1.7.	



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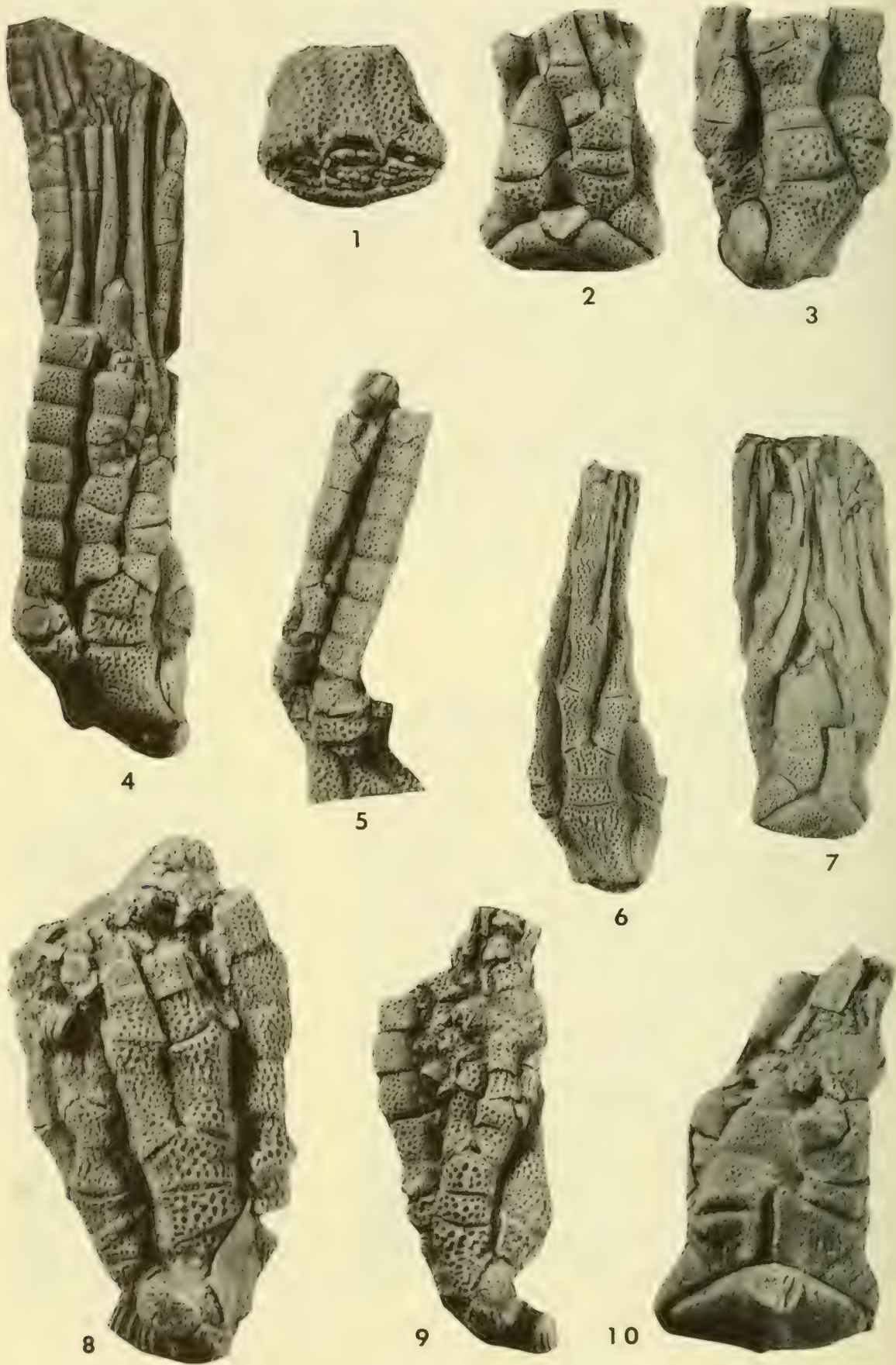
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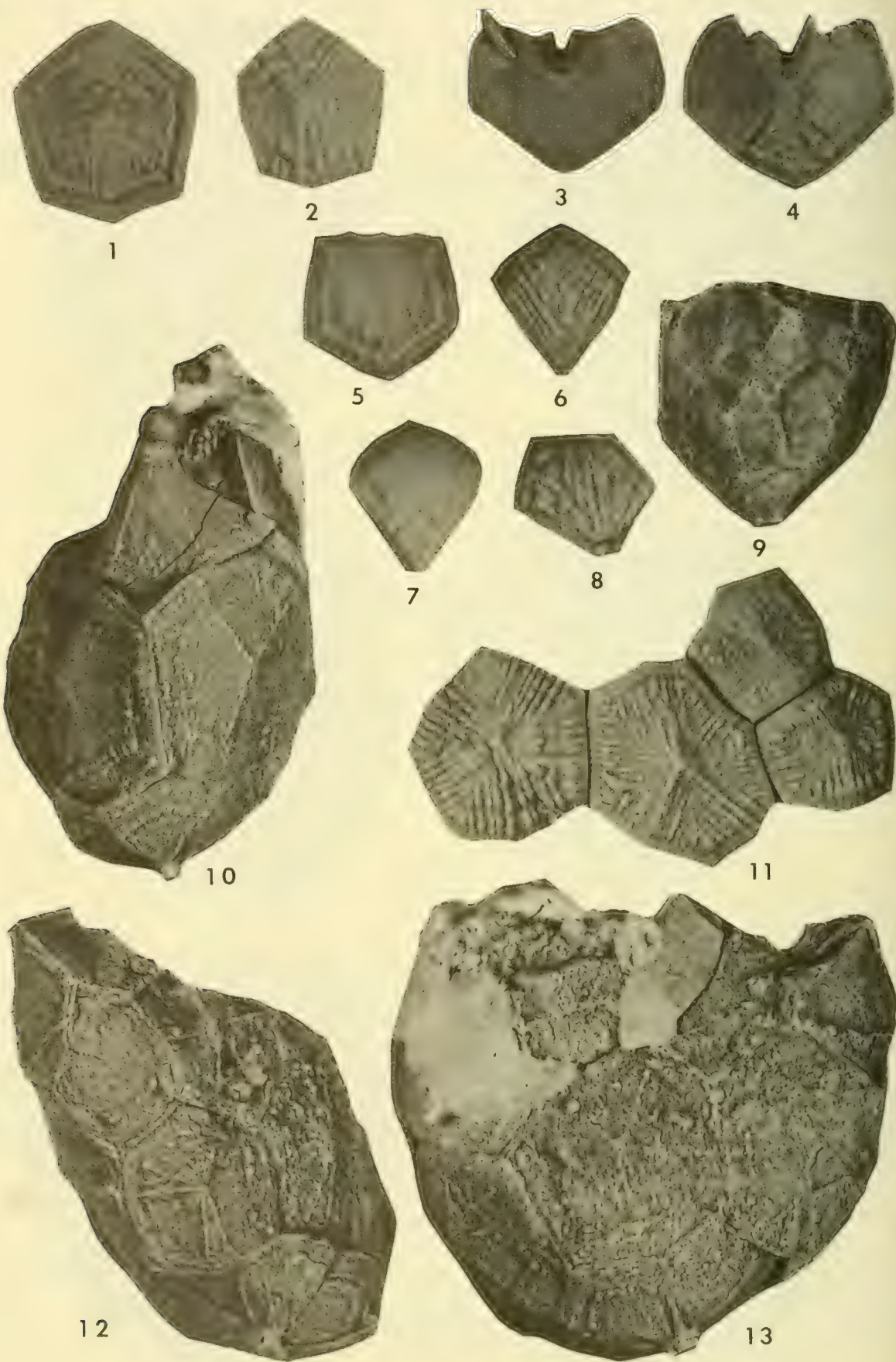
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 18

Figure		Page
1-10.	Cremacrinus punctatus Ulrich	467
	Note heavily punctate ornamentation, Decorah Sh.	
1-3,		
8-10.	Figured specimens, NMNH (S) 2156, Minneapolis.	
	1. E ray view of hinge of small specimen showing supplementary plates, $\times 3.5$.	
	2, 3. B and C ray, and A and B ray views of dorsal cup; note groove in posterior plates for reception of column, A ray abnormal, has four rather than two primaxils, B ray normal; $\times 3.5$.	
	8. A and B ray view of partial crown, $\times 3.5$.	
	9. D ray view of specimen with open hinge, crown roughly at right angle to stem, $\times 3.5$.	
	10. B and C ray view of weathered specimen, note that weathering has removed most punctae, $\times 2.6$.	
	4. Holotype, NMNH 89879, D ray view of most complete crown known, note numerous branches in secundiaxil arm, $\times 2.4$, Minneapolis.	
	5. Figured specimen, UM 9324, E ray view, note unbranched arm in E ray, $\times 3$, St. Paul.	
	6, 7. Figured specimen, UM 9319, D ray, and B and C ray views of crown, note branching pattern of arms and groove along B and C rays where column fits when hinge is closed, $\times 2.6$.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 19

Figure		Page
1, 2, 4.	Carabocrinus magnificus Sardeson	449
	"Model crinoids" constructed by Sardeson, parts of the plaster "cores" visible above cups and along some plate boundaries, note relatively slender dorsal cup and simple ornamentation, mostly of stellate ridges, $\times 1.3$, Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, Cannon Falls.	
1, 2.	Lectotype collection of plates, UM 9208, "A and B rays", and "CD interray" views.	
4.	One of the paralectotype collections of plates, UM 9209, view of "A and E rays".	
3, 5, 6.	Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson)	446
	Figured specimens of "model crinoids" made by Sardeson; note relatively wide cup and plates with complex ornamentation dominated by nodes and stellate ridges, $\times 1.3$, Decorah Sh.	
3.	"Lateral" view of UM 9213, St. Paul.	
5, 6.	"A and B rays" and "CD interray" views of UM 9212, Cannon Falls.	



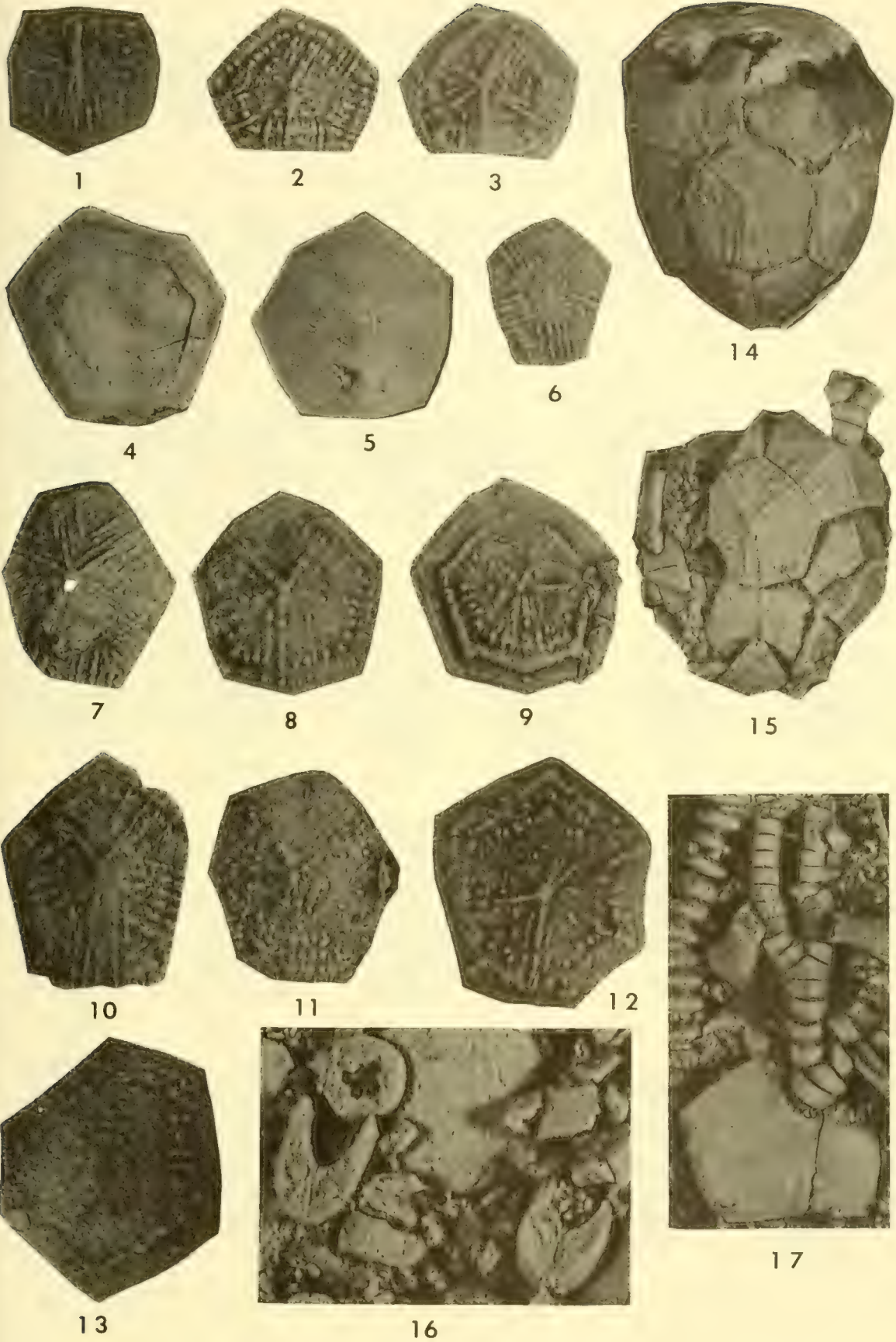


EXPLANATION OF PLATE 20

Figure	Page
1-13. Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson)	446
Decorah Sh., $\times 1.3$ unless otherwise stated.	
1, 4-8. Paratypes of <i>C. dicyclicus</i> (Sardeson) (Sardeson considered these paratypes of <i>Strophocrinus dicyclicus</i> ; compare Pls. 9, 11 and 14); St. Paul.	
1. Basal with nodes parallel to plate margins, UM 9199.	
4. Radial with nodes; note horseshoe-shaped radial facet with deep axial canal and transverse ridge, traces of goniospires on upper right; UM 9192.	
5. Anal X plate with concentric nodes and scalloped distal margin where plate articulates with tegmen, UM 9188.	
6, 7. Lateral ray infrabasals; first plate with stellate ridges, second plate smoothed by weathering or abrasion; UM 9193 and 9196.	
8. Posterior infrabasal with ridges, UM 9194.	
2, 3. Isolated plates assigned to <i>Strophocrinus dicyclicus</i> by Sardeson but apparently not considered as type specimens by him, St. Paul.	
2. Basal with relatively prominent stellate ridges, UM 9259.	
3. Radial with relatively smooth surface and well developed facet, UM 9255.	
10, 12, 13. Holotype of <i>C. dicyclicus</i> (Sardeson) (originally described as type of <i>Strophocrinus dicyclicus</i> by Sardeson; compare Pls. 9, 11 and 14); UM 9187; A ray view, note brachials and ornamentation of nodes and fine stellate ridges; CD interray with extra plates and narrow columnals; D and E rays showing "plaster reconstruction" and narrow stem; Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
9. Figured specimen of <i>C. dicyclicus</i> (Sardeson) (originally described as holotype of <i>C. conoideus</i> Sardeson); juvenile with simple stellate ridges; UM 9205, D ray view, $\times 1.7$, Bed 4 of Sardeson, West St. Paul.	
11. Figured plates of <i>C. dicyclicus</i> (Sardeson) (originally described as type of <i>S. dicyclicus</i> Sardeson; compare Pls. 9, 11 and 14); UM 9207, view of basals and radianals, Bed 4 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 21

Figure		Page
1-17.	Carabocrinus dicyclius (Sardeson)	446
	Decorah Sh., figured specimens, $\times 1.3$ unless otherwise noted.	
	1. Inferradial, UM 9234, note ornament of nodes and stellate ridges, Cannon Falls.	
	2, 3. Superradial, UM 9237, ornamentation as in fig. 1, St. Paul.	
	4, 5. Interiors of basals, UM 9239 and 9232, growth lines in first plate, lacking in second; from St. Paul and Cannon Falls, respectively.	
	6-13. Basals from UM 9232; note variation in shape and ornamentation, stellate ridges and nodes vary in number and strength; Cannon Falls.	
	6-10, 13. Lateral interray basals.	
	11, 12. Basals associated with the CD interray.	
	14. "Model cup," UM 9214; small specimen, compared to larger specimens; cup relatively slender, with prominent stellate ridges; Bed 5 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
	15. Partial crushed calyx, UM 9249, note fragments of arms and relatively prominent stellate ridges, Bed 4 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
	16. Isolated brachials and columnal, UM 9254; note deep food groove and scar on brachials showing migration of axial canal; columnal with pentalobate axial canal; $\times 3.5$, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
	17. Weathered radial with associated arm fragment, UM 9252, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	



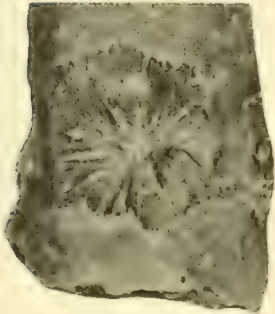


EXPLANATION OF PLATE 22

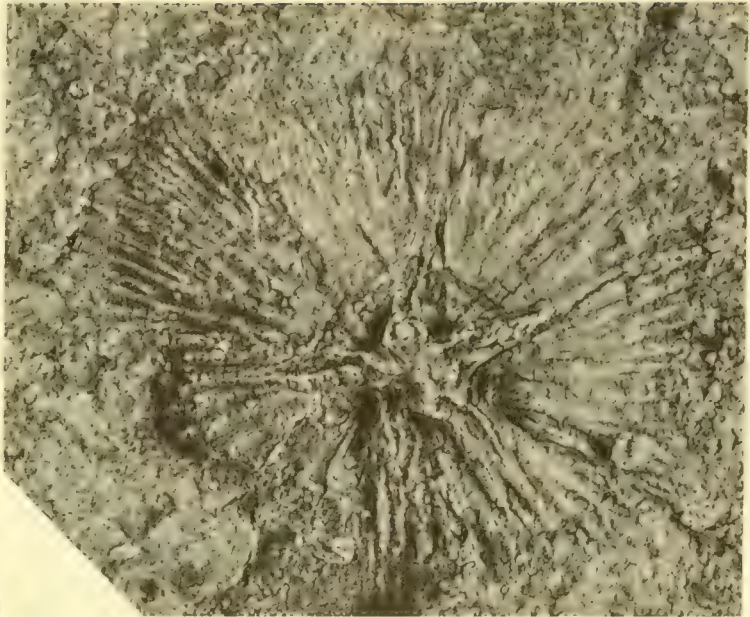
Figure	Page
1-35. Carabocrinus magnificus Sardeson	449
Paralectotypes, $\times 1.3$, Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, Cannon Falls.	
1-4. Growth series of superradials, UM 9220, note simple ornamentation.	
5-15. Growth series of radials, UM 9217; note narrow radial facets with strong transverse ridge; several plates, e.g., figs. 9, 13, have traces of goniospires; number and strength of stellate ridges varies within growth stages.	
16-35. Growth series of basals, UM 9218; as in radials, stellate ridges vary within growth stages.	
16-18, 20, 22-27, 29-35. Basals of lateral interrays.	
19, 21, 28. Basals associated with CD interray.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 23

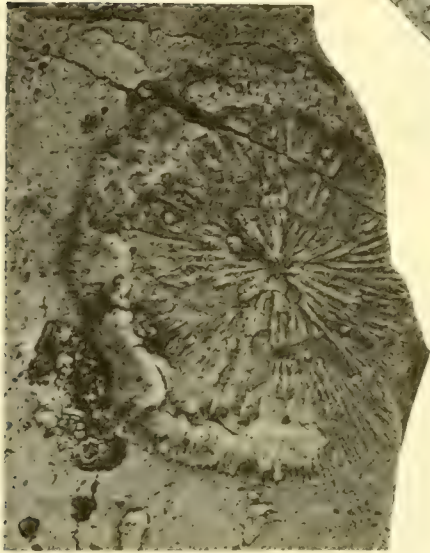
Figure	Page
1-6. Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson)	446
Holdfasts, Decorah Sh.	
1, 2, 4, 6. Paratypes (described by Sardeson as <i>Strophocrinus dicyclicus</i> and <i>Podolithus strophocrinus</i>), Bed 4 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
1. Lower layer of small specimen cemented to bryozoan, UM 9201, $\times$ 1.7.	
2. Large lower layer cemented to substrate; note traces of plate sutures and well-developed ridges, UM 9198, $\times$ 1.7.	
4. Upper layer of specimen attached to substrate, irregular traces of plate sutures present, UM 9197, $\times$ 1.7.	
6. Basal layer with roughly pentagonal outline and prominent pentameral symmetry, UM 9195, $\times$ 1.7.	
3. Figured specimen tentatively placed in this species, UM 9200; basal plate with parts of upper layer along margin; basal plate ridge pattern has less well-developed pentameral symmetry than most specimens; specimen cemented to bedding plane that was probably smooth and, perhaps somewhat weathered, when the animal was alive; $\times$ 1.6, Bed 4 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
5. Figured specimen, UM 9248; part of basal plate covered by a bryozoan, indicating that the basal plate was exposed prior to burial; some main ridges hollow; $\times$ 1.3, about 4 m above motel foundation near south end of Mendota Bridge, Dakota Co., Minn.	



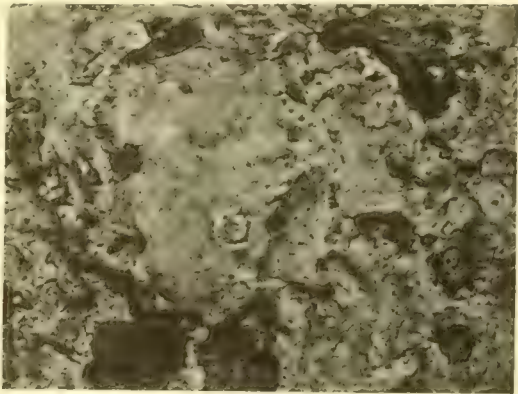
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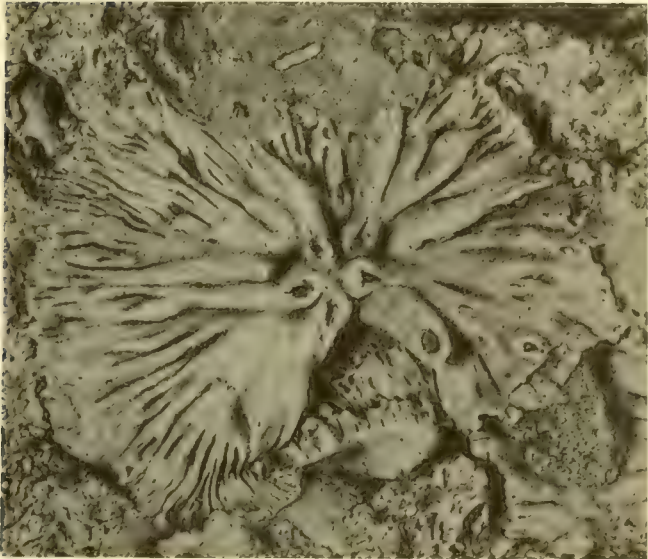
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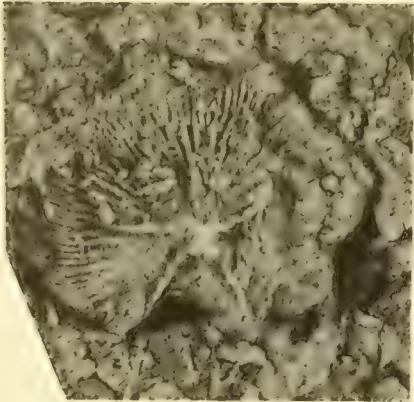
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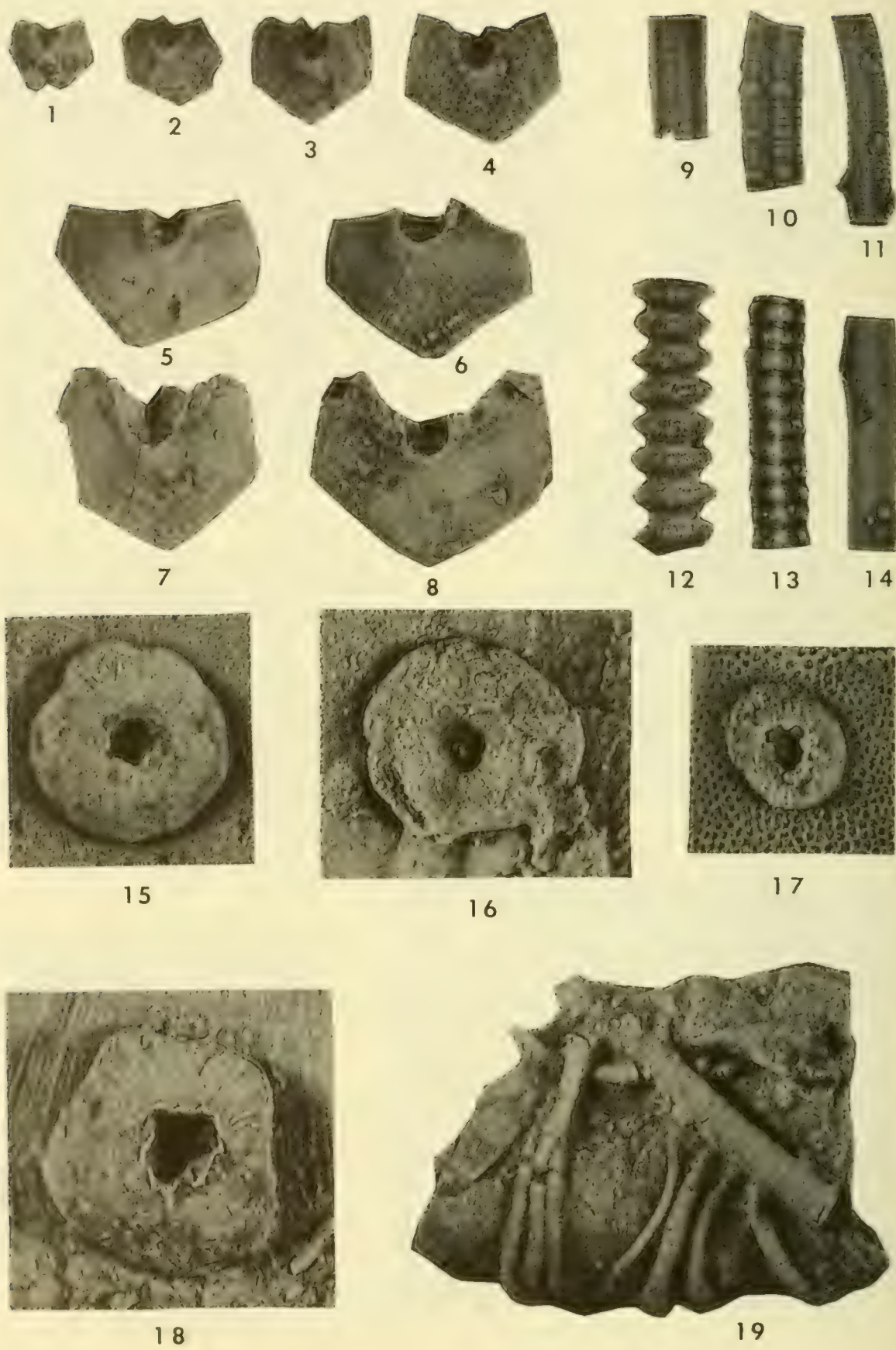
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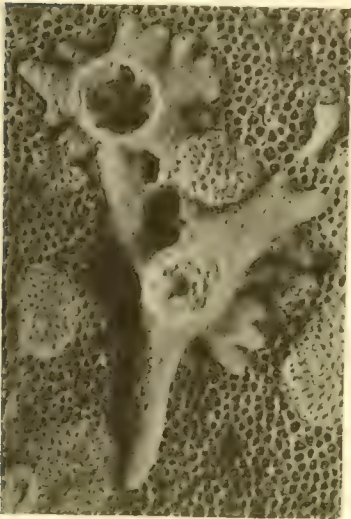


EXPLANATION OF PLATE 24

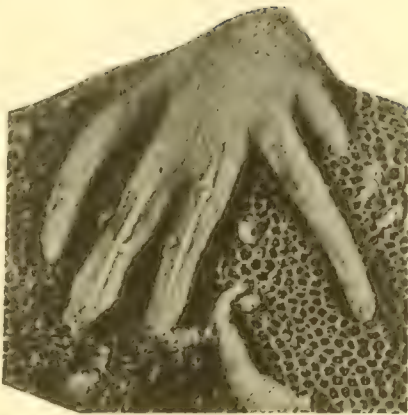
Figure		Page
1-8.	Carabocrinus dicyclicus (Sardeson)	446
	Figured growth series of radial plates, UM 9235; figs. 3-5 and 8 are either or both weathered and abraded plates; note well-preserved radial facets and traces of goniospires on figs. 7 and 8; $\times$ 1.3, Decorah Sh., Bed 4 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
9-14.	FIGURED COLUMNALS OF VARIOUS UNKNOWN CRINOIDS FROM THE TWIN CITIES AREA	383
	Note wide variation of morphology, $\times$ 1.7, Decorah Sh.	
	9. Round column with pentameres, UM 9351, Bed 5 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
	10. Pentagonal stem with three orders of columnals; largest order strongly nodose, sutures between adjacent columnals crenulate; UM 9356, Bed 5 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
	11. Pentagonal column with fine ridges on columnals, UM 9358, Bed 6 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
	12. Round stem with strongly nodose columnals, UM 9355, Bed 5 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
	13. Pentagonal column with one order of nodose and one order of non-nodose plates, UM 9349, Bed 4 of Sardeson, Minneapolis or St. Paul.	
	14. Round stem with smooth plates and crenulate sutures; one articular surface figured by Sardeson (1908, fig. 26) as <i>Podolithus dendrocrinus</i> ; UM 9350, Bed 5 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	
15-18.	LICHENOCRINID HOLDFASTS	471
	Figured specimens from the Decorah Sh.	
	15. Smooth specimen with indeterminate plate structure, found cemented to a carbonate pebble on the sea floor, UM 9327, $\times$ 6, Bed 3 of Sardeson, Minneapolis.	
	16. Convex example with round crater and poorly defined plate sutures, located on inside of strophomenid shell, UM 9330, $\times$ 3.5, Bed 4 of Sardeson, Minneapolis.	
	17. Poorly preserved convex specimen cemented to a bryozoan, UM 9334 (D. Wallace collection) $\times$ 6, Bed 5 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
	18. Convex specimen with pentalobate crater found on outside of strophomenid shell, UM 9329, $\times$ 4.3, Bed 4 of Sardeson, Minneapolis or St. Paul.	
19.	STEM WITH GRASPING CIRRI ON BRYOZOAN.....	475
	Figured specimen, UM 9354, $\times$ 2.6, Bed 5 of Sardeson, St. Paul.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 25

Figure		Page
1-5.	LOBATE AND DIGITATE HOLDFASTS CEMENTED TO BRYOZOANS	475
	Figured specimens in D. Wallace collection, $\times 5.2$, Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
	1. Specimen with branched and unbranched lobes, UM 9341.	
	2. Holdfast with long slender and unbranched digitations; note exposed canals that may have housed axial nerve cords and associated soft parts, UM 9342.	
	3. Example with stem and five short branches; stem with pentameres; specimen resembles <i>Podolithus dendrocrinus</i> of Sardeson; UM 9344.	
	4. Holdfast with many branches similar to <i>P. schizocrinus</i> of Sardeson; note how the branches wrap around the bryozoan and penetrate the tubes of the colony, UM 9338.	
	5. Specimen with few thick branches, UM 9339.	
6.	TREE-STUMP-LIKE CIRRUS ROOT.....	474
	Figured specimen, UM 9345 (D. Wallace collection) cirri presumably rooted into the substrate, root in middle of slab obviously in growth position, two flanking specimens either in growth position with the distal part of stem parallel to seabed or perhaps uprooted; $\times 2.6$, Decorah Sh., Bed 5 of Sardeson, Twin Cities Brick Plant, St. Paul.	
7.	MASSIVE CONICAL ATTACHMENT-DISK	474
	Figured specimen, UM 9360; note plated upper surface with pores, column with large pentalobate axial canal, articular surfaces of columnals with small canals, holdfast cemented to receptaculitid fragment; specimen originally described by Sardeson as <i>Podolithus anomalocrinus</i> ; $\times 1.5$, Decorah Sh., Bed 6 of Sardeson, below Mantorville, Minnesota.	



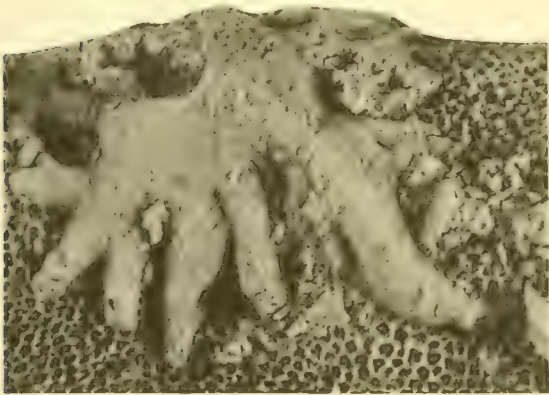
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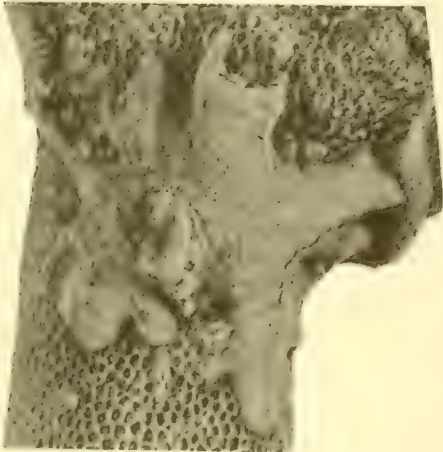
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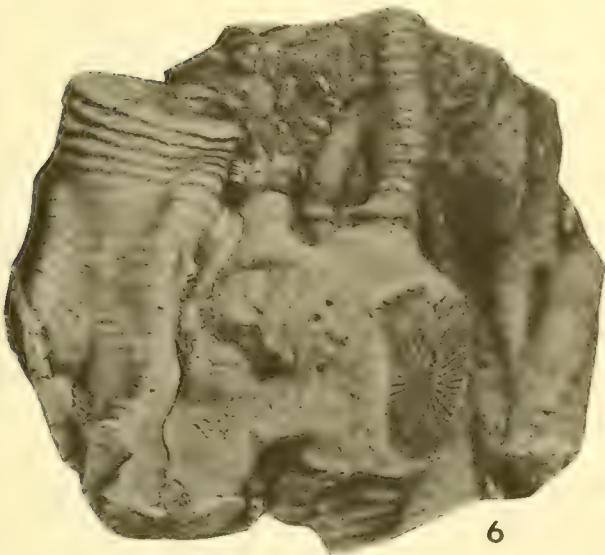
3



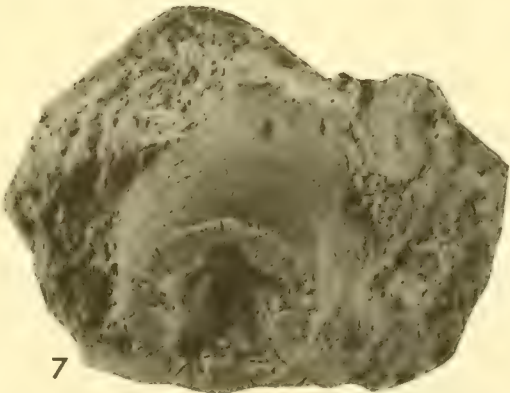
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5



6



7

INDEX

NUMBER 304

Note: Page numbers in light face; plate numbers in **bold face** type.

A

<i>affinis</i> ,	
<i>Lichenocrinus</i>	374, 471
<i>Agassizocrinus</i> Owen &	
Shumard	465
<i>A. lobatus</i> Springer	407, 464, 465
<i>Alisocrinus</i> Kirk	416
<i>angulatus</i> ,	
<i>Cyathocrinus</i>	452
<i>Dendrocrinus</i>	451
<i>Palaeocrinus</i>	16 373, 374, 378, 379, 451-453, 489
<i>angustatus</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	429, 434, 443
<i>Anomalocrinus</i> Meek &	
Worthen	474
<i>A. incurvus</i> (Meek &	
Worthen)	474
<i>anomalocrinus</i> ,	
<i>Podolithus</i>	389, 471, 474
<i>Antedon</i> Fremenville	404, 433
<i>A. bifida</i> (Pennant)	399
<i>Anulocrinus</i> Ramsbottom	459, 462
<i>Archaeocrinus</i> Wachsmuth	
& Springer	373, 412, 413, 486
<i>A. lacunosus</i> (E. Billings) ..	412
<i>A. microbasalis</i> (E. Billings)	412
<i>A. sp.</i>	13 373, 412, 413, 486
<i>arctus</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	16, 17 373, 375, 377, 379, 380, 383, 407, 457-466, 468, 469, 489, 490
<i>articulosus</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469
<i>Palaeocrinus</i>	374
<i>ashmani</i> ,	
<i>Lichenocrinus</i>	472
<i>austini</i> ,	
<i>Lichenocrinus</i>	471, 472

B

<i>Barycrinus</i> Meek & Worthen .	382
Bed 1 of Sardeson	377
Bed 2 of Sardeson	377, 430, 466, 474, 486, 489, 490

Bed 3 of Sardeson	377, 378, 474, 497
Bed 4 of Sardeson	377, 378, 412, 413, 424, 426, 432, 440, 446, 454, 456, 470, 474, 485-487, 489, 493, 496, 497
Bed 5 of Sardeson	377, 378, 421, 432, 440, 443, 446, 457, 470, 474-476, 486- 489, 494, 495, 497, 498
Bed 6 of Sardeson	377, 378, 416, 417, 421, 474, 484, 485, 497, 498
<i>bifida</i> ,	
<i>Antedon</i>	399
<i>billingsianus</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469
<i>billingsi</i> ,	
<i>Grenprisia</i>	13 373, 378, 379, 443, 445, 446, 476, 498
<i>Ottawacrinus</i>	443
<i>Periglyptocrinus</i>	414, 426
Black River Gp.	415, 456, 457, 462
<i>Brachimonocrinus</i>	
<i>simplex</i> Arendt	406
Bromide (Ls.) Fm.	395, 459, 468
Mountain Lake Mbr.	462
Pooleville Mbr.	462

C

<i>Calceocrinus</i> Hall	462, 468
Canada	379, 412, 419, 420, 422, 426, 445, 446, 454
<i>canaliculatus</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	15, 16 373, 374, 378, 379, 441-443, 488, 489
<i>Carabocrinus</i> E. Billings	373, 382, 384- 387, 389, 390, 395, 398, 447, 448, 450

INDEX

- C. conoideus* Sardeson 373, 387, 389,
391, 392, 395,
446, 449, 493
- C. dicyclicus*
(Sardeson)19, 20, 21, 373, 378, 379,
23, 24 386, 387, 389,
391-396, 398,
399, 401-406,
408-411, 446,
448-450, 471,
492-494, 496,
497
- C. esthonus* Jaekel 451
- C. geometricus* Hudson 451
- C. huronensis* Foerste 450
- C. magnificus*
Sardeson19, 22 373, 374, 378,
379, 387-389,
391-394, 396,
398, 399, 448-
451, 492, 495
- C. magnificus* Ulrich 449
- C. micropunctatus*
Brower & Veinus 451
- C. oogyi* Kolata 451
- C. ovalis* Miller & Gurley .. 449, 451
- C. radiatus* E. Billings 451
- C. slocomi* Foerste 451
- C. slocomi costatus*
Foerste 451
- C. stellifer*
Brower & Veinus 451
- C. treadwelli* Sinclair 395, 451
- C.? tuberculatus*
E. Billings 448, 449, 451
- C. vancortlandi* E. Billings 450, 451
- caryophyllatus*,
Eugeniocrinus 406
- chapmani*,
Palaeocrinus 453
- charltoni*,
Glyptocrinus 415
- Cincinnatiocrinus*
varibrachialis
Warn & Strimple 472
- circumcarinatus*,
Glyptocrinus 415
- Cobourg Beds 454
- conicus*,
Porocrinus 455
- conjugans*,
Cupulocrinus 429, 442
- conoideus*,
Carabocrinus 373, 387, 389,
391, 392, 395,
446, 449, 493
- crassus*,
Porocrinus 456
- crateriformis*,
Lichenocrinus 374, 471
- Cremacrinus* Ulrich 457, 459, 462,
466, 467
- C. arctus* Sardeson 16, 17 373, 375, 377,
379, 380, 383,
407, 457-466,
468, 469, 489,
490
- C. articulatus*
(E. Billings) 466, 469
- C. billingsianus*
(Ringueberg) 466, 469
- C. decatur* Springer 466, 469
- C. furcillatus*
(W. R. Billings) 466, 469
- C. guttenbergensis* Kolata 466, 469
- C. inaequalis*
(E. Billings) 466, 469
- C. kentuckiensis*
(Miller & Gurley) 466, 469
- C. lucifer* Bolton 466, 469
- C. punctatus* Ulrich18 373-375, 378,
379, 407, 464,
465, 467-469,
491
- C. rugosus* (W. R. Billings) 466, 469
- C. tubuliferus* Springer 466, 469
- C. ulrichi* Springer 466, 469
- Cryphiocrinus* Kirk 407
- Cupulocrinus* Moore &
Laudon 426, 427, 431,
441
- C. angustatus*
(Meek & Worthen) 429, 434, 443
- C. canaliculatus*
n. sp.15, 16 373, 374, 378,
379, 441-443,
488, 489
- C. conjugans* (E. Billings) .. 429, 442
- C. drummuckensis* Kolata .. 430, 442
- C. erraticus* (Miller) 429
- C. gracilis* (Hall)13 373, 374, 377,
380, 426-429,
462, 486
- C. gracilis* Ramsbottom 442
- C. heterobrachialis*
Ramsbottom 429, 434, 443
- C. heterocostalis* (Hall) 430, 442
- C. humilis* (E. Billings) 429, 442
- C. jewetti*
(E. Billings)14, 15 373, 374, 378,
379, 429, 430,
433, 434, 436,
438-440, 442,
443, 476, 487,
488

INDEX

<i>C. jewetti kentuckiensis</i>	395, 401, 446, 449, 493, 496
Springer	429, 434, 443
<i>C. latibrachiatum</i>	
(E. Billings)	430, 443
<i>C. minimus</i> Springer	429, 434, 443
<i>C. molanderi</i> Kolata	443
<i>C. plattevillensis</i> Kolata	443
<i>C. polydactylus</i> (Shumard)	429, 434, 443
<i>C. sepulchrum</i> Ramsbottom	429, 434, 443
<i>Cyathidium</i> Steenstrup	406
<i>C. depressum</i> Sieverts	406
<i>C. holopus</i> Steenstrup	406
<i>Cyathocrinus</i>	
<i>angulatus</i> (E. Billings)	452
D	
<i>decadactylus</i> ,	
<i>Glyptocrinus</i>	413, 415, 416, 420
<i>decur</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469
Decorah (Sh.) Fm.	373, 374, 378, 380-384, 386, 387, 398, 412, 413, 416, 417, 421, 423, 424, 426, 432, 440, 443, 446, 448- 451, 454, 456, 457, 470, 472, 474-476, 484- 489, 491-498
<i>deflecta</i> ,	
<i>Dinorthis</i>	380, 462
<i>Dendrocrinus</i> Hall	374, 375
<i>D. angulatus</i> E. Billings	451
<i>D. gracilis</i> (Hall)	427
<i>D. jewetti</i> E. Billings	430
<i>dendrocrinus</i> ,	
<i>Podolithus</i>	375, 389, 470, 471, 475, 497, 498
<i>depressum</i> ,	
<i>Cyathidium</i>	406
<i>Dibrachioocrinus</i>	
<i>solovjevi</i> Arendt	406
<i>dicyclis</i> ,	
<i>Carabocrinus</i>	19, 20, 21, 373, 378, 379, 23, 24 386, 387, 389, 391-396, 398, 399, 401-406, 408-411, 446, 448-450, 471, 492-494, 496, 497
<i>Strophocrinus</i>	373, 384-386, 388, 389, 391-
<i>Dinorthis</i>	
<i>deflecta</i> (Conrad)	380, 462
<i>Disconia</i>	
<i>pentamerus</i> Westphal	388, 446, 449
<i>drummuckensis</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	430, 442
<i>dyeri</i> ,	
<i>Glyptocrinus</i>	414
<i>Pycnocrinus</i>	415, 420, 423
<i>dyeri subglobosus</i> ,	
<i>Pycnocrinus</i>	420
<i>dyeri sublaevis</i> ,	
<i>Pycnocrinus</i>	420
E	
<i>Ectenocrinus</i> Miller	460
<i>E. simplex</i> (Hall)	472
<i>Edriocrinus</i> Hall	406
<i>E. holopoides</i> Springer	406
<i>E. pocilliformis</i> Hall	406, 407
<i>E. sacculus</i> Hall	406, 407
<i>elegans</i> ,	
<i>Porocrinus</i>	456
<i>erraticus</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	429
<i>esthonus</i> ,	
<i>Carabocrinus</i>	451
<i>eucheiroocrinus</i> ,	
<i>Podolithus</i>	389, 471
<i>Eugeniocrinus</i>	
<i>caryophyllatus</i> Miller	406
<i>Euspiroocrinus</i>	
<i>spiralis</i> Angelin	405
F	
<i>fayetteensis</i> ,	
<i>Porocrinus</i>	456
Figured columnals of various unknown crinoids from the Twin Cities area	24 383, 497
<i>furcillatus</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469
G	
<i>Galena</i> (Dol.) Fm.	374, 379
<i>Galena</i> Gp.,	
<i>Dunleith</i> Fm.	378
<i>geometricus</i> ,	
<i>Carabocrinus</i>	451
<i>Gilbertocrinus vetulus</i>	
<i>Moore & Jeffords</i>	389
<i>Glyptocrinus</i> Hall	374, 413, 414, 416

INDEX

<i>G. charltoni</i> Kolata	415
<i>G. circumcarinatus</i>	
Parks & Alcock	415
<i>G. decadactylus</i> Hall	413, 415, 416, 420
<i>G. dyeri</i> Meek	414
<i>G. mercerensis</i>	
Miller & Gurley	416
<i>G.? mercerensis</i>	
(Miller & Gurley)	416
<i>G. ornatus</i> E. Billings ..	415
<i>G. pustulosis</i> Kolata	415
<i>G. shafferi</i> Miller	414
<i>G. tridactylus</i> n. sp.	12 373, 374, 378, 379, 414, 415, 417, 485
<i>gracilis</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	13 373, 374, 377, 380, 426-429, 442, 462, 486
<i>Dendrocrinus</i>	427
<i>Poterocrinus</i>	427
<i>granulatus</i> ,	
<i>Torynocrinus</i>	406
<i>Grenprisia</i> Moore	443, 444
<i>G. billingsi</i> (Springer) ..	13 373, 378, 379, 443, 445, 446, 476, 486
<i>G. springeri</i> Moore	446
GSC	
(Geological Survey of	
Canada collections)	376, 425
<i>guttenbergensis</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469

H

<i>Hemibrachiocrinus</i>	
<i>manesterensis</i> Arendt ..	406
<i>Hemicrinus</i>	
spp.	406
<i>heterobrachialis</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	429, 434, 443
<i>heterocostalis</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	430, 442
<i>Heterocrinus</i> Hall	457, 459, 460
<i>holopoides</i> ,	
<i>Edriocrinus</i>	406
<i>holopus</i> ,	
<i>Cyathidium</i>	406
<i>Holopus</i> d'Orbigny	406
<i>H. rangii</i> d'Orbigny	406
<i>H. rawsoni</i> Gray	406
<i>humilis</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	429, 442
<i>huronensis</i> ,	
<i>Carabocrinus</i>	450

<i>Hybocrinus</i>	
<i>H. punctatus</i> (Miller & Gurley)	407
<i>H. tumidus</i> E. Billings ..	407
<i>Hybocystis</i>	
<i>problematicus</i> Wetherby ..	407
<i>Hyperexochus</i> Moore & Jeffords	389

I

Illinois	377-379, 428, 429
<i>inaequalis</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469
<i>incurvus</i> ,	
<i>Anomalocrinus</i>	474
<i>Iocrinus</i>	
<i>subcrassus</i>	
(Meek & Worthen)	389
<i>Isotomocrinus</i> Ulrich	456, 457
<i>I. tenuis</i> (E. Billings)	16 373, 376, 378, 379, 456, 457, 473, 489

J

<i>jewetti</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	14, 15 373, 374, 378, 379, 429, 430, 433, 434, 436, 438-440, 442, 443, 476, 487, 488
<i>Dendrocrinus</i>	430
<i>jewetti kentuckiensis</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	429, 434, 443

K

<i>kentuckiensis</i> ,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469
Kentucky	378, 379, 416

L

<i>lacunosus</i> ,	
<i>Archaeocrinus</i>	412
<i>latibrachiatas</i> ,	
<i>Cupulocrinus</i>	430, 443
<i>laxus</i> ,	
<i>Merocrinus</i>	374
Lexington Gp.,	
Curdsville Ls. Mbr.	378, 379
Lichenocrinid holdfasts ...	24 373-375, 377, 378, 380, 382, 383, 471, 472, 497

INDEX

Lichenocrinus Hall 472, 473
L. affinis Miller 374, 471
L. ashmani Faber 472
L. austini Fenton 471, 472
L. crateriformis Hall 374, 471
L. nodosus minnesotensis
Fenton 471, 472
L. ornatus Fenton 472
Lobate and digitate
holdfasts cemented
to bryozoans25 378, 382, 432,
471, 475, 498
lobatus,
Agassizocrinus 407, 464, 465
lucifer,
Cremacrinus 466, 469

M

magnificus,
Carabocrinus19, 22 373, 374, 378,
379, 387-389,
391-394, 396,
398, 399, 448-
451, 492, 495
manesterensis,
Hemibrachiocrinus 406
marginatus,
Pycnocrinus 419
Massive conical
attachment disk25 378, 382, 474,
498
Maysville Gp. 420
mercensis,
Glyptocrinus 416
Glyptocrinus? 416
Merocrinus
laxus Ulrich 374
microbasalis,
Archaeocrinus 412
micropunctatus,
Carabocrinus 451
minimus,
Cupulocrinus 429, 434, 443
Minnesota 373, 448, 474,
498
Cannon Falls 387, 392-394,
396, 398, 441,
449-451, 476,
492, 494, 495
Dakota Co. 449, 496
Fillmore Co. 432, 441, 487,
488
Kenyon 386
Minneapolis 375, 379, 380,
430, 466, 470,
474, 486, 489-
491, 497

St. Paul 375, 384, 386,
387, 392-394,
396, 398, 412,
413, 416, 417,
421, 423, 424,
426, 432, 440,
443, 446, 449-
451, 454, 456,
457, 470, 474-
476, 484-489,
491-494, 496-
498
minnesotensis,
Rafinesquina 380
molanderi,
Cupulocrinus 443
multibrachialis,
Pycnocrinus12 373, 374, 378,
379, 417, 421-
423, 485

N

narrawayi,
Protopaleaster 380
New York 377
NMNH
(National Museum of Natural
History collections) 374, 376, 403,
417, 423, 449,
457, 468, 469,
473, 485, 491
NMNH (S)
(National Museum of
Natural History, Springer
collection) 376, 459, 466,
468, 469, 470,
491
nodosus minnesotensis,
Lichenocrinus 471, 472

O

Ohio 472
Oklahoma 395, 459, 468
Ontario 378, 379, 425,
426, 466
Kirkfield 433, 434, 445,
446, 454
Ottawa 453
oogyi,
Carabocrinus 451
ornatus,
Glyptocrinus 415
Lichenocrinus 472
Ottawacrinus
O. billingsi Springer 443
O. typus W. R. Billings 446

INDEX

ottawaensis,
Pycnocrinus 420, 422, 423
 Ottawa (Ls.) Fm. 378, 379
 ovalis,
Carabocrinus 449, 451

P

Palaeocrinus Billings 451, 452
P. angulatus
 (E. Billings) 16 373, 374, 378,
 379, 451-453,
 489
P. articulatus Ulrich 374
P. chapmani (E. Billings) .. 453
P. pulchellus E. Billings ... 453
P. rhombiferus E. Billings.. 453
P. striatus E. Billings 453, 454
pentagonius,
Porocrinus 16 373, 374, 378,
 379, 454-456,
 489
pentamerus,
Disconia 388, 446, 449
Periglyptocrinus
 Wachsmuth & Springer 414, 416, 423
P. billingsi
 Wachsmuth & Springer 414, 426
P. priscus E. Billings 416, 425, 426
P. spinuliferus n. sp. 12 373, 374, 378,
 379, 423-426,
 485
Phyllocrinus sabaudianus
 Pictet & Lorient 406
 Platteville (Ls.) Fm. 374, 377, 379,
 383, 456, 457,
 462, 472
 Carimona Mbr. 373, 378, 432,
 441, 487, 488
 Hidden Falls Mbr. 373, 377-379,
 430, 466, 474,
 486, 489, 490
plattevillensis,
Cupulocrinus 443
pocilliformis,
Edriocrinus 406, 407
Podolithus Sardeson 373, 375, 388,
 389, 470, 471
P. anomalocrinus Sardeson 389, 471, 474
P. dendrocrinus Sardeson.. 375, 389, 470,
 471, 475, 497,
 498
P. eucheirocrinus
 Sardeson 389, 471
P. schizocrinus Sardeson... 389, 471, 475,
 498
P. strophocrinus Sardeson.. 389, 446, 470,
 471, 496

polydactylus,
Cupulocrinus 429, 434, 443
Porocrinus Billings 374, 454, 455
P. conicus E. Billings 455
P. crassus
 Meek & Worthen 456
P. elegans
 Kesling & Paul 456
P. fayettensis Slocum 456
P. pentagonius
 Meek & Worthen 16 373, 374, 378,
 379, 454-456,
 489
P. pyramidatus
 Kesling & Paul 456
P. scoticus Ramsbottom ... 456
P. shawi Schuchert 455
P. smithi Grant 456
Poteroocrinus
gracilis Hall 427
priscus,
Periglyptocrinus 416, 425, 426
problematicus,
Hybocystis 407
Protapaleaster
narrowayi Hudson 380
pulchellus,
Palaeocrinus 453
punctatus,
Cremacrinus 18 373-375, 378,
 379, 407, 464,
 465, 467-469,
 491
Hybocrinus 407
pustulosis,
Glyptocrinus 415
Pycnocrinus Miller 414, 421
P. dyeri (Meek) 415, 420, 423
P. dyeri subglobosus
 (Meek) 420
P. dyeri sublaevis
 (Miller) 420
P. marginatus
 (E. Billings) 419
P. multibrachialis n. sp. 12 373, 374, 378,
 379, 417, 421-
 423, 485
P. ottawaensis (Wilson) ... 420, 422, 423
P. ramulosus (E. Billings).. 420, 422, 423
P. sardesoni n. sp. 11 373, 374, 378,
 379, 416, 419,
 420, 423, 475,
 484
P. shafferi (Miller) 420
P. shafferi germanus
 (Miller) 420
pyramidatus,
Porocrinus 456

INDEX

Q

Quebec 379

R

radiatus,
Carabocrinus 451
Rafinesquina
minnesotensis (Winchell) 380
ramulosus,
Pycnocrinus 420, 422, 423
rangii,
Holopus 406
rawsoni,
Holopus 406
Rhaphanocrinus Wachsmuth
& Springer 412
rhombiferus,
Palaeocrinus 453
ROM
(Royal Ontario Museum
collections) 376, 426
rugosus,
Cremacrinus 466, 469

S

sabaudianus,
Phyllocrinus 406
sacculus,
Edriocrinus 406, 407
sardesoni,
Pycnocrinus 11 373, 374, 378,
379, 416, 419,
420, 423, 475,
484
schizocrinus,
Podolithus 389, 471, 475,
498
scoticus,
Porocrinus 456
sepulchrum,
Cupulocrinus 429, 434, 443
shafferi,
Glyptocrinus 414
Pycnocrinus 420
shafferi germanus,
Pycnocrinus 420
shawi,
Porocrinus 455
simplex,
Brachimonocrinus 406
Ectenocrinus 472
slocomi,
Carabocrinus 451
slocomi costatus,
Carabocrinus 451

smithi,
Porocrinus 456
solovjevi,
Dibrachiocrinus 406
spinuliferus,
Periglyptocrinus 12 373, 374, 378,
379, 423-426,
485
spiralis,
Euspiocrinus 405
springeri,
Grenprisia 446
stellifer,
Carabocrinus 451
Stem with grasping cirri
on bryozoan 24 378, 382, 475,
497
striatus,
Palaeocrinus 453, 454
Strophocrinus Sardeson 373, 384-387,
389, 470
S. dicyclis Sardeson 373, 384-386,
388, 389, 391-
395, 401, 446,
449, 493, 496
strophocrinus,
Podolithus 389, 446, 470,
471, 496
subcrassus,
locrinus 389

T

tenuis,
Isotomocrinus 16 373, 376, 378,
379, 456, 457,
473, 489
Torynocrinus
granulatus (Jaekel) 406
treadwelli,
Carabocrinus 395, 451
Tree-stump-like
cirrus root 25 378, 382, 474,
498
Trenton Gp. 377, 412, 419
tridactylus,
Glyptocrinus 12 373, 374, 378,
379, 414, 415,
417, 485
tuberculatus,
Carabocrinus? 448, 449, 451
tubuliferus,
Cremacrinus 466, 469
tumidus,
Hybocrinus 407
typus,
Ottawacrinus 446

INDEX

U

473-476, 484-498

UC	
(Field Museum of Natural History collections)	376, 416
UCM	
(University of Cincinnati, Geological Museum collections)	376, 473
ulrichi,	
<i>Cremacrinus</i>	466, 469
UM	
(University of Minnesota collections)	374, 376, 388, 412, 416, 417, 419, 421, 424-426, 428, 430, 432-435, 440, 442, 443, 445, 446, 449-451, 453-457, 459, 466, 468-470,

UW

(University of Wisconsin collections)	449
---	-----

V

vancortlandi,	
<i>Carabocrinus</i>	450, 451
varibrachialis,	
<i>Cincinnatiocrinus</i>	472
vetulus,	
<i>Gilbertsocrinus</i>	389

W

Wisconsin	377, 379, 387
Ellsworth	386, 387, 449-451
Fennimore	449

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Bulletins of American Paleontology currently comprises from four to six separate monographs in two volumes each year. The *Bulletins* are a publication outlet for significant longer paleontological, paleoecological and biostratigraphic monographs for which high quality photographic illustrations are a requisite.

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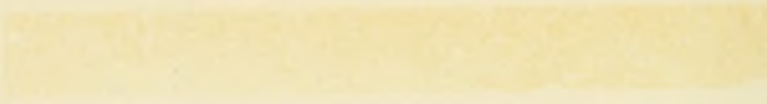
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Collinson, J.

1962. *Size of lettering for text-figures*. Jour. Paleont., v. 36, p. 1402.





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